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NET SYLLABUS

Subject : Social Work **Code No. : 10**

Contents :

Unit I-Nature and Development of Social Work.

Unit II- Society, Human Behavior and Communities.

Unit III- Social Work with Individuals and Groups.

Unit IV-Social Work with Communities and Social Action.

Unit V-Research in Social Work : Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches.

Unit VI-Administration, Welfare and Development Services.

Unit VII -Social Policy, Planning and Social Development.

Unit VIII-Indian Constitution, Social Justice, Human Rights and Social Work Practice.

Unit IX- Areas of Social Work Practice I.

Unit X-Areas of Social Work Practice II.

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Unit I

Nature and Development of Social Work

- **Social Work** : Definition, Scope, Principles, Nature, Goals and Process
- **Historical Development**:Development of Professional Social Work across the world (U.K., U.S.A., and India)
- **Social Reform and Professional Social Work**:Contribution of Social Reformers in 19th and 20th Century in the development of Professional Social Work in India.
- **Social Work as a Profession in India**: Values, Competencies and Code of Ethics for the Social Work Practioners.
- **Theories**:Theories for Social Work Practice.
- **Changing Context of Social Work Practice** : Emerging Perspectives, Trends and Challenges of Social Work for Practice.
- **Social Work Practice in various settings**:(Family, Child and Youth welfare, Industry, Older Persons, Persons with Disabilities, Environment, Women and Welfare, Healthcare and Disaster Management.)

Unit II

Society, Human Behavior and Communities

- **Sociological Concepts** : Social Structure, Social Institutions and Social Groups, Socialization, Social Control and Social Change.
- **Approaches to the study of Society**: Functionalist, Conflict/Dialectical , Structuralism and Post Modernism.
- **Social System and Stratification**: Major Social Systems (Family and Religion), Social Stratification : Marxist, Functionalist and Weberian approach.
- **Human Behavior** : Normal and Abnormal Behaviour Determinants and Life span perspective of Human Development, Development Tasks and Hazards during Pre Natal Period, Infancy, Babyhood, Childhood, Puberty, Adolescence and Adulthood.
- **Theories of Personality** : Psycho Analytic Theory of Personality, Behavioral theories and Humanistic theories.
- **Social Psychology**: Social Perception, Attitude formation, Change and Measurement, Communication and Theories of Collective Behavior.

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- **Type of Communities**: Rural ,Urban, Tribal and Virtual Communities and various Vulnerable Groups/ sections viz. Women , Child , Aged, Dalits etc; Caste and Class – Their Characteristics.

Unit III

Social Work with Individuals and Groups

- **Basic Social Case Work Concepts** : Social Roles, Social Functioning, Need Assessment, Adaptation, Social environment, Person-in-Environment Fit, Principles and Components.
- **Approaches to Social Case Work Practice :** Diagnostic and Functional Approach, Problem Solving, Task Centered and Radical Approach.
- **Process and Techniques of Social Case Work**:Phases of Case Work Intervention, Tecniques of Case Work Intervention, Principles of Interviewing and Case Work Recording.
- **Social Group Work** : Definition, Characteristics, Functions and Group Structure, Classification of Groups and making of Social Groups, Issues of Identity, Diversity and Marginalization.
- **Social Group Work Process and Group Dynamics** : Principles, Determinants, Indicators and Outcomes, Decision making and Problem Solving Process, Theories of Leadership, Roles and Responsibilities of Group Leaders.
- **Group Development** : Stages of Group Work, Techniques and Skills in Group Work, Group Climate, Communication in Groups, Use of Programme Media and Group Work Recording, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- **Practice Sites of Social Case Work and Social Group Work** : Client Groups and various settings (Children, Correctional, Health, Women, Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons, Oppressed Groups, Religious Minorities, Persons who are Gay & Lesbian and other Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups)

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Unit IV

Social Work with Communities and Social Action

- **Community Organization** – Concept , Definition , Scope and Historical Perspective in India, UK, and USA**,** The Role of Community-Based Organizations, Human Capital & Social Capital.
- **Process of Community Organization**: Steps in Community Organization , Methods , Principles, Skills, Assumptions, Record Maintaince, Involving NGOs in Community Organization.
- **Approaches in Community Organization Practice** – Models , Strategies**,** The role of CommunityBased Organizations, Leadership Development and Leaders, Building Partnerships and coalitions.
- **Social Action and Social Movements**: Concept, History, Social Action as a Method of Social Work.
- **Models of Social Action:** Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire,Role of ideology, Saul Alinsky as a radical community organizer, Liberation Theology.
- **Social Movements:** Origin, Nature, Types of Movements,Theories of Movement and new Social Movements
- **Social Movements, Social Action and Social Change**: Movement Analysis : Ideology, Structure, Leadership, Process and Outcomes, Analysis of ideology and approach of (Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr. and Frantz Fanon)

Unit V

Research in Social Work : Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches

Section A : Quantitative Research

- **Basics of Social Science Research** : Meaning of Research, Social Science and Social Work Research : Meaning, Nature and Scope.
- **Steps in Social Science Research** : Identifications and Formulations of Research Problem, Literature Review, Objectives and Hypothesis Formulation, Research Design, Sample Design, Sources, Methods and Tools of Data Collection, Processing and Analysis of Data and Writing Research Reports including Presentations and Styles of References, Citing and Paraphrasing.

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- **Basic Statistical concepts** : Process of statistical Enquiry and dealing with Descriptive and Inferential Statistical Methods, Parametric and Non-parametric Tests.

Section B : Qualitative Research

- **Qualitative Research** : Meaning, Basic tenets of Qualitative Research, Difference between Quantitative and Qualitative Approach to Research in social Work.
- **Designing Qualitative Research**: Steps, Methods of Qualitative Research (Field study, Case Study, Focus Group Discussions, Narratives, Observation and Theoretic Research)
- **Managing Qualitative Data** : Procedures and Techniques of Analyzing Qualitative Data and Report Writing.

Section C :

- **Mixed Method Research** : Components of Mixed Methods, Procedures of Combing Quantitative and Qualitative research.

Unit VI

Administration, Welfare and Development Services

- **Social Welfare Administration** : Meaning, History, Principles, Nature and Type of Organizations.
- **Types of Admisntration** :Distinction between Social Welfare Administration, Public administration and Social Security administrations.
- **Registration of Welfare Agencies:** Laws relating to Societies**,** Trust and Non – Profit organizations, Challenges
- **Structure of Social Welfare Administration** : Service Providers, Administrative structures (Government and Non - Government), Organization and Management of Institutional Welfare Services.
- **Components of Administration** : Planning, Coordination, Staff Recruitment, Training and Development, Recording and Documentation, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation, Networking and Maintaining Pubic Relations.

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- **Strategies and Mechanisms ofAdministration**: Role of Social Workers in Decision Making Process, Communication, Role Description and Functioning, Sustainability of Programmes.
- **Fund raising and Resource Mobilization**: Grant-in-aid (Principles and Procedures), Resource Mobilization, Financial Administration and Social Marketing – Process and Models.

Unit VII

Social Policy, Planning and Social Development

- **Social Policy** : Concept, Goals, Scope , Context and Models of Social Policy and applicability in Indian context.
- **Historical Development**: Evolution and Historical perspective of various Policies, Implementation of Social Policies especially for Marginalized and Vulnerable sections of the society.
- **Process of Policy Formulation** : Determinants and Steps, Approaches to Social Policy formulation , Impact of changing Political Scenerio in a country.
- **Social Planning**; Concept, Objectives, Scope, Models, Interrelationship between Social and Economic Planning, Social Planning in India.
- **Five Year Plans**: Changes in Social Planning with Five Years Plans in India, Social Planning and Social Change , Factors leading to development of planning in India. Roles and functions of Niti Aayog.
- **Social Development**:Positive and Negative Dimensions of Social Development; Concept, Models and Theories, Historical and Social Context of Development in India,
- **Sustainable Development**: Concept, Strategies, Critical issues , Salient Features of Social Development. Approaches to Social Development; Similarities and Differences.Strategic Development Goals, Human Development Index and Indicators for Policies and Programmes.

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Unit VIII

Indian Constitution, Social Justice, Human Rights and Social Work Practice

- **Indian Constitution**: Characteristics, Features, Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy and Articles.
- **Social Justice** : Concept, Definition, Historical Development, Dimensions, Manifestations and Social Justice as a Core value of Social Work Profession.
- **Social Justice and Leadership**: Community Building, Personal and Community Empowerment, Social Justice and Technology, Promoting a Plan and Vision for Change, Reflections and Connection, Social Reconstructions, Paradigms, Policies, Privileges, Implications of Social Justice for Policy Formulation.
- **Instrument of Social Justice** : Constitutional Base and Indian Legal System, Legal and Public Advocacy, Role of Civil Society as a Pressure group, Statutory bodies.
- **History of Human Rights**: Concept and Historical Context of Human Rights, Human Rights Declarations, Treaties and Conventions, Human Rights and Protection Systems, Human Rights in the Indian Context.
- **Human Rights and Social Work** : Code of Ethics of Social work and Protection of Human Rights, Human Rights perspective in Social Work Practice, Ethnic sensitive practice, Feminist Practice, Social Work with Diverse Groups.
- **Violation of Human Rights and Social work practice**: Social Work with the Victims of Human Rights Violations and Human Rights Activism. Role of UNHCR, National Human Rights Commission and International Human Rights Agencies.

Unit IX

Areas of Social Work Practice I

(Health Care Social Work Practice, Social Work with Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities,Gender, Labour Welfare, Industrial Relations, Personnel Management and Human Resource Management)

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- **Medical Social Work and Psychiatric Social Work**: Concept, Evolution, Roles, Functions / Responsibilities of Medical Social Workers and Psychiatric Social Workers.
- **Mental Health and Disease**: Normal and abnormal behaviour, Epidemiology, Etiology, Types, Clinical Manifestation and Management of Schizophrenia, Mood Disorders, Neurotic Disorders, stress related Disorders, Somatoform Disorders, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Problems, Legislations related to Mental Health.
- **Theories of Aging and Vulnerability**:Psychological and Sociological Theories of Aging, Psychological, Social, Physical needs and problems of Older Persons. Rights of Older Persons against Neglect, Abuse, Violence and Abandonment and Social Work Interventions.
- **Persons with Disabilities:**Models of Disability, Disability Movement – Historical Perspective, National and International Milestones from Welfare to Right based Approach, Legislative Measures and Social Work Interventions.
- **Gender and Development**:Expressions of Gender Disparity in Education, Health, Property, Employment and Livelihood, Decision Making, Feminization of Poverty and Manifestations of Gender based Violence. Constitutional & Legislative Safeguards and Social work Interventions.
- **Labour Welfare & Human Resource Management (HRM):** Historical background of Industrial Development as a sub-system of society, Concept of Labour Welfare, Nature, Objectives, Principles, Theories, Principles of labour welfare, Labour Legislations, Human Reosurce management : Concept, Scope, Evolution, Theories, Models, Sub-systems, Human Resources Development (HRD) - Performance Management System, Types, Six Sigma, ISO, Total Quality Management, Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) - Concept, Issues, Practices, Models, Components, Approaches and Corporate Governance.
- **Personnel Management and Industrial Relations:** Concept, Defintiion , Objectives, Scope., Functions, Determinants and Reflectors of Industrial Relations, Models of Industrial Relations, Globlazition and Industry, International Labour Organization(ILO) Role, Functions; Collective Bargaining, Job Analysis, Manpower Planning, Organization Behaviour and Organization Development Interventions.

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Unit – X

Areas of Social Work Practice II

(Social Defence and Correctional Services, Social Work with Familiaes and Children, Environment and Social Work, Social Work and Disaster Management)

- **Social Defence**: Concept, Philosophy and Changing Dimensions, Children in Need of Care and Protection, Juveniles in Conflict with law, Street and Working Children and Young Offenders, Probation and Parole. Emerging issues in Social Defence.
- **Legislations and Criminal Justice System**: Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Immoral Traffic prevention Act 1986, Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, Beggary Prevention Act, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act 1986, Prison Act, and Criminal Justice System.
- **Social Work with Families**: Functions, Developmental Stages and Family patterns, Family Dynamics and Theoretical Models of Family Functioning (Circumflex model, Mc Master Model and Structural Model) and Social Work Interventions.
- **Child Development**: Concept, Philosophy and Historical context, State of Children in India - Demographic Profile, Education, and Protection
- **Policies & Programmes for Children**: Constitutional Provisions, National Policy on Children, International perspective and UN convention an rights of children, Programmes and Legislative Measures related to Female Feticide, Adoption, Foster Care, Guardianship and Child Marriage and Social Work Interventions.
- **Environment and Social Work:** Causes and Consequences, Differential impact on Women, Poor, Marginalised Groups and Indigenous Populations. Environment in the Human Rights Perspective. Environmental Movements and social work

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interventions in the management, protection and promotion of the environment.

- **Social Work and Disaster Management**: Disaster related concept and Definitions: Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Disaster, different forms of natural & manmade disasters. Impact of Disaster and Disaster Management Initiatives, Pre and Post Disaster Interventions.

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CHAPTER 01
Nature and Development of Social Work

1. What is the primary goal of social work as a professional activity?
(A) To offer direct financial assistance to marginalized families and individuals.
(B) To improve social functioning and create favorable societal conditions.
(C) To provide specialized psychoanalytic treatment for severe mental health conditions.
(D) To maintain systemic social control and enforce adherence to societal norms.

2. The Charity Organisation Society (COS) was first established in which country in 1869?
(A) U.K.
(B) U.S.A.
(C) India
(D) Canada

3. Which of the following statements correctly describes a core competency for social work practitioners in India?
(A) Competency is strictly limited to the technical knowledge of social legislation.
(B) The primary competency is the technical ability to secure agency funding.
(C) Practitioners must be proficient in engagement, assessment, and intervention.
(D) Competency is considered an innate trait that cannot be developed by training.

4. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Systems Theory in social work encourages practitioners to view individuals within the context of their multiple interacting environments.
Statement II : The Ecological Perspective is considered a specific application of Systems Theory, focusing on the transactions between people and their environments.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

5. Which of the following are considered core principles of social work?
1. Principle of Confidentiality
2. Principle of Client Self-Determination
3. Principle of Controlled Emotional Involvement
4. Principle of Imposing Personal Values

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

6. What is the most appropriate role for a social worker in a disaster management setting immediately following a catastrophic event?
(A) Leading the search and rescue medical teams.
(B) Providing immediate psychosocial aid and support.
(C) Rebuilding damaged infrastructure and housing.
(D) Distributing financial compensation to the victims.

7. Consider the following cause and effect relationship:
Cause: Abraham Flexner's 1915 speech questioned the professional status of social work, arguing it lacked a unique, teachable technique.
Effect: This critique spurred a concerted effort within the social work field to develop a more scientific knowledge base and a standardized methodology, as exemplified by the Milford Conference.
Which of the following is correct regarding the statements above?

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(A) The Cause is correct, but the Effect is incorrect.
(B) The Cause is incorrect, and the Effect is irrelevant.
(C) Both the Cause and Effect are correct, and the Effect is a direct consequence.
(D) Both the Cause and Effect are correct, but they are unrelated events.

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A formal Code of Ethics is indispensable for social work as a profession in India.
Reason (R) : The Code of Ethics provides a framework for accountability and guides practitioners in resolving complex ethical dilemmas encountered in practice.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. Which of the following statements about 19th-century social reformers in India is incorrect?
(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy campaigned vigorously against the practice of Sati.
(B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a key proponent of widow remarriage.
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar established the first school of social work in India.
(D) Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule worked towards the education of women and lower castes.

10. A social worker helps a client identify and mobilize her inherent talents, resources, and social connections to overcome a housing crisis, rather than focusing solely on her deficits. This approach is a direct application of which theory?
(A) Strengths-Based Perspective
(B) Psychodynamic Theory
(C) Crisis Intervention Theory
(D) Task-Centered Model

11. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Historical Milestone)
P. Beveridge Report
Q. Hull House
R. First School of Social Work (TISS)
S. Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601
List II:(Associated Country)
1. U.S.A.
2. India
3. U.K.
4. U.K.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

12. All of the following are components of the social work process EXCEPT:
(A) Assessment
(B) Coercion
(C) Intervention
(D) Evaluation

13. The term 'Green Social Work' or 'Eco-social work' represents an emerging perspective that integrates:
(A) Economic development with corporate social responsibility.
(B) Digital technology into social work case management.
(C) Social justice with environmental protection goals.
(D) Traditional charity work with modern fundraising techniques.

14. Which of the following are key areas of practice for a social worker in a healthcare setting?
1. Patient counseling and psycho-social assessment.
2. Assisting with discharge planning.
3. Advocating for patient's rights and access to services.
4. Performing minor surgical procedures.
5. Mediating conflicts between patients, families, and medical staff.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4 and 5

15. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Sarvodaya movement, championed by Mahatma Gandhi and later Vinoba Bhave, aimed for the welfare of all, reflecting a core social work value of social justice.
Statement II : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's work focused primarily on the annihilation of caste and securing constitutional rights for marginalized communities, which are foundational to professional social work in India.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

16. In the context of social work, 'Code of Ethics' refers to:
(A) A set of legally binding laws that govern social work practice.
(B) A guide for professional conduct, values, and standards.
(C) A collection of preferred theories for social work intervention.
(D) A manual for agency administration and financial management.

17. Arrange the following historical developments in social work in chronological order of their first appearance:
1. Establishment of the first Charity Organisation Society (COS).
2. The Elizabethan Poor Law.
3. Abraham Flexner's speech on the professional status of social work.
4. Establishment of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Choose the correct order from the following:
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

18. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a social work setting with a primary activity?
(A) Gerontological Setting - Facilitating services for active aging and end-of-life care.
(B) Industry Setting - Administering intelligence tests to school children.
(C) Child Welfare Setting - Designing corporate social responsibility policies.
(D) Disability Setting - Managing labor union negotiations.

19. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Strengths-Based Perspective is a significant paradigm shift from traditional problem-focused models in social work.
Reason (R) : It presumes that clients have existing competencies and resources that can be mobilized for problem-solving, rather than viewing them as deficient.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

20. Who among the following social reformers is credited with founding the 'Servants of India Society' to train national missionaries for the service of India?
(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(B) Jyotiba Phule
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

21. Which social work principle emphasizes the client's right to make their own choices and decisions?
(A) Principle of Confidentiality
(B) Principle of Acceptance
(C) Principle of Self-Determination
(D) Principle of Accountability

22. The Settlement House Movement, which emphasized living among the poor to understand their problems, is famously associated with:
(A) Mary Richmond in the U.S.A.
(B) Jane Addams and Hull House in the U.S.A.
(C) William Beveridge in the U.K.
(D) Dr. Clifford Manshardt in India.

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23. Which of the following are central goals of professional social work?
1. Remediation of problems
2. Promotion of social justice
3. Maintenance of social status quo
4. Empowerment of individuals and communities

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

24. A social worker in an industrial setting helping an employee deal with substance abuse issues that affect their work performance is practicing within a framework known as:
(A) Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
(B) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
(C) Industrial Labour Union Advocacy
(D) Human Resource Recruitment

25. One of the main challenges to social work practice in the contemporary era is 'managerialism', which refers to:
(A) The expansion of administrative power within social service agencies.
(B) The perceived decrease in management skills among social workers.
(C) The use of business models prioritizing efficiency over process.
(D) The over-regulation of social work agencies by the state authorities.

26. Which theory for social work practice focuses on the unconscious thoughts and past experiences that shape a person's current behavior and emotions?
(A) Psychodynamic Theory
(B) Cognitive-Behavioral Theory
(C) Task-Centered Model
(D) Strengths-Based Perspective

27. The first school of social work in India, the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work (now TISS), was established in which year?
(A) 1905
(B) 1921
(C) 1947
(D) 1936

28. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The social work value of 'Dignity and Worth of the Person' means treating each client in a caring and respectful fashion, mindful of individual differences.
Statement II : This value allows a social worker to prioritize the needs of certain clients over others based on their social status.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

29. A key contribution of 19th-century reformer Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, which aligns with the social work goal of women's welfare, was his vigorous campaign for:
(A) The abolition of Sati
(B) The promotion of women's education
(C) The legality of widow remarriage
(D) The abolition of child marriage

30. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Social Work Theory/Model)
P. Crisis Intervention Theory
Q. Task-Centered Model
R. Feminist Theory
S. Ecological Perspective
List II:(Core Concept)
1. Person-in-Environment
2. Power imbalances and structural inequality
3. Time-limited, problem-solving approach
4. Restoration of equilibrium after a hazardous event
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

31. The nature of social work is best described as:
(A) A practice-based profession and discipline drawing from art and science.
(B) Purely a science based on empirical evidence and statistical data.
(C) Purely an art based on intuition, creativity, and personal experience.
(D) A voluntary charitable activity without any professional or academic base.

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32. The Beveridge Report (1942) in the U.K. was instrumental in:
(A) Establishing the Charity Organisation Society.
(B) Laying the foundations for the modern British Welfare State.
(C) Questioning the professional status of social work.
(D) Closing down the Settlement Houses.

33. Which of the following is NOT a core value of the social work profession?
(A) Social Justice
(B) Paternalism
(C) Service
(D) Competence

34. Which of the following social reformers is most closely associated with the concept of 'Sarvodaya', meaning 'welfare of all'?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Jyotiba Phule
(D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

35. Which of the following are emerging trends and challenges affecting modern social work practice?
1. Globalization and its impact on migration and labor.
2. The rise of digital technology in service delivery.
3. A decreased need for social services due to economic growth.
4. The privatization of welfare services.
5. An overabundance of resources and funding.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 2, 3 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 3, 4 and 5

36. Social work practice with older persons, known as gerontological social work, primarily focuses on:
(A) Finding employment opportunities for retired individuals.
(B) Managing the financial assets of the elderly.
(C) Exclusively providing care in residential homes.
(D) Addressing bio-psycho-social challenges of aging.

37. The 'process' of social work generally begins with which of the following stages?
(A) Intervention
(B) Evaluation
(C) Intake and Engagement
(D) Termination

38. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The principle of confidentiality is a cornerstone of the social worker-client relationship.
Reason (R) : It is an absolute rule that must never be broken, even if a client discloses a plan to harm themselves or others.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

39. The focus of social work practice in a disability setting has shifted from a medical model to a:
(A) Charity-based model
(B) Custodial care model
(C) Segregationist model
(D) Rights-based and social model

40. Cognitive-Behavioral Theory (CBT) in social work practice is based on the idea that:
(A) Problems stem from dysfunctional thinking and behavior.
(B) Unconscious conflicts from childhood determine adult behavior.
(C) The individual is part of a larger system of interacting parts.
(D) Empowerment comes from recognizing inherent personal strengths.

41. Arrange the following roles of a social worker in a community setting in a logical process sequence:
1. Intervention and mobilization of resources.

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2. Assessment of community needs and strengths.
3. Building rapport and engaging with community members.
4. Evaluation of the program's impact.

Choose the correct sequence from the following:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

42. Which of the following statements about the historical development of social work in India is correct?
(A) Professional social work education began in the 19th century with the efforts of social reformers.
(B) Social work as a profession was formally introduced with the establishment of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in 1936.
(C) The development of social work in India was completely independent of influences from the U.K. and U.S.A.
(D) The primary focus of early professional social work in India was environmental activism.

43. Which of the following is an example of an ethical dilemma a social worker might face?
(A) Choosing which theory to apply to a case.
(B) Deciding between a client's right to self-determination and the duty to protect the client from self-harm.
(C) Filling out administrative paperwork on time.
(D) Attending a professional development workshop.

44. Which of the following are considered valid aspects of the 'scope' of social work?
1. Work with individuals, groups, and communities.
2. Practice in settings like schools, hospitals, and correctional facilities.
3. Involvement in social policy development and advocacy.
4. Restricting practice only to non-governmental organizations.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

45. The concept of "trusteeship" was advocated by Mahatma Gandhi as a socio-economic philosophy. What does it propose?
(A) The wealthy should hold their excess wealth in trust for the benefit of society.
(B) The state should own all property and distribute it equally.
(C) All social services should be managed by trusts rather than the government.
(D) Individuals should trust the government to provide for all their needs.

46. Which of the following is the best description of social work practice in a family setting?
(A) Helping family members improve communication and resolve conflicts to enhance their collective well-being.
(B) Focusing only on the identified child patient's problems.
(C) Providing financial assistance to the family head.
(D) Representing the family in legal court proceedings.

47. The Milford Conference (1929) in the U.S.A. was a significant event in the development of professional social work because it:
(A) Concluded that social work was not a profession.
(B) Led to the establishment of the first Settlement House.
(C) Formally adopted psychoanalytic theory as the only valid model for practice.
(D) Emphasized the core of casework regardless of setting.

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48. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : "Controlled emotional involvement" is a social work principle that requires the practitioner to be sensitive to the client's feelings while maintaining professional objectivity.
Statement II : "Non-judgmental attitude" is a principle that requires the social worker to approve of all client behaviors, including destructive ones.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given

below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

49. An "anti-oppressive" perspective in social work practice primarily challenges:
(A) The structures of power and inequality in society that cause marginalization.
(B) The client's lack of motivation.
(C) Inefficient agency procedures.
(D) The use of technology in social service delivery.

50. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pairing of a social reformer and their primary area of work?
(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale - Bhoodan Movement
(B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Abolition of Sati
(C) Jyotiba Phule - Caste and Women's Education
(D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar - Widow Remarriage

51. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Social Work Setting)
P. Gerontological Social Work
Q. Industrial Social Work
R. Child and Youth Welfare
S. Medical Social Work
List II:(Primary Client Population)
1. Patients in a hospital
2. Children in need of care and protection
3. Employees in a company
4. Older Persons
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

52. The goal of social work intervention with persons with disabilities is most appropriately aimed at:
(A) Providing lifelong custodial care in separate institutions.
(B) Curing the disability through medical intervention alone.
(C) Encouraging dependency on family and charity.
(D) Maximizing independence and promoting social inclusion.

53. One of the major challenges for the social work profession in India is:
(A) The lack of social problems to address.
(B) Issues related to statutory recognition and licensing.
(C) The absence of a theoretical base for practice.
(D) An over-emphasis on rural development at the expense of urban issues.

54. The phrase "person-in-environment" is a central concept derived from which theoretical perspective in social work?
(A) Ecological Perspective
(B) Psychodynamic Theory
(C) Behaviorism
(D) Task-Centered Model

55. Which of the following are key components of the Code of Ethics for social work practitioners?
1. Responsibilities to clients.
2. Responsibilities to colleagues.
3. Responsibilities to the profession and society.
4. Guidelines for maximizing agency profit.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

56. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Settlement House Movement in the U.K. and U.S.A. was a significant precursor to modern community-based social work.
Reason (R) : Settlement house workers, often from middle-class backgrounds, lived in poor neighborhoods to provide services and advocate for social reform, emphasizing environmental factors in poverty.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

57. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's contribution to social reform, which deeply influences social work in India, is primarily centered on:
(A) The promotion of indigenous crafts.
(B) The establishment of a uniform civil code.
(C) The advocacy for environmental conservation.
(D) The fight for equality and annihilation of caste.

58. What does the "scope" of social work refer to?
(A) The specific salary range for social workers.
(B) The variety of problems, populations, and settings addressed.
(C) The geographical area an agency is allowed to cover.
(D) The number of clients a social worker can handle at one time.

59. The Crisis Intervention model in social work is most suitable for:
(A) Individuals or families experiencing an acute state of psychological disequilibrium.
(B) Long-term personality reconstruction.
(C) Career planning and skill development.
(D) Community organization and development.

60. What is a primary role of a social worker in women and welfare settings, particularly in cases of domestic violence?
(A) To advise the woman to adjust to the situation to preserve the family.
(B) To provide safety, counseling, and legal resources.
(C) To act as a marriage counselor for the couple immediately.
(D) To report the matter to the media for public exposure.

61. Which of the following historical documents from the U.K. is considered a blueprint for the modern welfare state and significantly influenced social policy and social work?
(A) Magna Carta
(B) The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601
(C) The Factory Act of 1833
(D) The Beveridge Report of 1942

62. Which of the following describes an emerging perspective in social work practice?
(A) The use of digital platforms for service delivery.
(B) A focus on 'friendly visitors' as used by the Charity Organisation Society.
(C) The belief that poverty is solely a result of individual moral failure.
(D) A strict adherence to a single theoretical model for all client problems.

63. The principle of 'acceptance' in social work means:
(A) Accepting the client's negative behaviors without any attempt to change them.
(B) Perceiving the client as a person with inherent worth and dignity.
(C) Accepting any task assigned by the agency supervisor without question.
(D) Accepting that some social problems are unsolvable.

64. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of 'professional' social work as opposed to informal helping or charity?
(A) It is based on a systematic body of knowledge, skills, and ethics.
(B) It is performed only by wealthy individuals.
(C) It provides only material help like food and clothing.
(D) It is always done on a voluntary, unpaid basis.

65. Which of the following are key competencies required for a professional social worker in India?
1. Ability to critically analyze social policies.
2. Skill in inter-personal communication and empathy.
3. Proficiency in assessment and intervention planning.
4. Expertise in a specific medical specialization.
5. Fluency in multiple international languages.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 4 and 5
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 3, 4 and 5

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66. The concept of 'empowerment' in social work practice refers to:
(A) The social worker making all decisions for the client.
(B) The process of helping people gain control over their lives.
(C) Providing a one-time financial grant to solve a problem.
(D) The legal process of giving someone power of attorney.

67. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The historical development of social work in the U.S.A. was marked by a tension between focusing on individual casework (COS) and social reform (Settlement Houses).
Statement II : Mary Richmond's "Social Diagnosis" was a landmark publication that systemized the casework method, leaning towards the individual-focused approach.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

68. The role of a social worker in an industrial setting can include all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Conducting employee counseling through Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs).
(B) Assisting in the formulation and implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.
(C) Mediating in labor-management disputes.
(D) Prescribing medication for work-related stress.

69. Arrange the following stages of the social work process in the correct sequence:
1. Intervention
2. Termination
3. Assessment
4. Engagement
Choose the correct order from the following:
(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

70. The "Task-Centered Model" of social work practice is best characterized by:
(A) Long-term, insight-oriented therapy.
(B) A focus on power dynamics and social oppression.
(C) Short-term problem solving via specific agreed-upon tasks.
(D) An exploration of the client's family-of-origin systems.

71. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Social Reformer)
P. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Q. Vinoba Bhave
R. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
S. Jyotiba Phule
List II:(Key Contribution/Association)
1. Satyashodhak Samaj
2. Brahmo Samaj
3. Bhoodan Movement
4. Annihilation of Caste
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

72. A major trend affecting social work practice is 'globalization'. What is a direct challenge this poses?
(A) It reduces the number of social problems, leading to unemployment for social workers.
(B) It creates complex issues like trafficking and migration.
(C) It isolates countries, making international collaboration impossible.
(D) It ensures equitable distribution of resources worldwide, eliminating the need for advocacy.

73. The ethical principle of 'Social Justice' in social work primarily calls on practitioners to:
(A) Focus exclusively on individual therapy and ignore societal issues.
(B) Challenge discrimination and advocate for equitable resources.
(C) Ensure that their agency's budget is always balanced.
(D) Maintain a neutral stance on all political and social issues.

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74. The development of professional social work in the U.K. was significantly shaped by the Charity Organisation Society's emphasis on:
(A) A systematic and scientific approach involving investigation.
(B) Radical social revolution and the overthrow of the state.
(C) Providing unconditional financial relief to all applicants without any assessment.
(D) The establishment of self-sufficient rural communes.

75. In the context of "Theories for Social Work Practice", what does a 'theory' provide?
(A) A framework for understanding behavior and effecting change.
(B) A guaranteed solution for every client's problem.
(C) A rigid set of rules that must be followed without deviation.
(D) A list of all social welfare schemes available in the country.

76. Social work practice in the setting of "Persons with Disabilities" should be guided by which of the following principles?
1. The medical model, focusing solely on the impairment.
2. The principle of normalization and social inclusion.
3. A rights-based approach, advocating for accessibility and equal opportunities.
4. A focus on empowerment and self-advocacy.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

77. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The first school of social work in India was established with the help of American missionaries and was modeled on social work education in the U.S.A.
Statement II : The curriculum of early social work education in India was entirely indigenous and had no influence from Western models.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

78. Which of the following is an example of a 'macro-level' intervention in social work?
(A) Advocating for national housing policy changes.
(B) Providing individual counseling to a student with anxiety.
(C) Running a support group for single parents.
(D) Helping a family access food subsidies.

79. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The principle of client self-determination is a fundamental value in social work.
Reason (R) : Social workers must respect and promote the right of clients to make their own choices, as long as those choices do not pose a serious, foreseeable, and imminent risk to themselves or others.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

80. A social worker in a child welfare setting is involved in processes like adoption, foster care, and family preservation services. The primary goal of this practice is to:
(A) Ensure the child's safety, permanency, and well-being.
(B) Punish parents who are deemed unfit.
(C) Remove children from their biological families as a first resort.
(D) Reduce the financial burden on the state.

81. The term 'professional competence' in social work implies that practitioners should:
(A) Claim to have expertise in all areas of social work.
(B) Strive to increase knowledge and apply it in practice.

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(C) Practice only within their family and friend circles.
(D) Refuse any further training after receiving their degree.

82. The historical development of social work in the U.S.A saw the rise of 'casework'. Who is credited with authoring "Social Diagnosis" (1917), a foundational text for this method?
(A) Mary Richmond
(B) Jane Addams
(C) Abraham Flexner
(D) Gordon Hamilton

83. Which of the following are recognized goals of social work?
1. Problem solving
2. Empowerment
3. Social change
4. Upholding tradition uncritically
5. Financial profit for the practitioner

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

84. The 'ecological systems perspective' encourages social workers to pay attention to the:
(A) Client's internal, unconscious psychic conflicts only.
(B) Client's immediate family relationships only.
(C) Client's financial status as the sole determinant of their well-being.
(D) Interplay between the individual and their environment.

85. A social worker working with a community affected by a new industrial plant, helping them negotiate with the company for better environmental safeguards and community benefits, is practicing:
(A) Eco-social work and advocacy
(B) Psychiatric social work
(C) Gerontological social work
(D) School social work

86. The Bhoodan Movement, initiated by Vinoba Bhave, was a significant post-independence reform effort in India. Its central idea was:
(A) A violent overthrow of landlords.
(B) A government-led forcible land redistribution program.
(C) The promotion of cooperative farming on government-owned land.
(D) Voluntary land donation from owners to the landless.

87. Which principle of social work requires the practitioner to understand the client's feelings and situation from their perspective?
(A) Objectivity
(B) Empathy
(C) Authority
(D) Paternalism

88. The 19th-century social reform movements in India, led by figures like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Jyotiba Phule, contributed to the development of professional social work by:
(A) Establishing a philosophical basis for social justice.
(B) Establishing a formal code of ethics for helpers.
(C) Creating a body of scientific theory for social intervention.
(D) Setting up a national system of paid social workers.

89. A significant challenge for contemporary social work practice is professional 'burnout'. This is most accurately described as:
(A) Physical and mental exhaustion caused by prolonged stress.
(B) A lack of commitment to social work values.
(C) Insufficient academic knowledge of social work theories.
(D) The inability to find employment in the social work field.

90. In which setting would a social worker be most directly involved with developing and implementing an Employee Assistance Program (EAP)?
(A) A large manufacturing industry
(B) A public school
(C) A hospital's pediatric ward
(D) A disaster relief camp

91. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

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(A) Hull House - Jane Addams
(B) "Social Diagnosis" - Mary Richmond
(C) Beveridge Report - U.K.
(D) Milford Conference - India

92. The nature of social work is often described as enabling or facilitating. This means the social worker's primary role is to:
(A) Give direct orders to the client on how to live their life.
(B) Help clients develop their own capacity and resources.
(C) Provide long-term financial support to clients.
(D) Perform tasks on behalf of clients without their involvement.

93. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : A key value in the social work code of ethics is 'Integrity', which means that social workers must behave in a trustworthy manner.
Statement II : 'Integrity' also implies that social workers can misrepresent their qualifications to secure a job if it serves a good cause.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

94. Which social work theory emphasizes that human behavior is learned through observation, imitation, and reinforcement, and that changing behavior involves changing thought patterns?
(A) Cognitive-Behavioral Theory
(B) Psychodynamic Theory
(C) Systems Theory
(D) Crisis Intervention Theory

95. Arrange the following historical events in the development of social work in the correct chronological sequence:
1. Publication of the Beveridge Report in the U.K.
2. Founding of Hull House in the U.S.A. by Jane Addams.
3. Establishment of the Charity Organisation Society in London.
4. Abraham Flexner's speech questioning social work as a profession.

Choose the correct order from the following:
(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

96. Social work practice in the context of "Women and Welfare" often involves which of the following actions?
1. Advocating for gender equality and empowerment.
2. Providing support to survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.
3. Promoting women's participation in economic and political life.
4. Reinforcing traditional gender roles that limit women's opportunities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

97. The concept of 'social functioning' is central to the definition of social work. It refers to:
(A) The ability to manage daily tasks and interact with the environment.
(B) A person's ability to attend social parties and events.
(C) The efficiency of a social welfare organization's operations.
(D) The role of government in society.

98. The dual-focus of early American social work, famously described as "retailing" and "wholesaling" social welfare, refers to the distinction between:
(A) Individual casework vs. social reform and advocacy.
(B) Working in urban vs. rural areas.
(C) Paid vs. volunteer work.
(D) Government vs. private agencies.

99. Which social reformer's work for the depressed classes and emphasis on 'educate, agitate, organize' has had a profound impact on radical and structural social work perspectives in India?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Mahatma Gandhi

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(C) Swami Vivekananda
(D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

100. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Term)
P. Scope of Social Work
Q. Goal of Social Work
R. Principle of Social Work
S. Process of Social Work
List II:(Description)
1. The desired outcome, such as enhanced social functioning.
2. The range of activities and settings where social work is practiced.
3. The systematic sequence of actions like assessment and intervention.
4. The guiding belief, such as client self-determination.
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

101. Which of the following best defines the 'nature' of social work as a profession?
(A) It is a religious calling focused on saving souls.
(B) A humanistic profession using scientific knowledge and art.
(C) It is a branch of law enforcement focused on social control.
(D) It is a sub-discipline of economics focused on poverty alleviation.

102. The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 in the U.K. is historically significant because it:
(A) Was the first major secular legislation codifying public responsibility for the poor.
(B) Abolished poverty completely in England.
(C) Established professional social work training.
(D) Created the first Settlement Houses.

103. Which of the following represents a key ethical responsibility of a social worker towards their colleagues?
(A) To treat them with respect and cooperate to promote client well-being.
(B) To compete with them for clients and resources.
(C) To report their minor personal mistakes to supervisors.
(D) To ignore any unethical conduct observed in a colleague.

104. Which of the following are examples of how the changing context of social work practice presents new challenges?
1. The digital divide affecting clients' access to online services.
2. The need for culturally competent practice in a globalized world.
3. The pressure to demonstrate measurable outcomes due to managerialism.
4. The decreasing complexity of social problems.
5. A sudden increase in government funding for all social programs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

105. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Systems theory is a useful framework for social work practice.
Reason (R) : It allows the practitioner to see a client's problem not just as an individual issue, but as a result of interactions within and between various systems like family, school, and community.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. In the setting of disaster management, a social worker's role in the pre-disaster phase would most likely involve:
(A) Community preparedness planning and capacity building.
(B) Distributing relief materials.
(C) Conducting trauma counseling.
(D) Damage assessment and reconstruction.

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107. The work of Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule in the 19th century is a significant part of India's social reform history because they:
(A) Pioneered education for women and lower-caste individuals.
(B) Focused exclusively on religious reforms within Hinduism.
(C) Led the movement for India's political independence from Britain.
(D) Campaigned for the promotion of large-scale industries.

108. A social worker refrains from imposing their personal beliefs about marriage on a client who is in a same-sex relationship. This action is a direct application of which two core social work principles?
(A) Acceptance and Client Self-Determination
(B) Confidentiality and Accountability
(C) Individualization and Social Action
(D) Advocacy and Group Work

109. What was the main purpose of the Charity Organisation Societies (COS) in the U.K. and U.S.A.?
(A) To coordinate the work of various charities to prevent fraud.
(B) To provide unconditional financial aid to anyone who asked.
(C) To establish residential communities for social workers to live with the poor.
(D) To lead political movements for radical social change.

110. A competency-based approach to social work education and practice emphasizes:
(A) The ability to demonstrate specific and measurable skills.
(B) The number of years of experience a practitioner has.
(C) The practitioner's personal charisma and popularity.
(D) The practitioner's knowledge of historical facts only.

111. The term 'Radical Social Work' or 'Structural Social Work' is a theoretical perspective that:
(A) Addresses structural causes of inequality and advocates social change.
(B) Focuses primarily on individual psychological adjustment.
(C) Uses only short-term, task-oriented intervention methods.
(D) Is exclusively concerned with environmental issues.

112. A social worker in a healthcare setting who helps a patient and their family understand a complex medical diagnosis, navigate the hospital system, and plan for care after discharge is primarily engaged in:
(A) Medical social work
(B) Psychiatric evaluation
(C) Industrial labor relations
(D) Community organization

113. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The contribution of social reformers in 19th and 20th century India provided the ethical and ideological foundation for modern professional social work in the country.
Statement II : Professional social work in India developed in a vacuum, completely detached from the country's history of social reform.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

114. The 'privatization of welfare' is an emerging trend that poses a challenge to social work. It refers to:
(A) Transferring social service responsibility to private entities.
(B) The increasing role of the government in providing all social services.
(C) The practice of social workers starting their own private clinics.
(D) The complete elimination of all social welfare programs.

115. Which of the following best describes the social work principle of 'Individualization'?
(A) Recognizing each client's unique qualities and adapting methods.
(B) Treating all clients in exactly the same way to ensure fairness.
(C) Encouraging clients to be more

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individualistic and less community-oriented.
(D) Working only with individuals and not with groups or communities.

116. Which of the following are fundamental values of the social work profession as identified in most codes of ethics?
1. Importance of Human Relationships
2. Integrity
3. Social Justice
4. Profit Maximization

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 3

117. The first professional social workers employed by the Charity Organisation Society were known as:
(A) Friendly visitors
(B) Settlement residents
(C) Psychoanalysts
(D) Labor welfare officers

118. A social worker helps a young person who has just left the juvenile justice system to find housing, employment, and reconnect with educational opportunities. This practice falls after the setting of:
(A) Child and Youth welfare
(B) Gerontological care
(C) Industrial social work
(D) Palliative care

119. A 'Feminist Theory' approach in social work practice would most likely involve:
(A) Analyzing how gender-based power imbalances impact a client's life.
(B) Ignoring the gender of the client and the practitioner.
(C) Working exclusively with female clients.
(D) Advocating for the superiority of women over men.

120. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Social work is considered both a science and an art.
Reason (R) : It utilizes a systematic body of knowledge and theories (science) but requires creativity, intuition, and communication skills (art) in its application.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Concept)
P. Unconscious motivation
Q. Strengths and resources
R. Person-in-environment
S. Maladaptive thoughts
List II:(Associated Theory/Perspective)
1. Strengths-Based Perspective
2. Cognitive-Behavioral Theory
3. Psychodynamic Theory
4. Ecological Perspective
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

122. The contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy to social reform in the 19th century is most famously associated with:
(A) The legislative abolition of Sati.
(B) The campaign for widow remarriage.
(C) The establishment of schools for girls.
(D) The initiation of the Bhoodan movement.

123. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of social work as a profession in India?
(A) It is guided by ethics, values, and social justice goals.
(B) It is legally mandatory for every citizen to perform social work.
(C) It requires a medical degree as a minimum qualification.
(D) It is exclusively practiced within government departments.

124. In the context of the historical development of social work, what was the primary difference

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between the Charity Organisation Society (COS) approach and the Settlement House Movement approach?
(A) COS focused on individual casework, while Settlements focused on reform.
(B) COS was based in the U.K., while the Settlement Houses were only in India.
(C) COS was run by the government, while Settlements were private charities.
(D) COS provided only financial help, while Settlements provided only educational services.

125. The final stage of the social work process, where the practitioner and client review progress and bring the professional relationship to a close, is known as:
(A) Termination
(B) Engagement
(C) Assessment
(D) Intervention

126. Which of the following are key challenges for contemporary social work practice?
1. Need to adapt to new technologies like telehealth.
2. Lack of any social problems in modern society.
3. Dealing with complex issues arising from globalization.
4. Professional burnout among practitioners.
5. An oversupply of statutory recognition and licensing.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3 and 5
(C) 1, 2 and 5
(D) 2, 4 and 5

127. The primary aim of social work intervention in the environment setting is to:
(A) Address the interplay between social and environmental justice issues.
(B) Focus exclusively on wildlife conservation, ignoring human communities.
(C) Promote industrialization regardless of its environmental impact.
(D) Provide therapy to individuals who are anxious about climate change.

128. Consider the following statements:

Statement I : The goal of social work is to help people meet their own needs and improve their social functioning.

Statement II : The process of social work involves a systematic series of steps including assessment, planning, intervention, and evaluation.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

129. The concept of 'competencies' in social work refers to:
(A) Demonstrable knowledge, values, and skills for effective practice.
(B) The personal wealth of the practitioner.
(C) The political connections of the social work agency.
(D) The number of academic degrees a social worker holds.

130. Arrange the following figures from India's social reform history in chronological order of their primary period of activity:
1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
4. Jyotiba Phule

Choose the correct sequence from the following:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1

131. Which one of the following is NOT a principle of social work?
(A) Principle of Confidentiality
(B) Principle of Client Self-Determination
(C) Principle of Judgmental Attitude
(D) Principle of Acceptance

132. The development of professional social work in the USA was significantly influenced by the work of Jane Addams, who co-founded:
(A) Hull House
(B) The Charity Organisation Society
(C) The National Health Service

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(D) The Tata Institute of Social Sciences

133. The values and ethics of social work as a profession primarily serve to:
(A) Guide professional conduct and protect the interests of clients.
(B) Ensure the profitability of social service agencies.
(C) Promote the personal beliefs of the social worker.
(D) Establish a rigid hierarchy within the profession.

134. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Sarvodaya (welfare of all) has strong resonance with the core values of social work.
Reason (R) : Sarvodaya emphasizes uplifting the most marginalized ('Antyodaya') and promoting a just and equitable society, which are central tenets of social justice in social work.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

135. "Eco-social work" or "green social work" is an emerging perspective that focuses on:
(A) The intersection of environmental degradation and social justice.
(B) The impact of economic policies on social welfare.
(C) The use of technology in social work.
(D) The historical development of social work.

136. A social worker providing counseling and support to terminally ill patients and their families in a hospital or hospice is practicing in which setting?
(A) Palliative care / Healthcare
(B) School social work
(C) Industrial social work
(D) Disaster management

137. Which of the following best describes the social work process?
(A) A random series of conversations with a client.
(B) A structured but flexible sequence of phases.
(C) A one-time event of providing advice.
(D) A purely administrative procedure of registering clients.

138. Which theory for social work practice would focus on analyzing the power differentials between a man and a woman in a relationship to understand domestic violence?
(A) Feminist Theory
(B) Task-Centered Model
(C) Strengths-Based Perspective
(D) Behaviorism

139. Which social reformer of the 19th century established the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth-Seekers' Society) to work for the rights of lower-caste people?
(A) Jyotiba Phule
(B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Vinoba Bhave

140. Which of the following aspects are covered under the "scope" of social work practice?
1. Remedial and preventive functions.
2. Work with individuals, groups, and communities.
3. Developmental functions.
4. Practice in diverse settings like family, industry, and healthcare.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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141. The Code of Ethics for social workers in India emphasizes responsibilities towards:
(A) The client, colleagues, agency, profession, and the larger society.
(B) The employing agency only.
(C) The client only.
(D) The profession only.

142. The historical development of social work in India shows a transition from:

(A) Social reform and charity to professional systematic practice.
(B) Professional service to religious charity.
(C) A focus on urban issues to an exclusive focus on rural issues.
(D) Government-led initiatives to entirely private ones.

143. Which of the following is considered a core competency for a professional social worker?
(A) The ability to engage in policy practice and advocacy.
(B) The ability to perform medical diagnoses.
(C) The ability to litigate cases in a court of law.
(D) The ability to manage corporate finances.

144. In the context of the changing nature of practice, what does 'digital social work' entail?
(A) Using ICTs for service delivery, advocacy, and communication.
(B) Repairing computers for clients.
(C) Protesting against the use of any technology in social services.
(D) Analyzing social media trends for marketing purposes.

145. A social worker in a family welfare agency is working with a couple experiencing marital conflict. The most appropriate first step in the process would be:
(A) To establish rapport and assess the nature of the conflict.
(B) To immediately advise them to get a divorce.
(C) To take one person's side against the other.
(D) To provide them with a large financial loan.

146. Which of the following are valid goals of professional social work?
1. To link people with resources, services, and opportunities.
2. To promote social justice and equality.
3. To enhance the problem-solving and coping capacities of people.
4. To impose the worker's own values on the client system.
5. To maintain the professional's social distance from the client.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

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147. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Beveridge Report in the U.K. identified five "Giant Evils": Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, and Idleness.
Statement II : The report's recommendations led to the creation of the modern British welfare state, which profoundly shaped the context of social work practice.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

148. Social work practice with older persons (gerontological social work) would typically address all the following issues EXCEPT:
(A) Issues of loneliness and social isolation.
(B) Access to healthcare and elder-friendly services.
(C) End-of-life care and bereavement support.
(D) Initial school enrollment and primary education.

149. The Strengths-Based Perspective in social work practice is founded on the premise that:
(A) All individuals and communities have strengths for change.
(B) Clients are defined by their problems and deficits.
(C) The social worker is the expert who possesses all the strengths.
(D) Problems should be ignored in favor of positive thinking.

150. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Social Work Practice Setting)
P. Persons with Disabilities
Q. Industry
R. Disaster Management
S. Child and Youth Welfare
List II:(A Key Focus Area)
1. Psychosocial support and rehabilitation of survivors
2. Juvenile justice and foster care
3. Labour welfare and employee assistance
4. Advocacy for accessibility and inclusion

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

151. What is the definition of social work provided by the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW)?
(A) A practice-based profession promoting change and empowerment.
(B) A voluntary activity aimed at providing alms to the poor and needy.
(C) A government function focused on maintaining law and order in society.
(D) A medical practice focused on curing mental illnesses through medication.

152. A social worker who helps a client identify specific, achievable goals and outlines the steps or 'tasks' to reach them within a limited timeframe is using the:
(A) Task-Centered Model
(B) Psychodynamic Model
(C) Systems Theory
(D) Radical Social Work Model

153. A significant contribution of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar that shaped the landscape for social justice in India was his role as:
(A) The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.
(B) The leader of the Salt March.
(C) The first Prime Minister of India.
(D) The founder of the Servants of India Society.

154. What does the principle of 'confidentiality' in social work practice obligate a practitioner to do?
(A) To protect privacy, except in specific harm-risk cases.
(B) To share client information freely with other agencies.
(C) To record all conversations with clients and make them public.
(D) To discuss client cases openly in public spaces.

155. Which of the following is NOT a recognized setting for social work practice?
(A) Healthcare
(B) Child and Youth Welfare
(C) Corporate finance and stock trading
(D) Disaster Management

156. The historical roots of community organization in social work can be traced back to the:
(A) Settlement House Movement's focus on neighborhood improvement.
(B) Charity Organisation Society's focus on individual casework.
(C) Freudian psychoanalytic movement.
(D) Early Christian church's charitable activities.

157. An emerging challenge for social work practice is the need to respond to the consequences of climate change. This falls under the purview of:
(A) Eco-social work / Environmental social work
(B) Gerontological social work
(C) Industrial social work
(D) Psychiatric social work

158. Which of the following statements about the professionalization of social work in India is correct?
(A) The struggle for a statutory regulatory body remains a key issue.
(B) Social work is a fully licensed and regulated profession across all states in India.
(C) Professionalization was completed in 1947 with India's independence.
(D) There is no formal code of ethics for social workers in India.

159. The 'person-in-environment' framework in social work suggests that:
(A) Problems arise from person-environment transactions.
(B) An individual's problems can be understood solely by examining their psychological state.
(C) The environment is the sole cause of all human problems.
(D) Genetic factors are the only relevant consideration in assessment.

160. Which of the following are core components of the social work knowledge base?
1. Knowledge of human behavior and the social environment.
2. Knowledge of social welfare policies and

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services.
3. Knowledge of social work values, ethics, and skills.
4. Knowledge of astrology and palmistry.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

161. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The work of 19th-century social reformers in India was a precursor to professional social work.
Reason (R) : They addressed social problems like Sati, widow remarriage, and caste discrimination, which aligns with the social justice goals of modern social work, even though their methods were not professionalized.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

162. A social worker engaged in advocacy for the rights of persons with disabilities to have accessible public buildings is practicing at what level?
(A) Macro-level (societal/policy)
(B) Micro-level (individual)
(C) Mezzo-level (group)
(D) Clinical-level (therapeutic)

163. The primary goal of social work practice in an industrial setting is to:
(A) Enhance the well-being and social functioning of employees.
(B) Increase the company's profits at any cost.
(C) Exclusively represent the management's interests in labor disputes.
(D) Recruit new employees for the human resources department.

164. The "dual-track" or "two-pronged" approach in social work refers to:
(A) Addressing individual problems and broader issues simultaneously.
(B) Working with both male and female clients.
(C) Using both casework and group work methods.
(D) Practicing in both urban and rural settings.

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165. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The principle of 'controlled emotional involvement' requires the social worker to remain completely detached and unemotional.
Statement II : The principle of 'acceptance' means the social worker must approve of all the client's actions.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

166. Which of the following are significant trends impacting contemporary social work practice?
1. Increasing cultural diversity of client populations.
2. The rise of evidence-based practice.
3. The impact of neoliberal policies on social service funding.
4. A complete resolution of all major social problems.
5. The total rejection of technology in the field.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

167. A social work intervention that focuses on helping an individual in an immediate, overwhelming crisis to regain a state of equilibrium is known as:
(A) Crisis intervention
(B) Long-term psychotherapy
(C) Community development
(D) Policy analysis

168. The establishment of the first school of social work in India in 1936 was primarily influenced by the model of social work education from:
(A) The U.S.A.
(B) The U.K.
(C) Russia
(D) Indigenous Indian traditions only

169. What is a key objective of social work practice with women facing domestic violence?
(A) To empower the survivor and ensure her safety.
(B) To force the couple to stay together for the sake of the children.
(C) To blame the survivor for the violence.
(D) To focus only on the perpetrator's anger management issues.

170. Which of the following correctly pairs a social work principle with its meaning?
(A) Acceptance - Valuing the client as a person of worth and dignity.
(B) Confidentiality - Publicizing client stories to raise funds.
(C) Self-determination - Making all decisions for the client.
(D) Individualization - Using the exact same intervention for every client.

171. The work of social reformers in 19th and 20th century India, such as campaigning against untouchability and for women's education, reflects which core social work value?
(A) Social Justice
(B) Profitability
(C) Apathy
(D) Conservatism

172. A major ethical challenge for social workers using digital platforms (digital social work) is:
(A) Ensuring client confidentiality and data privacy.
(B) The high cost of internet services.
(C) The slow speed of computers.
(D) The lack of social media platforms.

173. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Term)
P. Social Work Value
Q. Social Work Skill
R. Social Work Setting
S. Social Work Theory
List II:(Example/Description)
1. Empathy (Active listening)
2. Systems Theory
3. Dignity and Worth of the Person
4. Hospital or Healthcare
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

174. The "assessment" phase in the social work process involves:
(A) Understanding the client's situation, needs, and strengths.
(B) Immediately implementing a solution without understanding the problem.
(C) Ending the professional relationship with the client.
(D) Evaluating the effectiveness of the intervention.

175. The historical development of social work in the U.K. can be characterized by a shift from:
(A) Poor laws to a comprehensive welfare state.
(B) State responsibility to private charity.
(C) A focus on community work to a focus only on individual work.
(D) Secular approaches to religious approaches.

176. Which one of the following is an example of applying the 'Strengths Perspective' in social work?
(A) Identifying a client's resilience and support system.
(B) Documenting a client's history of failures and weaknesses in detail.
(C) Telling a client that they are incapable of solving their own problems.
(D) Focusing only on the diagnosis and symptoms of a mental illness.

177. Which of the following competencies is crucial for working effectively in a multicultural society?
(A) Cultural competence and sensitivity.
(B) The ability to impose one's own cultural values on others.
(C) The belief that one's own culture is superior.
(D) Ignoring cultural differences altogether.

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178. The role of a social worker in disaster management during the post-disaster recovery phase would include:
(A) Assisting with psychosocial rehabilitation and rebuilding.
(B) Predicting when the next disaster will occur.
(C) Leading the armed forces in rescue operations.
(D) Ignoring the affected population until the government acts.

179. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Code of Ethics in social work is a legally binding document that can result in imprisonment if violated.
Statement II : The Code of Ethics is a set of guidelines and standards for professional conduct, and violations are typically handled by professional associations or regulatory bodies.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

180. The contribution of Vinoba Bhave to social reform in post-independence India is best known through the:
(A) Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement
(B) Chipko Movement
(C) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(D) Dalit Panther Movement

181. Which of the following are central to the definition and nature of social work?
1. A focus on the person-in-environment transaction.
2. A commitment to social justice and human rights.
3. The use of theory and planned intervention.
4. The exclusive goal of making a profit.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 2, 3 and 4

182. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The historical development of social work in the U.K., U.S.A., and India shows different trajectories but also shared influences.
Reason (R) : Concepts like casework and professional training originated in the West and influenced Indian social work, which in turn adapted them to its unique socio-cultural context and reform traditions.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

183. The practice of social work in an industrial setting, focusing on aspects like labor welfare, industrial relations, and employee well-being, is also known as:
(A) Occupational social work
(B) Geriatric social work
(C) Forensic social work
(D) Clinical social work

184. A social worker is helping a community that has been displaced by a dam project to advocate for proper resettlement and compensation. This action is a clear example of:
(A) Social action and advocacy
(B) Psychoanalytic therapy
(C) Family counseling
(D) Task-centered casework

185. The social work value of 'competence' requires that practitioners:
(A) Practice within ability areas and enhance expertise.
(B) Must have a Ph.D. in social work to practice.
(C) Should accept all cases, regardless of their lack of knowledge in that area.
(D) Should never consult with supervisors or colleagues.

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186. The concept of 'empowerment' is a key goal in social work. Which of the following actions by a social worker best facilitates empowerment?
(A) Helping tenants organize to address poor housing conditions.
(B) Making decisions for a client to save them time.
(C) Creating a dependency relationship where the client always needs the worker's help.
(D) Giving a client money without any plan for long-term sustainability.

187. "Anti-oppressive practice" is an emerging perspective in social work that requires the practitioner to:
(A) Challenge systemic oppression and empower groups.
(B) Ignore issues of power and discrimination.
(C) Believe that all forms of oppression are a natural part of society.
(D) Focus only on the individual's psychological faults.

188. Which of the following is a primary role of a medical social worker in a hospital setting?
(A) Psycho-social assessments and discharge planning.
(B) To administer medication to patients.
(C) To perform surgical procedures.
(D) To manage the hospital's financial accounts.

189. Which of the following are considered key principles of social work practice?
1. Acceptance
2. Individualization
3. Client Self-Determination
4. Judgmental Scrutiny
5. Imposition of worker's values

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 3, 4 and 5

190. The philosophy and actions of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, particularly his emphasis on constitutionalism, legal rights, and affirmative action, have most strongly influenced which aspect of social work in India?
(A) Social policy, social justice, and advocacy.
(B) The practice of psychodynamic therapy.
(C) The development of corporate social responsibility.
(D) The practice of medical social work.

191. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Historical Figure)
P. Jane Addams
Q. Mary Richmond
R. William Beveridge
S. Clifford Manshardt
List II:(Associated Concept/Institution)
1. Social Diagnosis (Casework)
2. Hull House (Settlement Movement)
3. Tata Institute of Social Sciences
4. Welfare State Blueprint (U.K.)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

192. A key challenge in contemporary social work is 'evidence-based practice'. This implies that social workers are increasingly expected to:
(A) Use research-validated and effective interventions.
(B) Rely solely on their intuition and past experience.
(C) Use only one specific theory for all clients.
(D) Ignore client preferences and values.

193. The scope of social work in the disability sector includes:
(A) Rights advocacy, rehabilitation, and social inclusion.
(B) Promoting segregation and separate development.
(C) Focusing only on the medical aspects of the disability.
(D) Encouraging a charity-based approach and dependency.

194. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 categorized the poor into three groups: the able-bodied poor, the impotent poor, and dependent children.
Statement II : This law established the principle of public taxation to support the poor and is a key milestone in the history of social welfare.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given

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below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

195. Which of the following is the most accurate description of a social worker's role in the area of child welfare?
(A) Ensuring child safety, permanency, and well-being.
(B) To exclusively handle legal adoption paperwork.
(C) To act as a teacher in a primary school.
(D) To provide financial loans to families with children.

196. The ethical value of 'Integrity' for a social work practitioner means:
(A) Trustworthy behavior and professional honesty.
(B) Always agreeing with their supervisor.
(C) Having an integrated knowledge of all social sciences.
(D) Prioritizing personal gain over professional ethics.

197. Arrange the following social reform related events in India chronologically:
1. Founding of Satyashodhak Samaj by Jyotiba Phule.
2. The Bhoodan Movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave.
3. The campaign against Sati by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
4. Dr. Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism with his followers.

Choose the correct order from the following:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

198. A primary goal of gerontological social work is to:
(A) Maintain client dignity and quality of life.
(B) Force older persons into institutional care against their will.
(C) Manage the financial investments of wealthy senior citizens.
(D) Encourage family members to abandon their elderly relatives.

199. Systems Theory in social work is useful because it helps the practitioner to:
(A) Understand how changes in one part affect others.
(B) Focus intensely on a single symptom of the client.
(C) Blame the system for all of the client's problems.
(D) Use a pre-determined set of techniques for every client.

200. The contribution of 19th-century social reformers to the development of social work in India was significant because they:
(A) Addressed deep-rooted social problems and awareness.
(B) Established the first professional training schools for social work.
(C) Directly imported and applied American casework methods.
(D) Secured government jobs for all social activists.

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201. Which of the following best defines the 'scope' of social work?
(A) The variety of problems and settings of practice.
(B) The geographical boundaries of a social worker's office.
(C) The specific list of tasks a social worker must perform daily.
(D) The academic curriculum of a master's degree in social work.

202. The dual traditions of the Charity Organisation Society (COS) and the Settlement House Movement in the U.S. and U.K. represented two different approaches:
(A) Individual casework vs. Community-based social reform.
(B) Religious vs. Secular social work.
(C) Rural vs. Urban social work.
(D) Paid vs. Volunteer social work.

203. The core value of 'social justice' in the social work profession compels practitioners to:
(A) Advocate for fair and equitable resource access.
(B) Focus only on the individual and ignore

societal factors.
(C) Maintain the existing social order without question.
(D) Prioritize the needs of the wealthy over the poor.

204. Which of the following are emerging trends and challenges that shape contemporary social work practice?
1. Increasing importance of interdisciplinary collaboration.
2. The impact of globalization on local communities.
3. The need for technological literacy (digital social work).
4. A decreasing need for social workers.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

205. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The principle of client self-determination is not absolute.
Reason (R) : A social worker's professional responsibility to protect a client or others from imminent harm may temporarily override the client's right to self-determination.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. A social worker employed in a large corporation to provide counseling to employees and develop wellness programs is practicing in the setting of:
(A) Industry / Occupational social work
(B) Disaster management
(C) Child welfare
(D) Gerontology

207. The 'Bhoodan' movement, started by Vinoba Bhave, was a unique land reform movement based on the principle of:
(A) Moral persuasion and voluntary donation
(B) Government coercion
(C) Violent revolution
(D) Corporate acquisition of land

208. The 'Ecological Perspective' in social work is best visualized as a set of nested systems including the microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and macrosystem. This model was developed by:
(A) Urie Bronfenbrenner
(B) Sigmund Freud
(C) B.F. Skinner
(D) Mary Richmond

209. Which statement incorrectly describes the historical development of social work?
(A) Flexner's report declared social work a profession.
(B) The COS in London is considered a starting point for systematic casework.
(C) Jane Addams and the Hull House are icons of the Settlement House Movement.
(D) The first school of social work in India was established in Mumbai in 1936.

210. In a disaster management context, providing psychosocial first aid to survivors is a critical role for social workers. This involves all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Providing a listening ear and emotional comfort.
(B) Helping survivors meet basic needs like food and shelter.
(C) Protecting survivors from further harm.
(D) Conducting in-depth psychoanalysis immediately after the event.

211. Which of the following is a key competency for social work practitioners in India, as per the profession's standards?
(A) Expertise in ancient Sanskrit texts.
(B) Proficiency in computer programming and software development.
(C) Ability to engage with and assess various systems.
(D) A license to practice medicine.

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212. The Task-Centered Model is a social work approach that is:
(A) Brief and focused on client-acknowledged goals.
(B) Long-term, psychoanalytic, and insight-oriented.
(C) Focused on uncovering past trauma from early childhood.
(D) Centered on radical social transformation and political activism.

213. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Social reform movements in 19th-century India, led by figures like Jyotiba Phule, were instrumental in challenging caste and gender-based discrimination.
Statement II : These movements created a fertile ground for the later establishment of professional social work, which inherited the ideals of social justice and equality.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

214. Which of the following falls within the scope of social work practice in a healthcare setting?
1. Conducting a medical diagnosis of a patient's illness.
2. Assisting patients and families with discharge planning.
3. Providing counseling to help patients cope with chronic illness.
4. Advocating for a patient's access to care.
5. Prescribing and administering medications.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

215. The nature of social work as a profession is characterized by its dual commitment to:
(A) The individual client and the social environment.
(B) The agency's budget and the worker's salary.
(C) Political lobbying and fundraising.
(D) Academic research and teaching only.

216. The concept of 'managerialism' in social services, an emerging challenge for social work, emphasizes:
(A) Applying business principles like efficiency and targets.
(B) The importance of the client-worker relationship above all else.
(C) The empowerment of frontline social workers in decision-making.
(D) The value of long-term, process-oriented interventions.

217. In the context of the Code of Ethics, if a social worker's colleague is exhibiting impaired professional judgment due to personal problems or substance abuse, the social worker's primary ethical responsibility is to:
(A) Consult with colleague or supervisor to address issue.
(B) Ignore the issue to avoid conflict.
(C) Cover up the colleague's mistakes.
(D) Immediately report the colleague to the police.

218. The contribution of Gopal Krishna Gokhale to the spirit of social service in India is exemplified by his founding of the:
(A) Servants of India Society
(B) Brahmo Samaj
(C) Arya Samaj
(D) Ramakrishna Mission

219. A 'Radical' or 'Structural' social work perspective would analyze a client's unemployment by focusing on:
(A) Economic policies and systemic labor discrimination.
(B) The client's lack of motivation and poor interview skills.
(C) The client's unresolved childhood conflicts.
(D) The client's negative thought patterns about work.

220. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Social Work Principle)
P. Acceptance
Q. Confidentiality
R. Individualization
S. Self-Determination
List II:(Core Idea)
1. Recognizing the client's right to make their

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own choices.
2. Safeguarding information shared by the client.
3. Treating the client as a unique person, not a case or type.
4. Maintaining a non-judgmental attitude and respecting the client's inherent worth.

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

221. Which of the following is NOT a primary goal of social work?
(A) To maintain the status quo and discourage social change.
(B) To enhance human well-being and help meet basic human needs.
(C) To empower people who are vulnerable and oppressed.
(D) To promote social justice and social change.

222. The historical development of social work in the U.K. was profoundly influenced by the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, which introduced the principle of 'less eligibility'. This principle meant that:
(A) Workhouse conditions should be worse than poor labor.
(B) The conditions in workhouses should be better than the life of the lowest-paid independent laborer.
(C) Everyone was eligible for generous outdoor relief.
(D) Only the elderly were eligible for poor relief.

223. Which of the following are essential values underpinning the social work profession in India?
1. Belief in the dignity and worth of every individual.
2. Commitment to social justice.
3. The importance of professional integrity.
4. The pursuit of personal wealth through practice.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

224. Social work practice with families is based on the premise that:
(A) The family is a system where one affects all members.
(B) The 'identified patient' is the sole source of all family problems.
(C) Families are incapable of change and should be broken up.
(D) Individual therapy is always superior to family therapy.

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225. One of the most significant challenges for the social work profession in the 21st century is:
(A) Adapting practice to address complex globalized issues.
(B) The disappearance of poverty and inequality.
(C) A lack of clients needing services.
(D) The field being too simple and not requiring specialized knowledge.

226. Which of the following best describes the professional relationship in social work?
(A) Purposeful and ethical relationship meeting client needs.
(B) A personal friendship between the worker and the client.
(C) A hierarchical relationship where the worker dictates terms.
(D) An informal relationship with no clear boundaries or goals.

227. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The social reform movements of the 19th century in India laid an important ideological foundation for professional social work.
Reason (R) : Leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Jyotiba Phule championed causes like women's rights and caste equality, which are central to the social justice mission of modern social work.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

228. A social worker facilitating a support group for newly diagnosed diabetic patients in a hospital is engaging in:
(A) Mezzo-level practice (group work).
(B) Macro-level policy change.
(C) Micro-level individual casework.
(D) Community-level organization.

229. A key difference between professional social work and voluntary charity is that professional social work is based on:
(A) Systematic knowledge, skills, values, and ethics.
(B) Religious beliefs and motivations.
(C) The availability of surplus funds from wealthy donors.
(D) Good intentions alone, without any specific training.

230. Social work with persons with disabilities has evolved from a medical/charity model to a:
(A) Social/Rights-based model.
(B) Segregation model.
(C) Punishment model.
(D) Paternalistic model.

231. The term 'holistic approach' in social work implies:
(A) Considering the interplay of multiple life factors.
(B) Focusing only on the spiritual needs of the client.
(C) Addressing only one aspect of a client's problem.
(D) Using only one theory for all interventions.

232. The primary focus of social work in the context of environment and disaster management is on:
(A) Human and social consequences of environmental issues.
(B) The financial aspects of environmental companies.
(C) The biological study of endangered species.
(D) The engineering aspects of disaster-proof construction.

233. The 'principle of non-judgmental attitude' in social work requires the practitioner to:
(A) Avoid blaming and approach with positive regard.
(B) Condone all harmful behaviors of the client.
(C) Judge the client based on their social status and background.
(D) Refrain from making any professional assessment or diagnosis.

234. The establishment of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) in 1936 marked a pivotal moment in:
(A) The professionalization of social work in India.
(B) The history of social reform in India.
(C) India's struggle for independence.
(D) The development of industrial policy in India.

235. Which of the following are key professional competencies for a social worker?
1. Ethical and Professional Behavior
2. Engagement, Assessment, Intervention, and Evaluation
3. Critical Thinking and Analysis
4. Ability to perform surgery
5. Marketing and sales expertise

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

236. A social worker helping a community identify its own needs, resources, and take collective action to improve their quality of life is engaging in the practice of:
(A) Community Organization
(B) Casework
(C) Psychoanalysis
(D) Medical social work

237. The changing context of social work practice includes the challenge of 'burnout'. Which factor is a major contributor to burnout among social workers?
(A) High emotional demands and caseload stress.
(B) Low caseloads and high salaries.
(C) Lack of client problems to solve.
(D) Too much positive feedback and success.

238. Consider the following statements:

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Statement I : Feminist theory in social work critique traditional theories for being gender-blind.

Statement II : It provides a framework for analyzing how patriarchy and gender-based power structures create and perpetuate problems for both women and men.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

239. The social work process is often cyclical. The 'evaluation' phase directly informs:
(A) Reassessment and modification of intervention plans.
(B) The termination of all services regardless of outcome.
(C) The initial intake process for new clients.
(D) The agency's annual financial report.

240. Match List I with List II.
List I:(Social Reformer/Thinker)
P. Mahatma Gandhi
Q. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
R. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
S. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
List II:(Associated Idea)
1. Annihilation of Caste
2. Sarvodaya / Trusteeship
3. Abolition of Sati
4. Widow Remarriage
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

241. The scope of industrial social work includes all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Managing employee payroll and compensation.
(B) Counseling employees on personal and work-related problems.
(C) Facilitating health and safety programs.
(D) Working on corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

242. A significant ethical issue in social work practice is the existence of 'dual relationships'. This refers to a situation where a social worker:
(A) Has both professional and personal roles with a client.
(B) Holds two different social work degrees.
(C) Works for two different agencies at the same time.
(D) Uses two different theories in their practice.

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243. The historical development of professional social work in the West is often traced back to the organized efforts of:
(A) The Charity Organisation Society and the Settlement House Movement.
(B) Medieval guilds and craftsmen.
(C) Ancient Greek philosophers.
(D) The Industrial Revolution factory owners.

244. The ultimate goal of the social work process with any client system (individual, group, or community) is to:
(A) Enhance capacity for self-reliance and functioning.
(B) Make the client dependent on the social worker for life.
(C) Prove that the social worker's chosen theory is the best.
(D) Complete the paperwork and close the case as quickly as possible.

245. A major challenge for the social work profession in India remains the lack of:
(A) A statutory regulatory council for licensing.
(B) A history of social reform.
(C) University-level educational programs.
(D) Social problems to address.

246. Which of the following is an example of an emerging perspective influencing social work practice?
(A) Anti-oppressive practice addressing power imbalances.
(B) The strict and exclusive use of Freudian psychoanalysis.
(C) The belief that poverty is a result of divine will.
(D) The friendly visitor model of the 19th century.

247. A social worker providing counseling and support services to a student who is being bullied and struggling with academics is practicing in which setting?
(A) School social work (part of Child and Youth welfare)
(B) Industrial social work
(C) Gerontological social work
(D) Disaster management

248. The theories used in social work practice serve to:
(A) Offer a conceptual lens to guide practitioner assessment.
(B) Provide a clear and unchangeable recipe for every situation.
(C) Complicate the helping process unnecessarily.
(D) Justify the social worker's personal biases.

249. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Social work practice in a disaster setting is multi-phased and requires a diverse skill set.
Reason (R) : The roles of a social worker shift from preparedness and capacity building in the pre-disaster phase, to psychosocial first aid in the immediate aftermath, and long-term rehabilitation in the post-disaster phase.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

250. The fundamental difference between the goal of social work and the goal of a purely commercial enterprise is that social work's primary goal is:
(A) The enhancement of human well-being and social justice.
(B) Profit maximization for shareholders.
(C) Market expansion and brand dominance.
(D) The sale of products and services for financial gain.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. The fundamental nature of social work is rooted in a commitment to human rights and social justice. Its scope is extensive, encompassing micro, mezzo, and macro levels of practice. At its core, the process of social work is systematic, involving stages such as engagement, assessment, planning, intervention, evaluation, and termination. This process is not linear but cyclical, constantly informed by feedback and reflection. The goals of social work are multifaceted, aiming to enhance problem-solving and coping capacities of individuals, link people with systems that provide them with resources, services, and opportunities, promote the effective and humane operation of these systems, and contribute to the development and improvement of social policy. The principles guiding this practice include respect for the inherent worth and dignity of persons, pursuit of social justice, service to humanity, integrity, and competence. These principles are not merely aspirational but are foundational to every interaction and decision-aiding process undertaken by a professional social worker, ensuring the ethical and effective delivery of services across its vast and varied scope.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the fundamental relationship between the process of social work and its principles?
(A) The principles are an optional guide to the otherwise rigid process.
(B) The principles are foundational to the execution of every stage of the systematic process.
(C) The process is entirely determined by the principles, leaving no room for flexibility.
(D) The process and principles operate independently, addressing different aspects of the profession.

252. Which of the following statements best captures the multifaceted goals of social work as described in the text?

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(A) The goals span from individual empowerment to systemic and policy-level improvements.
(B) Social work primarily focuses on individual therapy and counselling.
(C) The main goal is to exclusively influence and create social policy.
(D) The primary aim is the distribution of resources and services to the needy.

253. The passage describes the social work process as "not linear but cyclical." What does this imply about social work practice?
(A) The stages of social work practice must be followed in a strict, unchangeable order.
(B) The process has no clear beginning or end, making it difficult to evaluate.
(C) Practitioners often return to earlier stages like assessment or planning based on new information.
(D) Each stage is completed once and is entirely separate from the others.

254. Based on the definition provided, the scope of social work is best understood as:
(A) Limited to individual casework and family intervention.
(B) Focused solely on community organization and advocacy.
(C) Primarily concerned with academic research and discipline building.
(D) Operating at multiple levels, from individual clients to broad social structures.

255. The text suggests that the nature of social work is primarily defined by its:
(A) Adherence to a systematic, multi-stage process.
(B) Ability to function within a wide and extensive scope.
(C) Commitment to core values like social justice and human rights.
(D) Role as both a practice-based profession and an academic discipline.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The historical development of professional social work, particularly in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, is intrinsically linked to the societal transformations of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The industrial revolution, rapid urbanization, and subsequent social dislocations created widespread poverty, poor living conditions, and related social problems that traditional forms of charity were ill-equipped to handle. In response, organized movements emerged, such as the Charity Organization Societies (COS) in both the U.K. and U.S.A., which sought to systematize and rationalize the provision of aid. The COS emphasized a scientific approach, involving investigation and registration to prevent duplication of aid and distinguish the 'deserving' from the 'undeserving' poor. Concurrently, the Settlement House Movement, with pioneers like Jane Addams in the U.S.A., took a different approach, focusing on community-based solutions, social reform, and addressing the root causes of poverty by living and working directly with immigrant and poor communities. These two distinct yet influential streams—one focusing on individual casework and systematic process, the other on group work, community organization, and social advocacy—formed the foundational pillars upon which professional social work was built. The push for professionalization was furthered by the establishment of formal training schools, which codified knowledge and techniques, marking the transition from benevolent volunteerism to a distinct profession with a recognized methodology and skill set.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, what was the primary driver for the emergence of organized social work in the U.K. and U.S.A.?
(A) The influence of religious institutions in advocating for the poor.
(B) The societal consequences of industrialization and urbanization.
(C) A government mandate to create a new professional class.
(D) The academic desire to study the causes of poverty scientifically.

257. The Charity Organization Societies (COS) are described as contributing to professional social work by emphasizing:
(A) A community-based approach focused on social reform.

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(B) The abolition of distinctions between different classes of the poor.
(C) A focus on group work and social advocacy as primary tools.
(D) A systematic and investigative method for providing aid.

258. How did the Settlement House Movement's approach differ from that of the Charity Organization Societies?
(A) It focused more on addressing systemic issues and community-level solutions.
(B) It rejected any form of investigation and registration of the poor.
(C) It was exclusively concerned with individual casework and moral reform.
(D) It was primarily a government-funded initiative, unlike the COS.

259. What institutional development was crucial in marking the transition of social work from volunteerism to a profession?
(A) The establishment of large-scale government welfare programs.
(B) The creation of national associations for volunteer workers.
(C) The founding of formal training schools to codify knowledge.
(D) The publication of popular articles about the plight of the poor.

260. The passage suggests that the historical foundation of professional social work in the West is characterized by:
(A) The convergence of two distinct streams: systematic casework and community-based reform.
(B) A single, unified theory of practice from its inception.
(C) A complete separation between individual-focused and community-focused work.
(D) An initial focus on rural issues that later shifted to urban problems.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The development of professional social work in India followed a unique trajectory, distinct from its evolution in the West. While it drew inspiration from the professional models of the U.K. and U.S.A., its growth was deeply embedded in the country's specific socio-cultural and political context, particularly the long history of social reform movements and the struggle for independence. The formal introduction of professional social work education is often traced to the establishment of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work (now TISS) in 1936. However, the ground for its acceptance was prepared by centuries of indigenous traditions of philanthropy (daan), social service (seva), and a robust legacy of social reform. Unlike the West, where professionalization was largely a response to industrialization, in India, it was also shaped by the need to address deep-seated social issues such as caste discrimination, untouchability, gender inequality, and rural poverty. The development path in India thus involved a continuous process of adapting and indigenizing Western social work models to suit the Indian reality. This included a greater emphasis on developmental social work, community organization in rural settings, and a focus on social action as a legitimate method to challenge oppressive structures, reflecting the country's post-colonial priorities of nation-building and social reconstruction.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is presented as a primary distinction in the development of professional social work in India compared to the West?
(A) India completely rejected Western models in favor of purely indigenous practices.
(B) Professionalization in India was solely a government-led initiative from the start.
(C) India's development focused exclusively on urban problems, ignoring rural issues.
(D) Indian social work was shaped significantly by its colonial past and reform movements.

262. The passage suggests that the establishment of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work was:
(A) An isolated event with no connection to India's past.
(B) The starting point of social work education, building on a pre-existing foundation of social reform.
(C) A direct replication of an American institution with no adaptation.
(D) The culmination of social work

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development, marking its final stage.

263. According to the text, the adaptation of Western social work models in India involved:
(A) A primary focus on individual casework similar to the Charity Organization Societies.
(B) The complete abandonment of traditional concepts like 'seva' and 'daan'.
(C) A greater emphasis on developmental work and challenging social structures.
(D) Prioritizing the needs of the industrial workforce over all other groups.

264. The driving forces for social work development in India were different from the West in that they included:
(A) A response to rapid, large-scale industrialization and urbanization.
(B) A focus on creating a scientific methodology for charity.
(C) The primary goal of managing immigrant populations in large cities.
(D) The need to address issues like caste discrimination and support nation-building.

265. What can be inferred about the nature of social work practice in post-colonial India from the passage?
(A) It was seen as an instrument for social reconstruction and development.
(B) It was primarily therapeutic and politically neutral.
(C) It was confined to academic institutions with little practical application.
(D) It prioritized the methods of the Settlement House Movement over all others.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The contribution of social reformers in the 19th and 20th centuries was a critical precursor to the institutionalization of professional social work in India. These reform movements, led by visionary thinkers and activists, addressed deeply entrenched social evils and inequalities long before the formal discipline of social work was established. Reformers campaigned vigorously against practices like Sati, child marriage, and the caste system, while simultaneously championing causes such as widow remarriage, women's education, and the rights of marginalized communities. This era of social reform created a fertile ground for the subsequent development of professional social work by fostering a climate of social consciousness and a mandate for purposive social change. The methods employed by these reformers, which included advocacy, public education, community mobilization, and the establishment of service-oriented institutions (e.g., schools, orphanages, shelters), can be seen as early forms of macro-level social work practice. While their work was not termed 'professional social work' and was often driven by moral, religious, or nationalist imperatives rather than a codified professional framework, its legacy is undeniable. It established a tradition of social action and intervention focused on structural change, influencing the values and priorities of professional social work in India, which has historically maintained a stronger link to social action and reform compared to its Western counterparts.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the central argument of the passage regarding the relationship between social reform and professional social work in India?
(A) Professional social work emerged in opposition to the methods of the social reformers.
(B) The social reform movements created the necessary social and ideological foundation for professional social work.
(C) Social reformers were the first to call themselves professional social workers in India.
(D) Professional social work and the social reform movements developed entirely independently of each other.

267. The methods used by 19th and 20th-century social reformers are described as precursors to which form of social work practice?
(A) Micro-level casework
(B) Macro-level practice
(C) Clinical social work
(D) Mezzo-level group work

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268. According to the passage, a key difference between the work of social reformers and professional social workers is the:
(A) Driving force behind their actions and the lack of a codified framework.
(B) Scale of the problems they addressed.
(C) Geographical location of their work.
(D) Lack of success in achieving their stated goals.

269. How did the legacy of social reform influence the character of professional social work in India?
(A) It caused Indian social work to focus exclusively on individual moral improvement.
(B) It led to a complete rejection of Western social work theories and models.
(C) It fostered a strong and enduring emphasis on social action and structural change.
(D) It limited the scope of social work to issues of women's education and widow remarriage.

270. The passage implies that the social reform era contributed to the development of professional social work by:
(A) Providing a formal curriculum and training methodology.
(B) Establishing the first government department of social welfare.
(C) Securing international funding for social service institutions.
(D) Creating a societal awareness of social problems and the need for intervention.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The establishment of social work as a profession in India is contingent upon a triad of essential components: a clearly defined set of values, a range of core competencies, and an enforceable code of ethics for its practitioners. These elements collectively distinguish professional social work from voluntary service or lay charity, providing it with a unique identity, accountability, and standards of practice. The values of the profession are its philosophical foundation, encompassing principles such as the dignity and worth of the person, a commitment to social justice, service to humanity, and professional integrity. These values are not abstract ideals but are intended to guide every decision and action. Building on this value base, competencies represent the integrated knowledge, skills, and abilities that a practitioner must possess to be effective. This includes skills in assessment, intervention, communication, critical thinking, cultural sensitivity, and policy analysis. A competent practitioner is one who can translate the profession's values into tangible, effective action. Finally, the code of ethics operationalizes these values and competencies into a set of enforceable standards of conduct. It governs the practitioner's responsibilities towards clients, colleagues, the profession, and society at large. The code addresses complex issues like confidentiality, conflicts of interest, and professional boundaries, serving as a crucial mechanism for self-regulation, protecting the public, and upholding the integrity and status of social work as a profession in India.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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271. What are the three essential components identified in the passage that establish social work as a profession in India?
(A) Philanthropy, voluntary service, and government funding.
(B) Academic research, public policy, and fieldwork.
(C) Values, competencies, and a code of ethics.
(D) Individual casework, group work, and community organization.

272. What is the primary function of a code of ethics for social work practitioners as described in the text?
(A) To provide a list of recommended theoretical approaches for practice.
(B) To translate values and competencies into standards of professional conduct.
(C) To serve as a philosophical guide without enforceable rules.
(D) To outline the history of the social work profession in India.

273. According to the passage, the relationship between values and competencies in social work is best described as:
(A) Values and competencies are separate domains with no direct connection.
(B) A practitioner can be competent without adhering to professional values.

(C) Professional values are a result of acquiring advanced competencies.
(D) Competencies are the practical application and expression of professional values.

274. The passage suggests that the main purpose of the triad of values, competencies, and ethics is to:
(A) Differentiate professional practice from voluntary charity and ensure accountability.
(B) Ensure that social work remains a purely academic discipline.
(C) Limit the number of individuals entering the social work profession.
(D) Align social work practice in India completely with Western standards.

275. The code of ethics is presented as a mechanism for self-regulation. This implies that the profession:
(A) Relies solely on the government to monitor the conduct of its practitioners.
(B) Allows individual practitioners to define their own ethical rules.
(C) Takes collective responsibility for maintaining its own standards of practice.
(D) Has no way of addressing misconduct among its members.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Theories for social work practice serve as the essential intellectual scaffolding that elevates the profession beyond intuitive responses and common sense. They provide practitioners with coherent, systematic frameworks for understanding the complex interplay between individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. A theory, in this context, is a set of interrelated concepts, definitions, and propositions that presents a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena. For the social work practitioner, theories are not merely abstract academic exercises; they are functional tools that guide every phase of the intervention process. During the assessment phase, theories help in organizing vast amounts of client information, identifying salient issues, and formulating hypotheses about the nature of the problem. In the planning and intervention stages, they provide a rationale for choosing specific techniques and strategies over others, lending purpose and direction to the work. Furthermore, theories offer a basis for evaluating practice effectiveness and contributing to the evidence base of the profession. By grounding practice in theory, social workers can move from a 'trial-and-error' approach to a more deliberate, evidence-informed, and accountable form of professional action, thereby enhancing their credibility and the potential for positive client outcomes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary role of theories in social work practice, according to the passage?
(A) To provide systematic frameworks for understanding and guiding intervention.
(B) To replace the need for practical fieldwork and experience.
(C) To offer a fixed set of rules that must be followed in every client situation.
(D) To serve as interesting but non-essential academic exercises.

277. The passage suggests that using theories moves social work practice away from:
(A) A focus on achieving positive client outcomes.
(B) A systematic view of phenomena.
(C) The use of assessment and evaluation.
(D) An intuitive or 'trial-and-error' approach.

278. In which phase of the intervention process do theories help in organizing client information and formulating hypotheses?
(A) The termination phase.
(B) The assessment phase.
(C) The intervention phase.
(D) The evaluation phase.

279. According to the text, how do theories contribute to the accountability of the social work profession?
(A) By ensuring all practitioners achieve identical results.
(B) By eliminating the need for ethical codes and external supervision.
(C) By providing a rationale for interventions that can be evaluated.
(D) By simplifying complex problems into easily

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solvable parts.

280. The passage describes theories as "functional tools." This implies that theories are valued in social work primarily for their:
(A) Historical significance and intellectual elegance.
(B) Complexity and appeal to academic researchers.
(C) Role in generating government funding for social programs.
(D) Ability to be applied practically to guide and improve practice.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The contemporary landscape of social work practice is characterized by a dynamic and often challenging changing context. The profession is continually being reshaped by emerging perspectives, new trends, and persistent challenges that demand constant adaptation and innovation. Globalization, for instance, has broadened the scope of social work, introducing cross-cultural practice dimensions and requiring an understanding of transnational issues like migration, human trafficking, and the global environmental crisis. New perspectives, such as anti-oppressive practice, ecological models, and a strengths-based approach, are gaining prominence, shifting the focus from individual deficits to systemic barriers and client resilience. A significant trend is the increasing integration of technology in service delivery, from online counseling (e-health) to the use of data analytics for needs assessment and program evaluation. However, these developments are accompanied by significant challenges. Social workers face issues of shrinking public budgets, increased administrative burdens leading to burnout, and the need to navigate the ethical complexities of digital practice. The challenge remains for the profession to maintain its core values of social justice and human connection while adapting to these new realities, embracing innovative trends, and developing effective perspectives to address the multifaceted problems of the 21st century.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, what effect has globalization had on social work practice?
(A) It has introduced the need to address transnational issues and cross-cultural dynamics.
(B) It has limited the profession's scope to local community issues.
(C) It has made social work a purely academic and theoretical discipline.
(D) It has reduced the number of challenges faced by practitioners.

282. The passage identifies which of the following as an emerging perspective in social work?
(A) A focus on individual deficits and pathologies.
(B) A strengths-based approach emphasizing client resilience.
(C) A complete rejection of technology in practice.
(D) A model based solely on historical charity work.

283. Which of the following is presented as a significant trend in the changing context of social work?
(A) A decrease in the use of any form of assessment.
(B) The growing integration of technology into service delivery.
(C) A move away from addressing systemic barriers.
(D) A reduction in the importance of core professional values.

284. The passage describes the challenges faced by contemporary social workers as including:
(A) Shrinking budgets and the ethical complexities of digital practice.
(B) An overabundance of public funding and resources.
(C) A lack of emerging perspectives to guide practice.
(D) A simplified ethical landscape with few dilemmas.

285. What is the central challenge for the profession, as inferred from the conclusion of the passage?
(A) To exclusively adopt new technologies without critique.
(B) To abandon core values in order to become

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more efficient.
(C) To balance the adoption of new trends with the preservation of core values.
(D) To resist all changes and maintain traditional practice methods.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social work practice in the settings of family, child, and youth welfare is a cornerstone of the profession, addressing the foundational units of society and the developmental needs of its youngest members. This area of practice is predicated on the understanding that the well-being of a child or youth is intrinsically linked to the functioning of their family and the broader community environment. Therefore, intervention is often multi-systemic, targeting not just the individual child, but also the family dynamics, the school environment, and community support systems. The goals in child and youth welfare extend beyond mere protection from harm; they encompass promoting healthy development, ensuring access to education and healthcare, and fostering positive social and emotional skills. Social work with families often involves strengthening parental capacity, improving communication, and mediating conflict to create a stable and nurturing environment. Practitioners in this setting must be adept at a range of interventions, from individual counselling for a troubled youth, to family therapy, to advocating for child-friendly policies at a community level. The work is guided by legal frameworks and ethical principles that prioritize the best interests of the child, while also respecting the rights and roles of parents and caregivers, creating a complex and delicate balancing act for the professional.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the core principle of social work in family, child, and youth welfare, as described in the passage?
(A) The child's well-being is viewed in isolation from their family context.
(B) The primary focus is on punishing dysfunctional families.
(C) Intervention should be limited to the individual child only.
(D) The well-being of a child is deeply connected to their family and community.

287. The passage states that social work intervention in this setting is "multi-systemic." What does this imply?
(A) Practitioners only use a single, standardized method of intervention.
(B) The focus is exclusively on changing large-scale government systems.
(C) The work addresses multiple interconnected systems like family, school, and community.
(D) Practitioners work independently of other systems and professionals.

288. Beyond protection from harm, what are the broader goals of child and youth welfare mentioned in the text?
(A) Ensuring conformity to social norms and punishing deviance.
(B) Promoting healthy development and fostering positive skills.
(C) Limiting access to education and healthcare to control costs.
(D) Separating children from their families as a primary solution.

289. What complex balancing act must a social worker in this setting manage?
(A) Balancing the budget of the agency with the needs of the clients.
(B) Balancing the needs of urban children versus rural children.
(C) Balancing their personal opinions with professional duties.
(D) Balancing the best interests of the child with the rights of the parents.

290. Which of the following activities is an example of the work done in this setting, according to the passage?
(A) Advocating for child-friendly policies at the community level.
(B) Exclusively focusing on financial audits of welfare agencies.
(C) Primarily conducting academic research on child development.
(D) Limiting practice to court-mandated appearances.

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The diversification of social work practice is evident in its application within a variety of specialized settings, including industry, services for older persons, support for persons with disabilities, and the emerging field of environmental social work. In the industrial setting, social work, often termed occupational social work, addresses the human and social needs of the workforce. This can involve counselling for work-life balance, addressing substance abuse, mediating workplace conflicts, and developing employee assistance programs to enhance overall well-being and productivity. When working with older persons, social workers focus on issues of aging, such as healthcare access, social isolation, elder abuse, and advocating for policies that promote active and dignified aging. For persons with disabilities, the practice is rooted in a rights-based model, moving away from a medical or charity perspective. Social workers in this setting advocate for inclusion, accessibility, and equal opportunities, and they empower individuals by connecting them with resources for independent living and vocational training. A newer frontier is environmental social work, which recognizes the inextricable link between environmental degradation and social justice, focusing on how environmental issues disproportionately affect vulnerable populations and advocating for sustainable policies and community resilience. In each setting, core social work principles are adapted to the unique context and client population.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the central theme of the passage regarding social work practice?
(A) Social work is only effective in traditional, community-based settings.
(B) Social work is becoming less relevant in modern society.
(C) The principles of social work are adapted to fit diverse and specialized fields.
(D) All specialized social work fields operate in exactly the same way.

292. In the industrial setting, what is a primary function of a social worker?
(A) To develop employee assistance programs and mediate conflicts.
(B) To oversee the production line and ensure targets are met.
(C) To exclusively represent management in all labor disputes.
(D) To provide financial investment advice to employees.

293. The approach to social work with persons with disabilities is described as shifting towards a:
(A) Medical model focused solely on curing the disability.
(B) Charity model based on providing custodial care.
(C) Segregation model that creates separate facilities.
(D) Rights-based model advocating for inclusion and empowerment.

294. According to the text, what is the core concern of environmental social work?
(A) The preservation of wilderness areas without human consideration.
(B) The link between environmental issues and social justice, particularly for vulnerable groups.
(C) The promotion of industrial growth regardless of environmental impact.
(D) The study of animal behavior in polluted environments.

295. What common issue is addressed by social workers in the setting for older persons?
(A) Child-parent conflicts in schools.
(B) Workplace productivity and career advancement.
(C) Social isolation and elder abuse.
(D) Environmental pollution in industrial zones.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social work practice plays a critical role in specialized settings that address systemic inequality and crisis, such as women and welfare, healthcare, and disaster management. In the context of women and welfare, social work practice is deeply informed by feminist perspectives and seeks to challenge patriarchal structures that perpetuate discrimination and violence. Practitioners work on multiple levels, from providing support in domestic violence shelters and promoting economic empowerment

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through self-help groups, to advocating for gender-sensitive policies and legal reforms. In the healthcare setting, medical social workers are integral members of interdisciplinary teams. They address the psychosocial, emotional, and financial aspects of illness and treatment, helping patients and their families navigate the complex healthcare system, cope with diagnoses, and plan for post-discharge care. Their role is to humanize healthcare by focusing on the person within the patient. In disaster management, social work's contribution is vital across all phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. During the immediate response, social workers provide crucial psychosocial first aid. In the long-term recovery phase, they assist communities in rebuilding social structures, managing trauma, and ensuring equitable distribution of relief, thereby fostering resilience and preventing the exacerbation of pre-existing vulnerabilities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the primary approach of social work in the setting of women and welfare?
(A) To encourage women to accept traditional gender roles.
(B) To provide financial aid without addressing underlying issues.
(C) To focus solely on the individual behavior of women.
(D) To challenge patriarchal structures and advocate for gender-sensitive policies.

297. According to the passage, what is the key function of a medical social worker in a healthcare setting?
(A) To address the psychosocial aspects of illness and help patients navigate the system.
(B) To perform medical procedures and prescribe medication.
(C) To manage the hospital's finances and administration.
(D) To focus on the business and profitability of healthcare.

298. In which phase of disaster management is the provision of "psychosocial first aid" most critical?
(A) The long-term mitigation phase.
(B) The immediate response phase.
(C) The pre-disaster preparedness phase.
(D) The policy-making phase after recovery is complete.

299. A common thread across all three settings described in the passage (women's welfare, healthcare, and disaster management) is the social worker's role in:
(A) Working in isolation from other professionals and systems.
(B) Addressing both individual needs and broader systemic issues.
(C) Focusing only on individual-level, short-term solutions.
(D) Maintaining the status quo and existing power structures.

300. The role of social work in the long-term recovery phase of a disaster includes:
(A) Helping communities rebuild social structures and manage trauma.
(B) Forgetting about the disaster to help people move on quickly.
(C) Focusing relief efforts only on the most affluent members of the community.
(D) Withdrawing all support immediately after the disaster event is over.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To improve social functioning and create favorable societal conditions.
Professional social work aims to empower individuals and groups to enhance their social functioning and well-being. This involves addressing complex social problems by helping people interact more effectively with their environments. Furthermore, it seeks to create societal conditions that support human rights and social justice. By facilitating access to resources and promoting systemic change, social workers help build more resilient and inclusive communities for all members.

2. (A) U.K.
The Charity Organisation Society was established in London in 1869 to bring order and efficiency to the chaotic charitable activities of the time. Its primary mission was to verify applications for assistance through scientific investigation and systematic record-keeping. This approach aimed to prevent fraud while ensuring that help reached the truly deserving poor. The movement significantly influenced the development of modern casework and systematic social welfare practices globally.

3. (C) Practitioners must be proficient in engagement, assessment, and intervention.
Core competencies for social work practitioners in India encompass a range of professional skills required for effective practice. Professionals must be adept at building rapport through engagement and conducting thorough biopsychosocial assessments to understand client needs. They also need the technical ability to design and implement appropriate interventions while evaluating their outcomes. Continuous skill development in these areas ensures that social workers can provide high-quality services.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Systems theory provides a framework for social workers to analyze individuals as part of complex, interconnected networks rather than in isolation. This perspective emphasizes that changes in one part of a system inevitably affect others, requiring holistic intervention strategies. Similarly, the ecological perspective applies these concepts specifically to the transactions between people and their environments. Both approaches are essential for understanding the multidimensional nature of human experience.

5. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Professional social work is guided by ethical principles that ensure respectful and effective service delivery. Key principles include maintaining client confidentiality to build trust and upholding the right to self-determination, which empowers clients to make their own life choices. Additionally, practitioners practice controlled emotional involvement to remain sensitive yet objective. These standards prevent the imposition of personal values and maintain the integrity of the professional relationship.

6. (B) Providing immediate psychosocial aid and support.
In the immediate aftermath of a catastrophic event, social workers prioritize the psychological and social well-being of survivors. While medical and engineering teams handle physical rescue and infrastructure, social workers provide emotional support, crisis intervention, and assistance in accessing basic needs. This role is crucial for stabilizing individuals experiencing trauma and helping them navigate the complex emotional landscape of a disaster, fostering early resilience.

7. (C) Both the Cause and Effect are correct, and the Effect is a direct consequence.
Abraham Flexner's critical assessment in 1915 challenged the social work community to define its unique body of knowledge and professional methods. This critique served as a powerful catalyst for the field to standardize its practices and academic foundations. The subsequent Milford Conference represented a significant milestone where practitioners solidified the core concepts of casework. This historical progression demonstrates the evolution of social work into a scientific discipline.

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8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A formal code of ethics is vital for maintaining professional standards and accountability in social work practice. It serves as a comprehensive guide for practitioners when they encounter complex ethical dilemmas that involve conflicting interests. By providing a clear framework of values and responsibilities, the code ensures that the rights of clients are protected. This structured approach is essential for the professionalization and credibility.

9. (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar established the first school of social work in India.
While Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a monumental social reformer who fought for the rights of marginalized communities and the annihilation of caste, he did not establish the first school of social work. That milestone belongs to the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, founded in 1936. Other reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and the Phules were instrumental in addressing specific social evils and promoting education.

10. (A) Strengths-Based Perspective
The strengths-based perspective shifts the focus of intervention from individual deficits and pathologies to inherent talents and environmental resources. By identifying what is working well in a client's life, social workers can help mobilize these assets to overcome challenges. This empowering approach assumes that every individual possesses the capacity for growth and change. It fosters resilience by highlighting the client's internal and external capabilities.

11. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Historical milestones in social work are tied to specific geographical contexts that shaped the profession. The Beveridge Report and Elizabethan Poor Laws are cornerstone documents from the United Kingdom. Hull House represents the American settlement movement led by Jane Addams. In India, the establishment of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences marked the beginning of professional education. Understanding these origins is vital for contextualizing global practice and its various historical trajectories.

12. (B) Coercion
The social work process is a systematic and collaborative sequence aimed at empowering clients through assessment, intervention, and evaluation. Coercion is fundamentally incompatible with the profession's core values of respect, self-determination, and the dignity of the individual. Instead, social workers utilize engagement and rapport-building to facilitate voluntary change. Every step of the process must be ethical and respect the autonomy of the person seeking assistance or service.

13. (C) Social justice with environmental protection goals.
Green social work is an emerging field that recognizes the profound impact of environmental degradation on human well-being and social justice. It integrates ecological concerns into professional practice by advocating for marginalized communities disproportionately affected by environmental hazards. This perspective emphasizes that social problems cannot be fully addressed without considering environmental sustainability. It encourages practitioners to engage in advocacy for both social equity and the protection of the natural world.

14. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 5
In healthcare settings, social workers perform vital roles that address the psychosocial dimensions of illness and hospitalization. Their tasks include patient counseling, discharge planning, and advocating for rights to ensure comprehensive care. They also serve as essential mediators between patients, families, and medical teams to resolve conflicts. While they contribute significantly to the healthcare team, their expertise is social and emotional, rather than performing clinical medical or surgical procedures.

15. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Sarvodaya movement and the work of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar provide a strong ideological foundation for social work in India. Gandhi's vision of universal welfare and Ambedkar's focus on constitutional rights and the annihilation of caste align perfectly with the profession's commitment to social justice. These reformist traditions emphasize the empowerment of the marginalized and the creation of an equitable

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society. Their legacy continues to inform modern professional practice and advocacy.

16. (B) A guide for professional conduct, values, and standards.
A code of ethics serves as the moral compass for the social work profession, outlining the core values and standards of behavior expected of practitioners. It provides a structured framework for making decisions and handling ethical dilemmas in various practice settings. By establishing clear responsibilities toward clients, colleagues, and society, the code ensures accountability and professional integrity. It is an essential component that distinguishes professional social work from informal assistance.

17. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The professionalization of social work followed a distinct chronological path starting with seventeenth-century legislation like the Elizabethan Poor Law. This was followed by nineteenth-century organized charity through the Charity Organisation Society. In the early twentieth century, the field faced critical scrutiny from Abraham Flexner regarding its professional status. Finally, the mid-twentieth century saw the expansion of formal education, notably with the founding of India's first school of social work.

18. (A) Gerontological Setting - Facilitating services for active aging and end-of-life care.
Different social work settings focus on specific populations and unique sets of activities. Gerontological social work is dedicated to the needs of older adults, focusing on active aging and support during the end-of-life transition. In contrast, industrial social work addresses employee well-being, while child welfare focuses on protecting minors. Each setting requires specialized knowledge to address the distinct psychosocial challenges faced by the client group within that specific environment or sector.

19. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The strengths-based perspective represents a significant departure from traditional models that prioritize the diagnosis of problems and deficits. This paradigm shift encourages social workers to recognize and mobilize the existing competencies, resources, and support systems of their clients. By viewing individuals as capable and resilient, this approach fosters a more collaborative and empowering relationship. It assumes that every person has assets that can be utilized to achieve positive change.

20. (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a prominent social and political leader who emphasized the importance of selfless service to the nation. He founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 to train individuals to work as missionaries for social reform and national welfare. His vision was to create a cadre of dedicated workers who would address issues like education and poverty. This organization significantly influenced the spirit of organized social service in India.

21. (C) Principle of Self-Determination
The principle of self-determination is a fundamental tenet of social work that respects the autonomy of clients in the decision-making process. It acknowledges that individuals have the right to make their own choices regarding their lives and the services they receive. Social workers support this by providing information and exploring options, rather than imposing their own solutions. This principle empowers clients, fostering a sense of agency and responsibility for their personal growth.

22. (B) Jane Addams and Hull House in the U.S.A.
The Settlement House Movement was characterized by social workers living within impoverished neighborhoods to understand local needs and advocate for systemic reform. Jane Addams is the most famous figure of this movement, co-founding Hull House in Chicago in 1889. This approach emphasized environmental factors in poverty and provided various social services to the community. It played a major role in the development of community organization and social reform in professional practice.

23. (D) 1, 2 and 4 only
Professional social work is dedicated to improving human well-being through the remediation of social problems and the promotion of social justice. Its core goals include the empowerment of individuals and communities to take control of their lives and navigate societal structures. Unlike activities aimed at maintaining the status quo,

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social work actively seeks to challenge inequality and facilitate positive social change. This focus on transformation and advocacy defines the profession's mission.

24. (A) Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
Employee Assistance Programs are workplace-based interventions designed to help employees deal with personal or work-related issues that may impact their performance. Social workers in industrial settings often manage these programs, addressing challenges such as substance abuse, mental health concerns, and stress. By providing confidential counseling and referrals, EAPs support both the well-being of the individual worker and the productivity of the organization. This represents a specialized area of occupational social work.

25. (C) The use of business models prioritizing efficiency over process.
Managerialism in the social service sector refers to the increasing adoption of corporate management styles that emphasize quantifiable outcomes and cost-efficiency. This trend often challenges social work values by prioritizing administrative targets over the qualitative aspects of the client-worker relationship. Practitioners may find themselves constrained by rigid bureaucracy and standardized procedures that limit their professional discretion. Balancing efficiency with the humanistic goals of social work remains a significant contemporary challenge in agency management.

26. (A) Psychodynamic Theory
Psychodynamic theory focuses on how unconscious mental processes and early childhood experiences influence current behavior and emotional well-being. This perspective encourages social workers to explore the deep-seated origins of a client's problems to facilitate insight and resolution. By understanding internal conflicts and defense mechanisms, practitioners can help clients navigate complex psychological challenges. This traditional theory remains influential in clinical social work practice, emphasizing the importance of historical and intrapsychic factors in assessment.

27. (D) 1936
The establishment of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work in 1936 marked the official beginning of professional social work education in India. Located in Mumbai, this institution was later renamed the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. It was founded with the aim of providing systematic training to individuals for the service of society, moving beyond informal charity. This milestone catalyzed the development of social work as a recognized academic and professional discipline.

28. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The value of 'Dignity and Worth of the Person' is a foundational ethical standard requiring social workers to treat every individual with respect and care. This principle applies universally to all clients, regardless of their social status, background, or past behaviors. Prioritizing certain clients based on social standing would be a direct violation of this core professional value. Practitioners must consistently acknowledge the inherent worth of everyone they serve, fostering an inclusive and non-discriminatory environment.

29. (C) The legality of widow remarriage
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a profound nineteenth-century reformer whose work significantly impacted the status of women in India. He is most celebrated for his persistent efforts that led to the legalization of widow remarriage through the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856. His activism was rooted in the principles of social justice and human dignity, aligning with modern social work goals. He also championed women's education as a means of empowerment and social progress.

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30. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Different social work theories offer distinct frameworks for assessment and intervention. Crisis intervention focuses on restoring equilibrium after traumatic events, while the task-centered model uses time-limited, goal-oriented strategies. Feminist theory analyzes power imbalances and structural inequality through a gender lens. The ecological perspective emphasizes the complex transactions between the person and their environment. Understanding these various models allows practitioners to

select the most appropriate approach for the specific needs of their client systems.

31. (A) A practice-based profession and discipline drawing from art and science.
Social work is characterized by its unique blend of scientific knowledge and creative application. It utilizes evidence-based theories and empirical research from the social sciences to understand human behavior and societal systems. Simultaneously, the 'art' of practice involves the practitioner's intuition, empathy, and ability to build meaningful professional relationships. This combination ensures that interventions are both rigorous and responsive to the unique human context of each client situation, defining the profession's multidimensional nature.

32. (B) Laying the foundations for the modern British Welfare State.
The 1942 Beveridge Report was a landmark document that proposed a comprehensive system of social insurance to address the 'five giant evils' of society. Its recommendations were instrumental in establishing the modern British welfare state, ensuring government responsibility for citizen well-being. This shift profoundly influenced social policy and the development of professional social work by creating a statutory framework for services. It emphasized the principle of universal social security from the cradle to the grave.

33. (B) Paternalism
The core values of social work include service, social justice, and professional competence, which guide the ethical practice of the profession. Paternalism, which involves making decisions for others based on what is perceived to be their best interest without their consent, contradicts the value of self-determination. Social workers strive to empower clients and respect their autonomy rather than assuming a controlling role. Maintaining ethical boundaries requires practitioners to avoid paternalistic behaviors that undermine client agency.

34. (A) Mahatma Gandhi
Mahatma Gandhi championed the concept of 'Sarvodaya', which envisions the 'welfare of all' members of society. This philosophy emphasizes the upliftment of the most marginalized individuals, often referred to as 'Antyodaya'. Gandhi's focus on non-violence, social justice, and community self-reliance has deeply influenced the ethical foundations of social work in India. His principles encourage practitioners to work toward an equitable society where the needs of the poorest are prioritized and human dignity is upheld.

35. (A) 1, 2 and 4
Modern social work practice is shaped by global trends such as globalization, which complicates issues like migration and labor exploitation. The rise of digital technology presents both opportunities for service delivery and challenges related to the digital divide. Additionally, the privatization of welfare services often introduces business-oriented pressures that impact the quality and accessibility of care. These evolving factors require social workers to adapt their skills and advocacy strategies to meet complex and changing societal needs.

36. (D) Addressing bio-psycho-social challenges of aging.
Gerontological social work is a specialized field that addresses the multifaceted needs of older adults as they navigate the aging process. Practitioners focus on the interplay of biological changes, psychological well-being, and social support systems. This includes helping clients manage chronic illness, combat social isolation, and plan for end-of-life care. The goal is to maximize independence, protect rights, and enhance the quality of life for the elderly within their families and communities.

37. (C) Intake and Engagement
The social work process begins with the critical phases of intake and engagement, where the practitioner establishes a professional relationship with the client. During this stage, the social worker gathers preliminary information and builds the trust necessary for collaborative work. Effective engagement ensures that the client feels heard and respected, laying the foundation for accurate assessment and planning. This initial step is essential for identifying the client's needs and determining the appropriate course of action.

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38. (C) A true but R is false.
Confidentiality is a cornerstone of the social worker-client relationship, ensuring a safe space for open communication. However, it is not an absolute rule; ethical and legal standards mandate that confidentiality must be breached in specific circumstances to prevent serious harm. For instance, if a client poses an imminent threat to themselves or others, the social worker has a 'duty to warn' or protect. Balancing privacy with safety is a critical ethical responsibility for practitioners.

39. (D) Rights-based and social model
Social work practice in the disability sector has evolved significantly, moving away from viewing disability as a medical deficit to be cured. The current rights-based and social model emphasizes that disability is often a result of societal barriers and lack of accessibility. This perspective focuses on empowering individuals, advocating for equal opportunities, and promoting full social inclusion. Practitioners work to change environments and policies rather than solely focusing on the individual's physical or mental impairment.

40. (A) Problems stem from dysfunctional thinking and behavior.
Cognitive-behavioral theory is based on the premise that our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are interconnected. It suggests that psychological distress often results from distorted or dysfunctional thinking patterns that lead to maladaptive behaviors. Social workers using this approach help clients identify and challenge these negative thoughts to develop more constructive ways of responding to challenges. This goal-oriented and time-limited model is widely used for its effectiveness in treating various mental health and social issues.

41. (B) 3, 2, 1, 4
Effective community social work follows a logical sequence that begins with building rapport and engaging with residents to establish trust. Once a relationship is formed, the practitioner conducts a thorough assessment of community needs and existing strengths. This information guides the design and implementation of interventions aimed at mobilizing resources. Finally, the social worker evaluates the program's impact to ensure it meets its intended goals and to inform future community development efforts.

42. (B) Social work as a profession was formally introduced with the establishment of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in 1936.
The professionalization of social work in India was formally marked by the founding of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work in 1936. While nineteenth-century social reformers laid the ideological groundwork, systematic education and professional methodology began with this institution. Indian social work has been influenced by both Western models and its own rich tradition of social reform. This development established the academic and ethical standards required for trained practitioners in the country.

43. (B) Deciding between a client's right to self-determination and the duty to protect the client from self-harm.
Ethical dilemmas occur when two or more core social work values or principles come into conflict, making it difficult to determine the best course of action. A common example involves balancing a client's right to make their own choices with the practitioner's ethical obligation to ensure safety. These situations require careful critical thinking and adherence to professional codes to resolve. Managing such dilemmas is a fundamental aspect of professional practice that requires ongoing ethical training and supervision.

44. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
The scope of social work is extensive, encompassing practice with individuals, groups, and entire communities across diverse settings. Practitioners operate in schools, hospitals, and correctional facilities, addressing various social and emotional needs. Beyond direct service, social workers are also involved in macro-level activities like social policy development and advocacy for systemic change. This broad scope allows the profession to address complex social problems at multiple levels, from the personal to the structural, across society.

45. (A) The wealthy should hold their excess wealth in trust for the benefit of society.
Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of trusteeship proposes that the wealthy should act as trustees of their wealth, using it for the welfare of the

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larger community. This socio-economic concept encourages individuals to limit their personal consumption and dedicate surplus resources to social causes. It aligns with social work values of social justice and equity by promoting a more responsible and compassionate use of resources. Trusteeship remains a significant ideological influence on social reform and philanthropy in India.

46. (A) Helping family members improve communication and resolve conflicts to enhance their collective well-being.
Social work practice in a family setting views the family as an interconnected system where the actions of one member affect the entire unit. The goal is to improve communication, resolve conflicts, and strengthen relationships to enhance the overall functioning of the family. Practitioners work collaboratively with members to identify dysfunctional patterns and develop healthier coping strategies. This holistic approach addresses the psychosocial needs of the family group rather than focusing solely on an individual.

47. (D) Emphasized the core of casework regardless of setting.
The 1929 Milford Conference was a pivotal event in the history of American social work that addressed the fragmentation of the field. It concluded that there is a fundamental, generic core of casework skills and knowledge that applies to all social work settings. This helped establish a unified professional identity for social workers, whether they worked in hospitals, schools, or agencies. The conference solidified the idea that social work is a distinct profession with its own standardized methodology.

48. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Controlled emotional involvement is a key principle requiring social workers to be sensitive to a client's feelings while maintaining professional objectivity and boundaries. This ensures that the worker remains empathetic without becoming overwhelmed. Conversely, a non-judgmental attitude means accepting the client as a person of worth, but it does not mean approving of harmful or destructive behaviors. Social workers must maintain this balance to effectively help clients change while respecting their inherent human dignity and worth.

49. (A) The structures of power and inequality in society that cause marginalization.
An anti-oppressive perspective in social work focuses on identifying and challenging systemic power imbalances that lead to social exclusion and injustice. This approach acknowledges that many individual problems are rooted in broader structural inequalities such as racism, sexism, and classism. Practitioners work to empower marginalized groups and advocate for institutional changes to create a more equitable society. It shifts the focus from individual pathology to the social conditions that perpetuate oppression and hinder human well-being.

50. (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale - Bhoodan Movement
While Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a significant social reformer and founder of the Servants of India Society, he was not associated with the Bhoodan Movement. The Bhoodan Movement was initiated by Vinoba Bhave in the post-independence era to encourage voluntary land donation. Other pairings are correct: Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought against Sati, Jyotiba Phule worked for caste equality and education, and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar successfully campaigned for the legality of widow remarriage.

51. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Social work practice is organized into various settings based on the primary client population and their specific needs. Gerontological social work focuses on older persons, while industrial social work addresses the welfare of employees in corporate environments. Child and youth welfare is dedicated to protecting and supporting minors, and medical social work operates within healthcare facilities to assist patients. Each setting requires specialized skills to address the unique psychosocial challenges faced by the respective groups in those contexts.

52. (D) Maximizing independence and promoting social inclusion.
Modern social work intervention with persons with disabilities is guided by a rights-based model that emphasizes empowerment and accessibility. The goal is to help individuals achieve the highest possible level of independence and

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ensure their full participation in society. This involves challenging environmental barriers and promoting policies that support inclusion rather than institutionalization or charity-based dependency. Practitioners work to protect the dignity and rights of individuals, fostering a society that values the contributions of all members.

53. (B) Issues related to statutory recognition and licensing.
A significant challenge facing the social work profession in India is the lack of a national statutory body to regulate practice and provide licensing. Such a council would help standardize education, establish a mandatory code of ethics, and protect the professional title of social workers. Without this regulatory framework, the distinction between trained professionals and untrained volunteers often remains blurred. Securing statutory recognition is essential for enhancing the profession's status, accountability, and credibility within the country.

54. (A) Ecological Perspective
The 'person-in-environment' framework is a foundational concept in social work, primarily derived from the ecological perspective. It suggests that individuals cannot be understood in isolation from their physical and social environments. Problems are viewed as the result of maladaptive transactions between people and the various systems they interact with, such as family and community. This approach encourages social workers to intervene at multiple levels to improve the fit between individuals and their environments, promoting overall social functioning.

55. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
The code of ethics for social work practitioners outlines fundamental responsibilities toward clients, colleagues, the profession, and the broader society. It provides guidelines for maintaining professional integrity, respecting client rights, and collaborating effectively with other professionals. These ethical standards ensure that practice is conducted with accountability and a commitment to social justice. Unlike business models, the focus of the code is on ethical conduct and service delivery rather than maximizing agency profit or prioritizing financial gains.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Settlement House Movement was a crucial development in the history of social work, emphasizing the importance of environmental factors in poverty. By living in impoverished areas, workers could provide direct services while advocating for necessary social and political reforms. This community-based approach shifted the focus from individual moral failings to the social conditions that perpetuate hardship. It laid the groundwork for modern community organization and the profession's enduring commitment to social justice and systemic change.

57. (D) The fight for equality and annihilation of caste.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a monumental figure in Indian social reform whose work remains foundational to social work's commitment to social justice. He dedicated his life to the annihilation of caste and the fight for the rights of the Dalit community and other marginalized groups. His emphasis on constitutional rights and legal safeguards has shaped the landscape for equality in India. Ambedkar's legacy inspires social workers to challenge structural oppression and advocate for a truly equitable society.

58. (B) The variety of problems, populations, and settings addressed.
The 'scope' of social work refers to the extensive range of social issues, client groups, and practice environments where social workers operate. This includes working with individuals, families, and communities in settings such as hospitals, schools, industries, and correctional facilities. It covers various functions from preventive and remedial to developmental and advocacy roles. Understanding the broad scope of the profession highlights its versatility and its capacity to address complex human needs across multiple levels of society.

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59. (A) Individuals or families experiencing an acute state of psychological disequilibrium.
Crisis intervention is a time-limited model of social work practice designed for individuals or families facing sudden, overwhelming events that disrupt their normal coping mechanisms. The primary goal is to provide immediate

support to reduce trauma and restore a state of psychological equilibrium. This approach focuses on the present situation rather than long-term personality changes. It is highly effective in settings like disaster relief, hospitals, and emergency services where rapid psychosocial support is required to ensure stability.

60. (B) To provide safety, counseling, and legal resources.
In cases of domestic violence, a social worker's primary role is to ensure the immediate safety and well-being of the woman. This involves providing crisis counseling, helping her access secure shelter, and connecting her with legal and medical resources. Practitioners work from an empowering perspective, supporting the survivor's right to make her own decisions about her life and safety. This approach prioritizes the protection of human rights and the prevention of further violence over preserving dysfunctional systems.

61. (D) The Beveridge Report of 1942
The 1942 Beveridge Report in the United Kingdom is a seminal document that laid the ideological and structural blueprint for the modern welfare state. By identifying 'Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, and Idleness' as the five giant evils, it proposed a universal system of social security. This report significantly influenced social policy globally and shaped the context in which professional social work developed. It established the state's responsibility for providing a safety net for all citizens.

62. (A) The use of digital platforms for service delivery.
An emerging trend in modern social work is the integration of digital technology into practice, often referred to as digital social work. This includes the use of online platforms for counseling, advocacy, and managing case information. While it offers opportunities for increased accessibility, it also presents challenges related to data privacy and the digital divide. Adapting to these technological changes is essential for contemporary practitioners to remain effective and responsive to the needs of a connected society.

63. (B) Perceiving the client as a person with inherent worth and dignity.
The principle of acceptance is a core value in social work that requires practitioners to respect and value each client as a human being. This involves maintaining a non-judgmental attitude toward the client's background, personality, and situation. While it does not mean condoning harmful behaviors, it does mean treating the person with empathy and dignity. Acceptance is essential for building the trust and rapport necessary for an effective professional relationship and for facilitating the client's growth and change.

64. (A) It is based on a systematic body of knowledge, skills, and ethics.
Professional social work is distinguished from informal help or charity by its reliance on a systematic body of scientific knowledge and professional values. It utilizes evidence-based theories and specialized skills to address complex social problems. Practitioners are guided by a formal code of ethics that ensures accountability and protects client rights. This professional foundation ensures that interventions are planned, purposeful, and aimed at long-term empowerment and social change rather than providing only temporary material relief.

65. (B) 1, 2 and 3
Professional social workers in India must possess a combination of analytical and interpersonal competencies to be effective. This includes the ability to critically evaluate social policies and understand their impact on marginalized communities. Strong communication skills and empathy are essential for building rapport and engaging with diverse clients. Additionally, practitioners must be proficient in assessment and intervention planning to design appropriate strategies for change. These core skills form the basis of competent and ethical social work practice.

66. (B) The process of helping people gain control over their lives.
Empowerment is a central goal of social work that focuses on helping individuals and communities gain the power to influence their own circumstances. It involves identifying strengths, increasing self-confidence, and

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improving access to resources and opportunities. Rather than making decisions for the client, the social worker acts as a facilitator, encouraging people to take collective or individual action. This process aims to reduce powerlessness and promote social justice by fostering self-reliance and active participation in society.

67. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The development of social work in the United States was marked by a productive tension between the individual-focused casework of the Charity Organisation Societies and the reform-oriented Settlement House Movement. Mary Richmond's landmark publication, 'Social Diagnosis', was instrumental in systemizing the casework method, providing a scientific basis for assessing individual needs. These dual traditions helped shape social work as a profession that addresses both personal challenges and the broader social conditions that contribute to human suffering.

68. (D) Prescribing medication for work-related stress.
In industrial settings, social workers perform various roles to enhance employee well-being, such as conducting counseling through Employee Assistance Programs and managing corporate social responsibility initiatives. They also act as mediators in labor-management disputes to promote a healthy work environment. However, social workers are not medical professionals and do not have the authority to prescribe medications. Their focus remains on the psychosocial aspects of workplace stress and helping employees develop effective coping strategies and access appropriate support.

69. (A) 4, 3, 1, 2
The social work process follows a systematic sequence that begins with engagement, where the practitioner builds rapport and establishes a professional relationship. This is followed by a thorough assessment to understand the client's situation and needs. Based on this information, an intervention plan is implemented to facilitate change. The process concludes with termination, where the worker and client review progress and bring the professional relationship to a close. This structured approach ensures that practice is purposeful and ethical.

70. (C) Short-term problem solving via specific agreed-upon tasks.
The task-centered model is a brief, goal-oriented approach to social work practice that focuses on addressing specific, client-defined problems. Practitioners and clients collaborate to identify achievable goals and break them down into concrete tasks to be completed within a set timeframe. This model emphasizes the client's active participation and provides a structured way to achieve measurable progress. It is particularly effective for clients who are motivated to work on practical issues and seek immediate results.

71. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
India's history of social reform is defined by influential leaders who championed diverse causes for social justice. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously worked for the annihilation of caste, while Vinoba Bhave initiated the voluntary land-donation Bhoodan Movement. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj to address various social evils, and Jyotiba Phule established the Satyashodhak Samaj to empower lower castes. These movements provided the ethical and ideological foundation for professional social work practice and advocacy in India.

72. (B) It creates complex issues like trafficking and migration.
Globalization has profoundly impacted the context of social work practice by creating complex social problems that cross national borders. Issues such as human trafficking, forced migration, and global labor exploitation require practitioners to develop a broader perspective and new intervention strategies. These challenges often involve marginalized populations who are vulnerable to shifts in the global economy and political instability. Social workers must engage in international collaboration and advocacy to address the systemic causes of these global social injustices.

73. (B) Challenge discrimination and advocate for equitable resources.
The ethical principle of social justice requires social workers to actively challenge discrimination and work toward a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities. Practitioners advocate for policies that protect the rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups.

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This commitment to justice shifts the focus from individual therapy to addressing the structural causes of inequality in society. Social workers strive to ensure that all members of society have the support they need to lead dignified and productive lives.

74. (A) A systematic and scientific approach involving investigation.
The Charity Organisation Society in the United Kingdom played a significant role in the development of professional social work by introducing a systematic approach to helping. It emphasized the importance of scientific investigation into each applicant's circumstances to determine the most appropriate form of assistance. This focus on assessment and record-keeping laid the groundwork for modern casework methodology. The COS approach aimed to coordinate charitable efforts and move away from indiscriminate giving toward more effective and organized relief.

75. (A) A framework for understanding behavior and effecting change.
Theories for social work practice provide practitioners with essential frameworks for understanding human behavior and the complex social systems in which people live. They offer conceptual lenses that guide assessment and help determine the most effective strategies for intervention. While theories do not provide rigid solutions for every problem, they inform professional judgment and ensure that practice is grounded in scientific knowledge. Using diverse theories allows social workers to address the unique needs of their clients in a systematic way.

76. (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
Modern social work practice with persons with disabilities is guided by principles of normalization, social inclusion, and a rights-based approach. The focus has shifted from a medical model to one that emphasizes empowerment, self-advocacy, and accessibility. Practitioners work to challenge societal barriers and advocate for equal opportunities to ensure full participation in community life. This approach respects the dignity of individuals and recognizes their capacity to lead independent and meaningful lives when provided with appropriate support and opportunities.

77. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The first school of social work in India was established with significant influence from American models of education and was supported by American missionaries. However, the curriculum was not entirely indigenous; it integrated Western casework and professional methods with the social reform needs of the Indian context. While the profession has since developed more indigenous perspectives, its early academic foundations were shaped by global exchanges. Understanding this history is crucial for recognizing the diverse influences on professional social work in India.

78. (A) Advocating for national housing policy changes.
Macro-level interventions in social work focus on addressing social problems through systemic change at the community, organizational, or societal levels. Advocating for changes in national housing policy is a clear example of this practice, as it aims to improve conditions for entire populations. This type of work involves policy analysis, lobbying, and community organizing to influence the structural causes of hardship. It complements micro and mezzo practice by addressing the broader environment that impacts individual and group well-being.

79. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of client self-determination is a core value that respects the right of individuals to make their own choices. Social workers promote this autonomy by facilitating the decision-making process. However, this right is not absolute and may be restricted when a client's choices pose a serious and imminent risk of harm to themselves or others. In such cases, the practitioner's ethical responsibility to protect life takes precedence, requiring a careful balance between respecting autonomy and ensuring safety.

80. (A) Ensure the child's safety, permanency, and well-being.
In child welfare settings, the primary goal of social work intervention is to protect children from harm and ensure they have a safe and stable environment. This involves providing support services to preserve families when possible and facilitating adoption or foster care when

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necessary. Practitioners prioritize the child's long-term well-being and their right to grow up in a nurturing atmosphere. All professional actions are guided by the best interests of the child, aiming for permanency and healthy development.

81. (B) Strive to increase knowledge and apply it in practice.
Professional competence requires social workers to continuously update their knowledge and skills to provide effective services. Practitioners have an ethical responsibility to stay informed about new research, theories, and practice methods throughout their careers. This commitment to lifelong learning ensures that interventions are evidence-based and responsive to the evolving needs of clients. Competence also involves recognizing one's limitations and seeking supervision or specialized training when necessary to maintain high standards of professional practice.

82. (A) Mary Richmond
Mary Richmond was a pivotal figure in the professionalization of social work and is best known for authoring 'Social Diagnosis' in 1917. This foundational text provided the first systematic framework for the casework method, emphasizing the importance of detailed assessment and scientific investigation. Richmond's work helped move social work beyond informal charity toward a disciplined professional practice. Her focus on understanding the individual within their social context remains a cornerstone of modern social work assessment and intervention strategies.

83. (A) 1, 2, and 3
The recognized goals of professional social work include problem-solving, empowerment, and the promotion of social change to enhance human well-being. Practitioners work to help people navigate life's challenges while advocating for a more just and equitable society. Unlike activities aimed at profit or maintaining the status quo, social work is dedicated to the rights of marginalized and vulnerable populations. These goals reflect the profession's commitment to social justice and the belief in the capacity for positive transformation.

84. (D) Interplay between the individual and their environment.
The ecological systems perspective encourages social workers to view clients as active participants in complex, interconnected environments. This framework emphasizes that an individual's well-being is deeply influenced by their interactions with various systems, such as family, school, workplace, and the larger community. Practitioners assess the 'goodness of fit' between people and their environments, identifying both stressors and sources of support. Interventions are then designed to improve these transactions, addressing problems at multiple levels to facilitate better social functioning.

85. (A) Eco-social work and advocacy
Eco-social work, or green social work, addresses the intersection of environmental issues and social justice. A social worker helping a community negotiate for environmental safeguards against an industrial plant is practicing this specialized form of advocacy. This role involves protecting marginalized communities from environmental hazards and ensuring they have a voice in decisions that affect their health and surroundings. This emerging perspective recognizes that environmental sustainability is essential for the long-term well-being and social equity of all human communities.

86. (D) Voluntary land donation from owners to the landless.
The Bhoodan Movement, launched by Vinoba Bhave in 1951, was a unique social reform effort based on the principle of non-violent persuasion. It encouraged landowners to voluntarily give a portion of their land to be redistributed to landless laborers. Bhave's vision was to achieve socio-economic equity through moral change rather than state coercion. This movement reflected the Gandhian ideal of Sarvodaya and had a significant impact on post-independence land reform and social consciousness in India.

87. (B) Empathy
Empathy is a core social work principle that involves understanding a client's experiences and emotions from their unique perspective. By demonstrating empathy, social workers build the trust and rapport necessary for a successful professional relationship. This deep

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understanding allows the practitioner to respond sensitively to the client's needs without being judgmental. Empathy is a skill that enables social workers to connect with diverse individuals and groups, facilitating a collaborative process of problem-solving and empowering clients to achieve their goals.

88. (A) Establishing a philosophical basis for social justice.
Nineteenth-century social reform movements in India, led by figures like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Jyotiba Phule, provided a powerful philosophical foundation for modern social work. By challenging deep-seated social evils such as Sati and caste discrimination, they championed the values of human rights and social justice. While their work was not professionalized in the modern sense, their commitment to the welfare of marginalized groups established the ethical framework that continues to guide social work practice in India today.

89. (A) Physical and mental exhaustion caused by prolonged stress.
Professional burnout is a significant challenge in social work, characterized by physical, emotional, and mental exhaustion resulting from prolonged exposure to high-stress situations. It often occurs due to high caseloads, lack of resources, and the intense emotional demands of helping people in crisis. Burnout can lead to a sense of cynicism and reduced professional effectiveness. Organizations must prioritize the well-being of social workers through supervision and support to prevent burnout and ensure the long-term sustainability of the profession.

90. (A) A large manufacturing industry
Employee Assistance Programs are typically established within large organizations to support employee well-being and productivity. Social workers in industrial or occupational settings are directly involved in designing and implementing these programs. They provide confidential counseling for personal and work-related problems, such as stress or substance abuse, and offer referrals to specialized services. By addressing the psychosocial needs of workers, social workers contribute to a healthier work environment and help prevent issues from escalating into major professional or personal crises.

91. (D) Milford Conference - India
The Milford Conference was a significant event in the development of social work that took place in the United States in 1929, not in India. It is famous for establishing the core concepts of social casework across different settings. Other pairs are correctly matched: Jane Addams is associated with Hull House, Mary Richmond authored 'Social Diagnosis', and the Beveridge Report was a key milestone in the United Kingdom's development of the modern welfare state and social policy.

92. (B) Help clients develop their own capacity and resources.
The facilitating nature of social work means that the practitioner's primary role is to help clients build their own internal and external resources for problem-solving. Rather than giving orders or creating dependency, social workers empower individuals to take control of their lives and navigate challenges independently. This approach respects the client's autonomy and focuses on long-term capacity building. By enabling people to meet their own needs, social workers foster resilience and enhance the overall social functioning of individuals and communities.

93. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Integrity is a core value in social work that requires practitioners to behave in a trustworthy and honest manner. This includes maintaining professional boundaries and being truthful about one's qualifications and expertise. Misrepresenting oneself to secure employment is a direct violation of this ethical principle, regardless of the intended outcome. Social workers must consistently demonstrate integrity to maintain the public's trust and the credibility of the profession. Ethical practice is foundational to building effective relationships and achieving positive social change.

94. (A) Cognitive-Behavioral Theory
Cognitive-behavioral theory posits that human behavior is learned and maintained through processes like observation and reinforcement. It emphasizes the critical role of thought patterns in shaping how individuals respond to their

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environment. Social workers using this approach help clients identify and change dysfunctional beliefs that lead to maladaptive behaviors. This practical and goal-oriented theory is effective for addressing a wide range of social and psychological issues by teaching clients new skills and more constructive ways of thinking.

95. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
The historical development of social work follows a sequence from organized charity to a professional discipline. This began with the founding of the Charity Organisation Society in London (1869), followed by Jane Addams establishing Hull House in the U.S. (1889). In 1915, Abraham Flexner's speech challenged the field's professional status, prompting further development. Finally, the 1942 Beveridge Report in the U.K. solidified the role of social welfare in the modern state. Understanding this chronology is essential for global context.

96. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Social work practice in the context of women and welfare focuses on empowering women and promoting gender equality. This involves providing essential support to survivors of violence and advocating for women's full participation in social, economic, and political life. Unlike traditional roles that limit opportunities, social work actively challenges discrimination and systemic barriers. These efforts are guided by the values of social justice and human rights, aiming to create a society where women have equal agency and opportunities for well-being.

97. (A) The ability to manage daily tasks and interact with the environment.
Social functioning is a central concept in social work that refers to an individual's ability to effectively fulfill their roles and navigate the demands of their social environment. It encompasses the interplay between a person's coping capacities and the resources or stressors present in their surroundings. Social workers aim to enhance this functioning by helping clients develop skills and by working to improve environmental conditions. Improving social functioning is the ultimate goal of professional intervention at all levels of practice.

98. (A) Individual casework vs. social reform and advocacy.
The dual focus of early American social work is often described as 'retailing' social welfare through individual casework and 'wholesaling' it through social reform and advocacy. Casework, championed by the Charity Organisation Societies, focused on helping individuals adjust to their circumstances. In contrast, the Settlement House Movement emphasized systemic change and social justice to address the root causes of poverty. This enduring dual focus remains a defining characteristic of social work, addressing both personal and structural social problems.

99. (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's work for the rights of the depressed classes and his focus on education and organized agitation have profoundly influenced radical social work in India. His emphasis on challenging structural inequality and fighting for constitutional rights aligns with the goals of structural social work. Ambedkar's approach encourages practitioners to address the systemic causes of marginalization rather than focusing only on individual adjustment. His legacy remains a powerful inspiration for social workers dedicated to social justice and systemic transformation.

100. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Professional social work is defined by several interconnected components: its scope, goals, principles, and process. The scope refers to the diverse settings and activities of practice, while the goal is the desired outcome, such as improved social functioning. Principles provide the guiding ethical beliefs, such as client self-determination. The social work process is the systematic sequence of actions, including assessment and intervention, used to achieve goals. Understanding these elements is essential for competent and ethical practice.

101. (B) A humanistic profession using scientific knowledge and art.
Social work is best understood as a humanistic profession that integrates scientific knowledge from various disciplines with the 'art' of practice. It utilizes evidence-based theories to understand human behavior while requiring creativity and interpersonal skills to apply this knowledge

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effectively. This dual nature ensures that interventions are both rigorous and sensitive to the unique human context of each situation. The profession is dedicated to enhancing well-being and promoting social justice through purposeful and ethical relationships.

102. (A) Was the first major secular legislation codifying public responsibility for the poor.
The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 in the United Kingdom was a landmark in social welfare history, as it established a secular system for providing public relief to the poor. It introduced the principle of local government responsibility for citizens who could not support themselves. The law categorized the poor into different groups, such as the able-bodied and the 'impotent poor,' and funded assistance through local taxation. This legislation laid the groundwork for future social welfare policies and systems.

103. (A) To treat them with respect and cooperate to promote client well-being.
Ethical social work practice requires practitioners to maintain respectful and collaborative relationships with their colleagues. This responsibility is rooted in the belief that effective cooperation among professionals ultimately promotes the well-being of the clients they serve. Social workers should share knowledge and resources and resolve conflicts in a professional manner. This commitment to collegiality ensures a supportive professional environment and enhances the overall quality of social services provided within an organization or community.

104. (A) 1, 2, and 3
The changing context of social work presents new challenges, such as the digital divide, which can limit access to services for vulnerable populations. Globalization requires practitioners to develop cultural competence to work effectively with diverse and mobile client groups. Additionally, the rise of managerialism places pressure on social workers to demonstrate measurable outcomes while maintaining professional values. Adapting to these factors is essential for ensuring that social work remains relevant and effective in addressing complex modern social problems.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Systems theory provides a valuable framework for social work by viewing individuals as part of multiple interacting systems. This perspective allows practitioners to see that a client's problems are often influenced by dynamics within their family, school, or community. By understanding these interconnections, social workers can design more holistic and effective interventions. It encourages looking beyond individual pathology to address the systemic factors that impact a person's life, leading to more comprehensive and sustainable outcomes for clients.

106. (A) Community preparedness planning and capacity building.
In the pre-disaster phase, social workers focus on helping communities develop resilience and preparedness for potential emergencies. This involves activities like disaster planning, capacity building, and education to ensure that residents are better equipped to handle a catastrophic event. By facilitating community organization and mobilizing local resources, social workers help reduce vulnerability and mitigate the future impact of disasters. This proactive role is essential for long-term community safety and for minimizing the psychosocial trauma associated with emergencies.

107. (A) Pioneered education for women and lower-caste individuals.
Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule were transformative social reformers in nineteenth-century India who dedicated their lives to the empowerment of marginalized groups. They pioneered the establishment of schools for girls and lower-caste children, challenging deep-rooted educational and social barriers. Their work was based on the principles of social justice and human rights, directly addressing the systemic causes of inequality. Their legacy remains a foundational part of the social reform tradition that informs modern social work practice and advocacy in India.

108. (A) Acceptance and Client Self-Determination
By refraining from imposing personal beliefs, the social worker demonstrates the principle of acceptance, which requires respecting the client's inherent dignity and unique life situation. This

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action also upholds the principle of client self-determination, acknowledging the client's right to make their own life choices without professional interference. Together, these principles create a respectful and non-judgmental environment that empowers the client. Maintaining these ethical boundaries is essential for fostering a safe and effective professional relationship in diverse practice settings.

109. (A) To coordinate the work of various charities to prevent fraud.
The Charity Organisation Societies in the United Kingdom and United States were founded with the primary goal of coordinating the efforts of various local charities. By introducing systematic investigation and record-keeping, they aimed to prevent fraud and ensure that relief was provided effectively to the truly needy. This focus on organized and 'scientific' philanthropy laid the foundation for the development of modern casework. The COS approach emphasized the need for planned and purposeful intervention in addressing social problems.

110. (A) The ability to demonstrate specific and measurable skills.
A competency-based approach in social work focuses on the practitioner's ability to demonstrate the specific knowledge, values, and skills required for effective professional practice. It emphasizes measurable outcomes and the consistent application of expertise in real-world situations. This approach ensures that social workers are well-prepared to meet professional standards and respond to client needs. Competency-based education and assessment help maintain the quality and accountability of social work services by focusing on what practitioners can actually do in practice.

111. (A) Addresses structural causes of inequality and advocates social change.
Radical or structural social work is a theoretical perspective that shifts the focus from individual problems to the broader societal structures that cause inequality and oppression. It emphasizes that social workers should engage in advocacy and social change to address root causes like poverty, racism, and classism. This approach aims to empower marginalized groups and transform institutions to create a more just and equitable society. It challenges traditional models that focus solely on individual adjustment within existing systems.

112. (A) Medical social work
Medical social work is a specialized field practiced within healthcare settings where professionals address the psychosocial dimensions of illness. Practitioners help patients and their families navigate the complex hospital environment and plan for continued care after discharge. They also provide counseling to help individuals cope with the emotional impact of a medical diagnosis. By bridging the gap between clinical care and social needs, medical social workers ensure a more holistic and supportive healthcare experience for patients.

113. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The history of professional social work in India is deeply intertwined with the country's rich tradition of social reform. Nineteenth and twentieth-century reformers provided the ideological and ethical foundation for modern practice by addressing issues like caste, gender rights, and education. Far from developing in a vacuum, professional social work built upon these reformist ideals, integrating them with systematic methodologies. Understanding this historical connection is vital for recognizing the unique identity and mission of social work in India.

114. (A) Transferring social service responsibility to private entities.
Privatization of welfare refers to the trend of shifting the responsibility for providing social services from the government to private or non-governmental organizations. This shift often introduces business-oriented priorities like cost-efficiency and performance targets into social welfare delivery. While it may offer some benefits, it presents challenges for social workers in maintaining professional values and ensuring equitable access to services. This trend reflects a broader move toward neoliberal policies that impact the context and funding of contemporary practice.

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115. (A) Recognizing each client's unique qualities and adapting methods.
Individualization is a core principle of social work that requires practitioners to view each client as a unique individual with distinct needs, strengths, and life experiences. It involves moving beyond generalizations and stereotypes to adapt intervention methods to fit the specific context of the person or group. By acknowledging individual differences, social workers ensure that their practice is respectful, empathetic, and effective. This principle is fundamental to building a strong professional relationship and achieving positive outcomes tailored to each client.

116. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The fundamental values of the social work profession include a commitment to social justice, professional integrity, and the importance of human relationships. These values guide the ethical conduct of practitioners and define the profession's mission to enhance human well-being. Unlike profit-driven activities, social work is dedicated to the rights and dignity of every individual, particularly those who are marginalized. Adhering to these core values ensures that practice remains purposeful, ethical, and focused on the needs of clients and society.

117. (A) Friendly visitors
The early social work practitioners employed by the Charity Organisation Society were known as 'friendly visitors.' These were typically volunteers from middle-class backgrounds who visited the homes of the poor to provide moral guidance and investigate their circumstances. While the approach was often paternalistic, it represented an early attempt at systematic assessment and individual casework. The work of these visitors paved the way for the development of trained professionals and more scientific methods of social intervention within the field.

118. (A) Child and Youth welfare
Social work practice in the setting of child and youth welfare includes helping young people transition from institutional settings, such as juvenile justice, back into the community. Practitioners provide support in finding housing, education, and employment to prevent recidivism and promote successful reintegration. This work focuses on the unique developmental needs of youth and aims to ensure their long-term well-being and social functioning. It reflects the profession's commitment to protecting and empowering vulnerable young individuals.

119. (A) Analyzing how gender-based power imbalances impact a client's life.
A feminist theory approach in social work involves critically analyzing how societal power structures and gender-based discrimination affect an individual's life. This perspective acknowledges that many personal problems are rooted in broader systemic inequalities like patriarchy. Social workers using this approach strive to empower clients and challenge oppressive structures to achieve gender justice. It is not limited to working with female clients but focuses on understanding and transforming the gendered nature of social problems for everyone.

120. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social work is defined as both a science and an art due to its dual focus on systematic knowledge and creative practice. The 'science' involves utilizing evidence-based theories and empirical research from the social sciences to inform intervention. The 'art' lies in the practitioner's ability to use intuition, communication skills, and empathy to build meaningful relationships and adapt methods to unique situations. This combination ensures that social work is both a rigorous discipline and a humanistic profession.

121. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different theoretical perspectives in social work focus on distinct concepts to understand human behavior. Psychodynamic theory emphasizes unconscious motivation, while the strengths-based perspective prioritizes identifying a client's resources. The ecological perspective utilizes the 'person-in-environment' framework to analyze systemic transactions. Cognitive-behavioral theory focuses on identifying and changing maladaptive thoughts. Understanding these core concepts allows social workers to select and apply the most appropriate theoretical lens for effective assessment and intervention in various practice settings.

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122. (A) The legislative abolition of Sati.
Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a pivotal nineteenth-century reformer whose activism led to the legislative abolition of Sati in 1829. His work was rooted in a commitment to social justice, human rights, and the protection of vulnerable individuals. By challenging this deep-seated social evil, he laid the groundwork for future social reform and professional social work in India. Roy's legacy of advocacy and his focus on rational thinking and social change continue to inspire modern practitioners.

123. (A) It is guided by ethics, values, and social justice goals.
Professional social work in India is defined by its commitment to a formal code of ethics, core values, and the goals of social justice and empowerment. It is a disciplined practice based on specialized knowledge and training, rather than being an informal or mandatory civic duty. Practitioners work across diverse settings to address social problems and enhance human well-being. This value-based foundation ensures that the profession remains focused on the rights and dignity of all members of society.

124. (A) COS focused on individual casework, while Settlements focused on reform.
The historical development of social work in the West was shaped by two distinct traditions: the Charity Organisation Societies and the Settlement House Movement. The COS primarily focused on individual casework through scientific investigation of the poor. In contrast, the Settlement Houses emphasized living in impoverished neighborhoods to provide services and advocate for broader social reform. This dual focus on both individual adjustment and systemic change remains a central characteristic of modern social work practice and its mission.

125. (A) Termination
Termination is the final stage of the social work process, where the practitioner and client review the progress made and officially conclude the professional relationship. This phase involves evaluating whether the goals of intervention were achieved and planning for the client's independent functioning. Successful termination requires sensitivity to ensure the client feels supported as they move forward. It is a planned and purposeful conclusion that marks the end of a collaborative effort to address the client's psychosocial needs.

126. (A) 1, 3 and 4
Contemporary social work faces significant challenges, including the need to adapt to new technologies like telehealth to reach clients. Practitioners must also address complex issues resulting from globalization, such as trafficking and forced migration. Additionally, high emotional demands and stress in the field can lead to professional burnout, necessitating better support systems for workers. These factors require social workers to be resilient, technologically literate, and culturally competent to remain effective in a rapidly changing world.

127. (A) Address the interplay between social and environmental justice issues.
The primary aim of social work intervention in environmental settings is to address how ecological degradation impacts human well-being and social justice. This emerging perspective recognizes that marginalized communities are often disproportionately affected by environmental hazards. Practitioners engage in advocacy for both environmental protection and social equity, ensuring that human needs are considered in ecological policies. By focusing on this interplay, social workers help build more sustainable and resilient communities, promoting justice for both people and the planet.

128. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The goal of social work is to empower people to meet their needs and enhance their social functioning within their environments. Achieving this goal requires a systematic and planned process that includes phases such as assessment, planning, intervention, and evaluation. This structured approach ensures that practice is purposeful, goal-oriented, and accountable. By following these steps, social workers can effectively understand complex situations and implement strategies that facilitate positive and sustainable change for individuals, groups, and communities.

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129. (A) Demonstrable knowledge, values, and skills for effective practice.
Competencies in social work refer to the combination of scientific knowledge, professional values, and specialized skills that a practitioner must demonstrate for effective practice. This approach focuses on measurable outcomes and the ability to apply professional standards in diverse real-world situations. Competencies ensure that social workers are well-prepared to handle complex cases and fulfill their ethical responsibilities. Ongoing assessment of these competencies helps maintain high standards of service delivery and enhances the overall credibility and quality.

130. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
India's social reform history follows a chronological path starting with Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the early nineteenth century. He was followed by Jyotiba Phule, who worked for the empowerment of lower castes later in the same century. The early to mid-twentieth century was dominated by Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, followed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's monumental work on the Constitution and caste rights. These reformers established the ethical foundations and activism that continue to influence professional social work in India.

131. (C) Principle of Judgmental Attitude
Core principles of social work include confidentiality, client self-determination, and acceptance, all of which respect the dignity and autonomy of the individual. A judgmental attitude is fundamentally opposed to these values and hinders the development of a supportive professional relationship. Practitioners must maintain a non-judgmental stance to build the trust necessary for effective intervention. By avoiding blame and prejudice, social workers create a safe environment where clients feel valued and empowered to work toward positive life changes.

132. (A) Hull House
Jane Addams was a pioneering figure in social work who co-founded Hull House in Chicago in 1889, a cornerstone of the Settlement House Movement. This institution provided a range of services to the urban poor and served as a center for social reform and advocacy. Addams emphasized the importance of living among the community to understand their needs and address the environmental causes of poverty. Her work significantly shaped the development of community organization and the profession's focus on social justice.

133. (A) Guide professional conduct and protect the interests of clients.
The values and ethics of social work are essential for guiding the professional conduct of practitioners and ensuring that the interests and rights of clients are protected. They provide a clear framework for ethical decision-making, particularly when dealing with complex or conflicting situations. By adhering to these standards, social workers maintain professional integrity and accountability. This ethical foundation is what distinguishes professional social work from informal assistance and ensures that services are provided in a respectful, safe, and purposeful manner.

134. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Sarvodaya, meaning the welfare of all, shares deep core values with the social work profession. It emphasizes the importance of social justice and the upliftment of the most marginalized individuals through the principle of Antyodaya. This focus on equity, dignity, and universal well-being provides a strong ideological basis for social work practice in India. By aligning with these values, practitioners work toward creating a more just and compassionate society where everyone has support.

135. (A) The intersection of environmental degradation and social justice.
Eco-social work, or green social work, is an emerging perspective that focuses on the critical link between environmental sustainability and social justice. It acknowledges that environmental problems, such as climate change and pollution, disproportionately affect marginalized and vulnerable populations. Practitioners in this field advocate for policies that protect both the environment and the rights of people, promoting ecological well-being as a component of social welfare. This perspective encourages social

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workers to address environmental challenges as integral to their mission.

136. (A) Palliative care / Healthcare
Social workers in palliative care or healthcare settings provide essential psychosocial support to individuals facing life-limiting illnesses and their families. Their role involves counseling to cope with grief and illness, facilitating communication with medical teams, and ensuring that the patient's preferences are respected. They help navigate the complexities of end-of-life care, focusing on maximizing comfort and maintaining dignity. This practice is vital for addressing the emotional and social needs of patients within the healthcare system during difficult transitions.

137. (B) A structured but flexible sequence of phases.
The social work process is a systematic sequence of phases—such as engagement, assessment, intervention, and evaluation—that guides practitioners in their work with clients. While it follows a logical order, it is also flexible and can be adapted to meet the unique needs of different situations. This structured approach ensures that practice is purposeful, goal-oriented, and ethical. By following this process, social workers can effectively understand complex social problems and implement strategies that facilitate positive and sustainable change.

138. (A) Feminist Theory
Feminist theory in social work provides a framework for analyzing how gender-based power imbalances and societal structures contribute to issues like domestic violence. It encourages practitioners to look beyond individual behavior to understand how systemic patriarchy impacts relationships and well-being. By focusing on these power dynamics, social workers can help empower survivors and advocate for systemic changes that promote gender equality. This perspective is essential for addressing the root causes of gendered oppression and ensuring more equitable social outcomes.

139. (A) Jyotiba Phule
Jyotiba Phule was a transformative nineteenth-century reformer who founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873 to advocate for the rights and empowerment of lower castes and women. His work focused on challenging the systemic inequalities of the caste system and promoting education as a tool for social transformation. Phule's activism and his dedication to social justice provided a powerful precursor to professional social work in India. His legacy continues to inspire modern practitioners working for equality and human rights.

140. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The scope of social work is broad and multifaceted, encompassing remedial, preventive, and developmental functions across various levels of practice. Social workers engage with individuals, groups, and entire communities to address diverse needs and enhance social functioning. They operate in a wide range of settings, including family welfare, industry, healthcare, and schools. This comprehensive scope allows the profession to address complex human problems from multiple angles, promoting individual well-being while advocating for broader social change.

141. (A) The client, colleagues, agency, profession, and the larger society.
The code of ethics for social workers in India establishes comprehensive responsibilities toward multiple stakeholders, including clients, colleagues, the employing agency, the profession, and society. This multi-level accountability ensures that practitioners maintain high standards of professional integrity and social justice in all their interactions. By clearly outlining these duties, the code provides a framework for ethical decision-making and protects the rights and well-being of everyone involved in the social work process, ensuring professional practice.

142. (A) Social reform and charity to professional systematic practice.
The history of social work in India is characterized by a significant transition from informal charity and various social reform movements to a professional and systematic practice. While early reformers laid the ideological groundwork for social justice, the establishment of formal education introduced scientific theories and professional methodologies. This development has transformed social work into a disciplined profession with standardized skills and ethics. It continues to evolve, integrating modern global perspectives with India's rich tradition of social activism.

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143. (A) The ability to engage in policy practice and advocacy.
Engaging in policy practice and advocacy is a core competency for professional social workers, as it allows them to address the systemic causes of social problems. Practitioners use their skills to influence legislation, improve social services, and advocate for the rights of marginalized populations. This macro-level work ensures that the profession moves beyond individual service to promote broader social change and equity. Mastery of advocacy is essential for fulfilling the social work mission of social justice and well-being.

144. (A) Using ICTs for service delivery, advocacy, and communication.
Digital social work involves the strategic use of information and communication technologies to enhance service delivery, advocacy efforts, and professional communication. This includes using online platforms for virtual counseling, social media for community mobilization, and digital tools for data management. While it offers opportunities for reaching wider populations and improving efficiency, it also requires practitioners to navigate new ethical challenges like data privacy. Adapting to digital technology is essential for contemporary social work to remain effective and accessible.

145. (A) To establish rapport and assess the nature of the conflict.
The first step in any social work intervention is to engage with the client and establish a professional relationship based on trust. In cases of marital conflict, the social worker must build rapport with both individuals to create a safe space for communication. This is followed by a thorough assessment to understand the underlying causes and nature of the conflict. Starting with these foundational steps ensures that any subsequent intervention is informed, purposeful, and responsive to the family's needs.

146. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Professional social work is dedicated to linking people with essential resources and opportunities while enhancing their coping and problem-solving capacities. A central goal is to promote social justice and equality for all members of society, particularly those who are marginalized. Unlike activities that impose values or maintain distance, social work is built on empathetic and collaborative professional relationships. These goals reflect the profession's humanistic mission and its commitment to empowering individuals and fostering positive change.

147. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The 1942 Beveridge Report in the United Kingdom was a revolutionary document that identified 'Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, and Idleness' as the primary obstacles to societal well-being. Its bold recommendations led to the creation of the modern welfare state, establishing the government's role in providing universal social security. This change profoundly impacted the context of social work practice by creating a formal institutional framework for services. It remains a foundational milestone in global social policy history.

148. (D) Initial school enrollment and primary education.
Gerontological social work is specialized to address the needs of older adults, focusing on challenges such as social isolation, healthcare access, and support for end-of-life care. While school enrollment is a key focus in child welfare, it is not a primary concern in gerontological practice. Social workers in this field strive to maintain the dignity and quality of life for the elderly within their communities. Their work addresses the biological, psychological, and social transitions associated with the aging process.

149. (A) All individuals and communities have strengths for change.
The strengths-based perspective is founded on the fundamental belief that every individual and community possesses inherent resources and the capacity for change. Rather than focusing on deficits or pathologies, social workers using this approach help clients identify and mobilize their existing assets to overcome challenges. This empowering framework fosters resilience and encourages a collaborative relationship between the worker and the client. It shifts the focus of intervention toward building upon what is already working well.

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150. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Social work practice is diverse, with each setting focusing on specific client populations and unique challenges. In the disability sector, practitioners advocate for accessibility and full inclusion. Industrial social work centers on labor welfare and employee well-being, while disaster management provides psychosocial rehabilitation for survivors. Child and youth welfare focuses on protective services like foster care and juvenile justice. Understanding these focus areas allows social workers to apply specialized skills to address the psychosocial needs of different groups effectively.

151. (A) A practice-based profession promoting change and empowerment.
According to the International Federation of Social Workers, social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change, development, and empowerment. It is based on principles of social justice, human rights, and collective responsibility. Social workers engage people and structures to address life challenges and enhance well-being. This definition highlights the profession's dual focus on individual support and systemic change, underpinned by a scientific knowledge base and a strong ethical framework for practice.

152. (A) Task-Centered Model
The task-centered model is a brief, structured approach where social workers and clients collaborate to solve specific problems through agreed-upon tasks. It focuses on the client's acknowledged goals and operates within a limited timeframe to achieve measurable progress. This model emphasizes the client's agency and provides a practical framework for addressing immediate challenges. It is highly effective in various settings where short-term, goal-oriented intervention is required to improve social functioning and help clients achieve tangible results.

153. (A) The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's leadership as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was a monumental contribution to social justice. He ensured that foundational rights, equality, and affirmative action were embedded in the nation's legal framework. His work provided the structural basis for protecting marginalized communities and challenging systemic discrimination. For social workers in India, Ambedkar's legacy of constitutionalism and legal advocacy remains a powerful guide for promoting social justice and institutional reform.

154. (A) To protect privacy, except in specific harm-risk cases.
Confidentiality in social work is an ethical obligation to protect the privacy of information shared by clients during the professional relationship. It is essential for building trust and ensuring a safe environment for communication. However, this obligation is not absolute; practitioners must breach confidentiality when there is a significant risk of harm to the client or others. Managing this balance requires careful ethical judgment and adherence to legal standards, ensuring that client privacy is respected while safety is maintained.

155. (C) Corporate finance and stock trading
Social work is practiced in diverse settings where practitioners address psychosocial needs, such as healthcare, child welfare, and disaster management. However, corporate finance and stock trading are not recognized settings for the profession, as they do not focus on human well-being or social justice. Social workers in the corporate sector usually work in industrial settings, focusing on employee assistance and labor welfare. The profession's boundaries are defined by its mission to enhance social functioning and empower people.

156. (A) Settlement House Movement's focus on neighborhood improvement.
The origins of community organization in social work are closely linked to the Settlement House Movement of the late nineteenth century. By living in impoverished urban neighborhoods, workers sought to understand local problems and mobilize residents for community improvement and social reform. This approach emphasized the power of collective action and the importance of addressing the environmental and structural causes of poverty. It established the foundation for community-based practice and the profession's

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enduring commitment to social and systemic change.

157. (A) Eco-social work / Environmental social work
Addressing the consequences of climate change is a key focus of eco-social work, also known as environmental social work. This emerging field recognizes that environmental degradation and disasters profoundly impact human well-being and social justice. Practitioners work to help communities adapt to environmental changes and advocate for policies that protect vulnerable populations from ecological hazards. By integrating environmental concerns into social work, this perspective ensures that the profession remains relevant in addressing the global challenges of the twenty-first century.

158. (A) The struggle for a statutory regulatory body remains a key issue.
A major hurdle in the professionalization of social work in India is the continued effort to establish a national statutory regulatory council. Such a body is necessary to provide professional licensing, standardize education, and enforce a mandatory code of ethics. Currently, the lack of formal regulation makes it difficult to maintain professional standards and protect the professional title. Securing statutory recognition is essential for enhancing the profession's status, ensuring accountability, and gaining greater public and governmental recognition.

159. (A) Problems arise from person-environment transactions.
The person-in-environment framework is a core concept in social work that suggests human problems result from complex transactions between individuals and their physical and social surroundings. It moves beyond focusing solely on psychological or environmental factors to examine the interplay between them. Practitioners using this lens assess how environmental stressors and resources impact individual well-being and social functioning. Interventions are then designed to improve this fit, addressing challenges at multiple levels to facilitate better outcomes for clients.

160. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
The knowledge base of professional social work includes a comprehensive understanding of human behavior, social environments, and the policies that shape social welfare services. Practitioners must also be proficient in the profession's core values, ethics, and intervention skills. This systematic body of knowledge ensures that practice is evidence-based, purposeful, and ethical. Unlike informal help, professional social work is grounded in scientific theories and professional standards, enabling social workers to address complex social problems effectively and responsibly.

161. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Nineteenth-century social reformers in India were significant precursors to professional social work because they addressed the same core issues of social justice and equality. Their campaigns against practices like Sati and caste discrimination established the ethical mission of helping the marginalized. While they did not use the professionalized methods of modern casework, their vision for a more equitable society remains a foundational influence. Modern social work in India has integrated these reformist ideals into its systematic practice.

162. (A) Macro-level (societal/policy)
Advocacy for the rights of persons with disabilities at the level of public buildings and policies is considered macro-level practice. This type of intervention aims to achieve broad societal change by addressing structural barriers and influencing legislation. Macro social work focuses on the community, organizational, and policy levels to improve the well-being of entire populations. It is a critical component of the profession, ensuring that social workers challenge systemic inequality and advocate for a more inclusive environment.

163. (A) Enhance the well-being and social functioning of employees.
The primary goal of social work in an industrial setting is to improve the social functioning and well-being of employees within their workplace. Practitioners address various psychosocial issues, such as stress, substance abuse, and family concerns, that may impact job performance. They also facilitate labor welfare and contribute to a healthy organizational culture through Employee Assistance Programs. By supporting

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individual workers, social workers help balance the needs of the employees with the productivity and harmony of the industrial environment.

164. (A) Addressing individual problems and broader issues simultaneously.
The dual-track approach in social work involves addressing both the immediate problems of individuals and the broader structural issues that contribute to those problems. This perspective ensures that practitioners provide direct support through casework while also engaging in advocacy and social reform. By working at both the micro and macro levels, social workers can achieve more comprehensive and sustainable change. This multi-dimensional focus is a defining characteristic of the profession's commitment to individual well-being and social justice.

165. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Controlled emotional involvement does not require total detachment; instead, it means being sensitive to the client's feelings while maintaining professional objectivity. Similarly, the principle of acceptance involves respecting the client's inherent dignity, but it does not mean approving of or condoning harmful behaviors. Both principles are about maintaining ethical and effective professional boundaries. Social workers must balance empathy with objectivity to help clients make positive changes without becoming personally overwhelmed or losing their critical professional perspective.

166. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Contemporary social work is significantly influenced by increasing cultural diversity, requiring practitioners to be culturally competent. The profession also emphasizes evidence-based practice, using research-validated interventions to ensure effectiveness. Furthermore, neoliberal policies often lead to changes in social service funding and management, presenting new challenges for practitioners. Adapting to these trends is essential for social workers to remain relevant and provide high-quality, ethical services in a complex and rapidly changing social and political landscape.

167. (A) Crisis intervention
Crisis intervention is a specific social work model designed to provide immediate support to individuals or families in acute distress. The goal is to stabilize the situation and help the client regain a state of psychological equilibrium after a traumatic event. This approach is time-limited and focuses on current coping mechanisms and practical solutions. It is highly effective in settings like emergency rooms or disaster relief where rapid psychosocial intervention is needed to prevent long-term psychological harm.

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168. (A) The U.S.A.
The establishment of India's first school of social work in 1936 was heavily influenced by models of professional education in the United States. This influence introduced systematic casework and scientific methodologies into the Indian context. Over time, Indian social work has developed its own indigenous perspectives, integrating global knowledge with the unique socio-cultural and economic challenges of the country. Understanding this historical connection helps explain the academic and professional development of social work as a discipline in India.

169. (A) To empower the survivor and ensure her safety.
In cases of domestic violence, the primary objective of social work is to empower the survivor and prioritize her immediate safety. This involves helping her access resources such as shelter, legal aid, and counseling. Practitioners work from a non-judgmental and supportive perspective, respecting the survivor's agency and rights. This approach challenges systemic violence and focuses on individual well-being and protection. Social workers aim to provide the support necessary for survivors to move toward a life free from abuse.

170. (A) Acceptance - Valuing the client as a person of worth and dignity.
The principle of acceptance in social work means recognizing the inherent dignity and worth of every client, regardless of their background or current situation. It involves approaching the client with empathy and a non-judgmental attitude to build a strong professional relationship. This principle is fundamental to

ethical practice and is essential for creating a safe space where change can occur. Other principles, like confidentiality and self-determination, also serve to protect client rights and empower them within the process.

171. (A) Social Justice
The actions of India's social reformers who campaigned against untouchability and for women's rights are directly aligned with the social work value of social justice. They worked to challenge systemic oppression and advocated for the rights of marginalized groups to lead dignified lives. This historical commitment to equity and human rights provides the ideological foundation for professional social work practice in India. Modern social workers continue this legacy by advocating for systemic change and empowering those who are vulnerable.

172. (A) Ensuring client confidentiality and data privacy.
A major ethical challenge in digital social work is maintaining client confidentiality and protecting sensitive data on electronic platforms. Practitioners must ensure that digital communications and records are secure and comply with professional and legal standards. This requires technological literacy and careful adherence to ethical guidelines for virtual practice. As more services move online, protecting privacy remains a critical responsibility to maintain the trust and safety that are essential for an effective social worker-client relationship.

173. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Professional social work is composed of core values like human dignity, and essential skills such as active listening and empathy. It is practiced in diverse settings, including hospitals and healthcare facilities. Practitioners utilize scientific theories, like systems theory, to guide their understanding and intervention. These components work together to provide a comprehensive framework for ethical and effective practice. Understanding how these elements interconnect is fundamental for social workers to deliver high-quality services and promote well-being across different populations.

174. (A) Understanding the client's situation, needs, and strengths.
The assessment phase is a critical step in the social work process where the practitioner systematically gathers information to understand the client's situation. This involves identifying the problems to be addressed as well as the client's inherent strengths and environmental resources. A thorough assessment provides the foundation for an effective and collaborative intervention plan. It is an ongoing process that ensures the social worker's efforts remain responsive to the client's evolving needs and context throughout their work together.

175. (A) Poor laws to a comprehensive welfare state.
The historical trajectory of social work in the United Kingdom is marked by a shift from the restrictive and local Poor Laws to the establishment of a comprehensive national welfare state. This transition, significantly influenced by the 1942 Beveridge Report, established the principle of universal social security. It transformed the context of social services, moving from individual charity toward a statutory framework of public responsibility for citizen well-being. This development has shaped the nature and professionalization of social work.

176. (A) Identifying a client's resilience and support system.
Applying the strengths perspective involves social workers actively looking for and highlighting the client's existing resilience, skills, and social support systems. Instead of focusing only on what is wrong, the practitioner helps the client recognize and use their assets to solve problems and achieve their goals. This empowering approach assumes that every individual has the capacity for change and growth. By mobilizing these internal and external resources, social workers facilitate a more collaborative and positive intervention process.

177. (A) Cultural competence and sensitivity.
In a multicultural society, cultural competence is a crucial competency for social workers to practice effectively and ethically. It involves understanding and respecting the diverse cultural backgrounds, beliefs, and values of clients. Practitioners must be aware of their own cultural biases and adapt their methods to be responsive

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to the unique context of each person or group. Cultural sensitivity helps build trust and ensures that social work services are inclusive, accessible, and respectful of the human diversity present in communities.

178. (A) Assisting with psychosocial rehabilitation and rebuilding.
In the post-disaster phase, social workers play a vital role in the long-term psychosocial rehabilitation and rebuilding of affected communities. This involves providing counseling for trauma, helping families reconnect, and supporting individuals in accessing resources for recovery. Practitioners also work to strengthen social networks and promote community resilience to help residents navigate the difficult process of recovery. Their focus is on the human and social consequences of the disaster, aiming for sustainable well-being and the restoration of social functioning.

179. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While a code of ethics is not a legally binding criminal law, it is a set of mandatory guidelines and standards for professional behavior in social work. Violations are typically addressed through professional associations or regulatory bodies rather than through the court system. However, the code is essential for maintaining professional integrity and protecting the public. Adherence to these standards is a requirement for professional status and ensures that social workers are held accountable to the values and principles of the field.

180. (A) Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement
Vinoba Bhave is best known for initiating the Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement, a significant post-independence effort for social reform and land redistribution in India. Based on Gandhian principles, the movement encouraged landowners to voluntarily donate a portion of their land to landless individuals. Bhave's vision was to achieve socio-economic justice through non-violent moral persuasion and community self-reliance. This unique movement had a profound impact on social consciousness and remains a foundational example of community-based social reform and activism in the country.

181. (A) 1, 2 and 3
The definition of social work is centered on the person-in-environment transaction, emphasizing how individuals interact with their social and physical surroundings. The profession is deeply committed to the values of social justice, human rights, and the use of evidence-based theory in its practice. This combination of a humanistic mission and a scientific approach defines the unique nature of the discipline. Unlike profit-driven activities, social work's primary objective is to enhance human well-being and promote social change for a more equitable world.

182. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The development of social work in the United Kingdom, United States, and India illustrates how global influences and local traditions interact to shape the profession. While professional methods like casework originated in Western countries, they were adapted in India to fit the unique socio-cultural context and the country's rich history of social reform. This cross-cultural exchange has enriched the profession, leading to a diverse range of practices and a shared commitment to human rights and social justice.

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183. (A) Occupational social work
Industrial social work, also known as occupational social work, is a specialized field practiced within workplace settings. Professionals in this area address the psychosocial needs of employees, focusing on labor welfare, wellness programs, and industrial relations. They provide counseling and support to help workers manage personal and work-related stress, which in turn benefits the organization's productivity. Occupational social workers play a key role in balancing the demands of the workplace with the well-being and social functioning of the workforce.

184. (A) Social action and advocacy
A social worker helping a displaced community advocate for proper resettlement is engaged in social action and advocacy. This macro-level practice focuses on challenging systemic injustices and influencing the decisions of power-holding institutions to protect the rights of marginalized groups. It involves mobilizing community members, raising awareness, and negotiating for fair treatment. Advocacy is a

core social work function, as it directly addresses the structural causes of vulnerability and works toward achieving social justice and more equitable societal outcomes.

185. (A) Practice within ability areas and enhance expertise.
The ethical value of competence requires social workers to practice only within their areas of expertise and to continuously strive to increase their professional knowledge. This commitment ensures that clients receive effective and evidence-based services. Practitioners have a responsibility to keep up with new research and methods throughout their careers. By recognizing their limitations and seeking ongoing training or supervision, social workers maintain the quality and integrity of their practice, which is essential for fulfilling their mission to enhance well-being.

186. (A) Helping tenants organize to address poor housing conditions.
Empowerment in social work involves facilitating the process through which individuals or groups gain the power to improve their own circumstances. Helping tenants organize to address poor housing is a clear example of this, as it encourages collective action and self-advocacy. Rather than creating dependency, this approach builds the capacity and confidence of the community members to influence systems. Empowerment aims to reduce powerlessness and promote social justice by fostering active participation and a sense of agency among marginalized populations.

187. (A) Challenge systemic oppression and empower groups.
Anti-oppressive practice is an emerging perspective in social work that requires practitioners to identify and challenge the structural causes of inequality and exclusion. It focuses on how systemic factors like racism, classism, and sexism impact individuals and communities. Social workers using this approach strive to empower marginalized groups and advocate for institutional changes to create a more equitable society. This perspective shifts the focus from individual pathology to the social conditions that perpetuate oppression, aiming for truly transformative social change.

188. (A) Psycho-social assessments and discharge planning.
In hospital settings, medical social workers provide essential psychosocial assessments to understand how a patient's social situation affects their health and recovery. They play a key role in discharge planning, helping patients and families transition from the hospital to appropriate care at home or in the community. Their work addresses the emotional and social challenges associated with illness, ensuring that patients have the necessary support systems in place. This holistic approach is vital for achieving positive health outcomes and well-being.

189. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Core principles such as acceptance, individualization, and client self-determination are fundamental to ethical social work practice. These principles ensure that practitioners respect the dignity and autonomy of every individual, regardless of their background or situation. Unlike approaches that involve judgmental scrutiny or the imposition of values, social work focuses on building a respectful and empowering professional relationship. Adhering to these principles is essential for creating a safe environment where clients feel supported to work toward positive and sustainable changes in their lives.

190. (A) Social policy, social justice, and advocacy.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's emphasis on constitutional rights and legal safeguards has had a profound impact on social policy and advocacy within Indian social work. His dedication to equality and the annihilation of caste provides a strong framework for challenging structural oppression and promoting the rights of marginalized groups. Social workers in India draw on his legacy to advocate for systemic change and ensure that legal protections are realized in practice. Ambedkar's work remains a central pillar of the profession's commitment to social justice.

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191. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The history of social work is marked by influential figures who contributed to its professional foundations. Jane Addams and Hull House are icons of the settlement movement, while Mary Richmond's 'Social Diagnosis' formalized the casework method. William Beveridge's report

was instrumental in creating the modern welfare state in the United Kingdom. In India, Clifford Manshardt played a key role in founding the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Understanding these connections is essential for recognizing the diverse origins and global development of the profession.

192. (A) Use research-validated and effective interventions.
Evidence-based practice in social work requires practitioners to use interventions that have been validated by scientific research and proven to be effective. This approach ensures that clients receive high-quality services that are grounded in empirical evidence rather than intuition alone. It involves integrating research findings with professional expertise and client values to make informed decisions about care. Embracing evidence-based practice enhances the credibility and accountability of the profession and leads to more successful and sustainable outcomes for individuals and communities.

193. (A) Rights advocacy, rehabilitation, and social inclusion.
The scope of social work in the disability sector encompasses rights advocacy, rehabilitation, and the promotion of full social inclusion. Practitioners work to challenge societal barriers and ensure that individuals with disabilities have equal opportunities and accessibility in all areas of life. This empowerment-focused approach moves beyond a medical or charity model toward protecting the dignity and autonomy of the individual. Social workers advocate for policies and environmental changes that foster an inclusive society where everyone can participate fully.

194. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 was a significant milestone in social welfare history, as it codified the state's responsibility for providing for the poor. It categorized individuals into groups based on their ability to work and introduced a system of local taxation to fund relief. This secular approach to social assistance laid the structural foundation for future social welfare policies in the United Kingdom and influenced systems globally. It marked the beginning of a formalized, government-led effort to address poverty.

195. (A) Ensuring child safety, permanency, and well-being.
The most accurate description of a social worker's role in child welfare is ensuring the safety, permanency, and overall well-being of the children they serve. This involves protective services, supporting families to prevent separation, and facilitating foster care or adoption when necessary. Practitioners prioritize the child's development and their right to grow up in a safe, nurturing environment. All professional interventions in this field are guided by the best interests of the child, aiming for long-term stability and positive outcomes.

196. (A) Trustworthy behavior and professional honesty.
Integrity is a core social work value that obligates practitioners to behave in a trustworthy and professionally honest manner. This involves maintaining transparency, honoring commitments, and being truthful about one's qualifications and professional expertise. Integrity is essential for building and maintaining the trust of clients, colleagues, and the public. By adhering to this value, social workers ensure the ethical foundation of their practice and protect the credibility of the profession. Honest and responsible conduct is fundamental to achieving positive and ethical social outcomes.

197. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
India's social reform events follow a chronological order beginning with Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign against Sati in the early nineteenth century. This was followed by Jyotiba Phule's founding of the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873. In 1956, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led his followers in conversion to Buddhism, and the post-independence era saw Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement. Understanding this timeline is important for recognizing the progression of social activism and the various reformist traditions that have shaped social work in India.

198. (A) Maintain client dignity and quality of life.
A primary goal of gerontological social work is to maintain the dignity and quality of life for older adults as they navigate the aging process. Practitioners provide psychosocial support to address challenges like social isolation, health transitions, and end-of-life planning. They

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work to ensure that the elderly have access to appropriate services and that their rights are protected within their families and communities. By focusing on empowerment and well-being, social workers help older persons lead independent and meaningful lives for as long as possible.

199. (A) Understand how changes in one part affect others.
Systems theory is a valuable framework in social work that helps practitioners understand how individuals are interconnected with various social and environmental systems. It emphasizes that a change in one part of a system, such as a family or community, inevitably impacts other parts. This holistic perspective allows social workers to analyze complex problems and design more effective interventions at multiple levels. By focusing on these interconnections, practitioners can address the systemic causes of issues and facilitate more sustainable positive change for their clients.

200. (A) Addressed deep-rooted social problems and awareness.
Nineteenth-century social reformers significantly contributed to the development of social work in India by addressing deep-rooted social evils and raising public awareness about justice and equality. Their work on issues like Sati, caste discrimination, and women's education established the ethical and ideological foundations for the profession. While their efforts predated formal professional education, their commitment to the welfare of marginalized groups created a culture of social activism. Modern social work in India continues to build on this legacy of reform and advocacy.

201. (A) The variety of problems and settings of practice.
The scope of social work refers to the extensive range of social issues, client populations, and various settings where practitioners operate. This includes working in hospitals, schools, industries, and correctional facilities with individuals, groups, and communities. The profession addresses various functions, from direct clinical intervention to macro-level policy advocacy. This broad scope highlights the versatility of social work and its capacity to address complex and diverse human needs across multiple levels of society, aiming for enhanced social functioning and well-being.

202. (A) Individual casework vs. Community-based social reform.
The dual traditions of the Charity Organisation Societies and the Settlement House Movement represented two complementary approaches to social work. The COS primarily focused on scientific casework to help individuals adjust to their social environment. In contrast, the Settlement Houses emphasized living in the community to provide direct services and advocate for systemic social reform. This enduring distinction between individual-focused practice and community-based advocacy remains a central characteristic of professional social work, addressing both personal challenges and the structural causes of poverty.

203. (A) Advocate for fair and equitable resource access.
The core value of social justice compels social workers to actively advocate for a more equitable and fair society. Practitioners work to challenge discrimination and ensure that marginalized and vulnerable populations have equal access to resources, services, and opportunities. This commitment requires social workers to look beyond individual adjustment to address the structural causes of inequality. By advocating for policy change and systemic reform, social workers strive to create a society where human rights are protected and everyone can achieve well-being.

204. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Contemporary social work is shaped by emerging trends such as the increasing importance of interdisciplinary collaboration to address complex needs. The impact of globalization requires practitioners to understand and respond to international social issues like migration. Additionally, technological literacy has become essential as digital tools are increasingly used for service delivery and advocacy. These factors demand that social workers remain adaptable and continuously update their competencies to be effective and relevant in a rapidly changing and interconnected global environment.

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205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While client self-determination is a foundational principle, it is not an absolute right in social work practice. The ethical responsibility to protect a client or others from serious, imminent harm can temporarily override the client's right to make their own choices. Social workers must exercise careful professional judgment to balance respecting autonomy with ensuring safety. This exception is essential for protecting life and preventing severe outcomes, illustrating the complex ethical responsibility that practitioners navigate in their professional relationships and interventions.

206. (A) Industry / Occupational social work
Social workers who practice in corporate settings to provide counseling and wellness programs for employees are working in the field of industrial or occupational social work. They address various personal and work-related psychosocial issues that can impact employee well-being and productivity. By managing Employee Assistance Programs and promoting a healthy work culture, these practitioners play a vital role in balancing organizational goals with the human needs of the workforce. This specialized setting demonstrates the profession's application in various sectors of society.

207. (A) Moral persuasion and voluntary donation
The Bhoodan Movement, led by Vinoba Bhave, was a unique land reform effort based on the principle of moral persuasion and voluntary land donation. It sought to address land inequality by encouraging owners to give a portion of their land to the landless poor through peaceful, non-coercive means. This movement reflected the Gandhian philosophy of Sarvodaya and aimed for socio-economic transformation through individual and community change. It remains a significant example of non-violent social reform and activism in post-independence India.

208. (A) Urie Bronfenbrenner
The ecological systems model, which visualizes an individual as part of nested systems like the microsystem and macrosystem, was developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner. This framework is highly influential in social work, as it helps practitioners understand the complex interactions between individuals and their environments. By assessing how these various systems impact a person's life, social workers can design more comprehensive and effective interventions. Bronfenbrenner's model remains a cornerstone for the 'person-in-environment' perspective that defines the professional assessment process in social work.

209. (A) Flexner's report declared social work a profession.
Abraham Flexner's 1915 report actually questioned whether social work was a profession, arguing that it lacked a unique, teachable technique and a scientific basis. This critique served as a powerful catalyst for the field to further develop its professional education and standardized methodology. Other statements are historically accurate: the COS in London began systematic casework, Jane Addams was central to the settlement movement, and India's first school of social work was established in Mumbai in 1936. Understanding these milestones is vital.

210. (D) Conducting in-depth psychoanalysis immediately after the event.
In the immediate aftermath of a disaster, social workers provide psychosocial first aid, which focuses on emotional comfort, ensuring safety, and meeting basic needs. This role is about stabilization and providing immediate support rather than conducting in-depth psychoanalysis, which is not appropriate in an acute crisis. Practitioners help survivors navigate the trauma and chaos of the event, fostering early resilience and helping them access essential resources. This practical and empathetic support is crucial for the psychological well-being of individuals during an emergency.

211. (C) Ability to engage with and assess various systems.
A key competency for social work practitioners in India is the ability to effectively engage with and assess multiple systems, including families, communities, and organizations. This skill allows social workers to understand the complex interactions that impact client well-being and to design appropriate interventions. Competency in systems assessment ensures that practice is holistic and addresses social problems at multiple levels. This professional standard is essential for delivering effective and ethical services in the

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diverse and complex socio-cultural context of contemporary India.

212. (A) Brief and focused on client-acknowledged goals.
The task-centered model is a short-term social work approach that focuses on helping clients achieve specific goals they have personally acknowledged. It is characterized by its structured and time-limited nature, where practitioners and clients collaborate on concrete tasks to solve practical problems. This model emphasizes client agency and provides a clear framework for measuring progress and achieving tangible results. It is particularly effective for clients seeking immediate, practical solutions and for fostering a sense of accomplishment through goal achievement.

213. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Social reform movements in nineteenth-century India, particularly those challenging caste and gender inequality, provided the ideological groundwork for modern professional social work. Figures like Jyotiba Phule championed the causes of the marginalized, establishing the values of social justice and equity. Professional social work in India later built upon these reformist traditions, integrating them with systematic scientific methods. Understanding this historical connection is essential for recognizing the unique social mission and activism that continue to define the profession's identity and practice today.

214. (B) 2, 3, and 4
In healthcare settings, social workers focus on the psychosocial aspects of illness by assisting with discharge planning, providing counseling to cope with chronic conditions, and advocating for patient rights. While they work as part of a medical team, social workers do not perform medical diagnoses or prescribe medications. Their role is to ensure that patients and their families have the emotional and social support necessary for successful recovery. This holistic approach bridges the gap between clinical treatment and the patient's personal social needs.

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215. (A) The individual client and the social environment.
Professional social work is uniquely characterized by its dual commitment to both the individual client and the broader social environment. This 'person-in-environment' focus ensures that practitioners address personal challenges while also working to change the societal conditions that contribute to human suffering. By considering both levels, social workers can facilitate more comprehensive and sustainable well-being. This balanced approach is fundamental to the profession's mission of empowering individuals and groups while advocating for social justice and systemic change in various practice settings.

216. (A) Applying business principles like efficiency and targets.
Managerialism in social services emphasizes the adoption of business-oriented principles such as cost-efficiency, quantifiable targets, and standardized management styles. This trend can present a challenge for social work by prioritizing administrative goals over the qualitative nature of the client-worker relationship and professional discretion. Practitioners must navigate these pressures while upholding the humanistic and ethical values of the profession. Balancing efficiency with the delivery of personalized, ethical, and effective services remains a significant contemporary challenge for many social work organizations and their staff.

217. (A) Consult with colleague or supervisor to address issue.
According to the code of ethics, social workers have a professional responsibility to address potential impairment in a colleague's judgment or performance. The primary step is to consult with the colleague or their supervisor to ensure the issue is addressed and client well-being is protected. Ignoring the situation or covering it up is unethical and can harm clients. This responsibility ensures professional accountability and maintains the high standards of practice and trust that are essential to the credibility of the social work field.

218. (A) Servants of India Society
Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 to train national missionaries dedicated to the service of the

country. This organization emphasized selfless service and worked on various social reform issues, including education and poverty alleviation. Gokhale's vision was to create a cadre of committed individuals who would dedicate their lives to the upliftment of the nation. This spirit of organized social service significantly influenced the development of community activism and the ethical foundations of social work practice in India.

219. (A) Economic policies and systemic labor discrimination.
A radical or structural social work perspective analyzes personal problems, such as unemployment, by focusing on broader societal factors like economic policies and systemic discrimination. This approach acknowledges that individual hardships are often rooted in structural inequalities within society. Practitioners working from this perspective advocate for social change and the transformation of institutions to achieve social justice. By addressing the root causes of marginalization, structural social work aims to empower marginalized groups and create a more equitable and inclusive society for all members.

220. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Social work principles guide ethical practice by defining the professional relationship. Acceptance involves maintaining a non-judgmental attitude and respecting inherent worth, while confidentiality focuses on safeguarding client information. Individualization requires treating each person as a unique individual rather than a generic case. Self-determination acknowledges the client's right to make their own life choices and decisions. Together, these principles ensure that social work is practiced with respect, accountability, and a commitment to empowering clients to achieve their goals and improve their well-being.

221. (A) To maintain the status quo and discourage social change.
The primary goals of social work are to enhance human well-being, empower vulnerable and marginalized populations, and promote social justice and social change. Maintaining the status quo, especially when it is unjust or oppressive, is fundamentally opposed to the profession's mission. Social workers are committed to challenging inequality and facilitating transformation at both the individual and structural levels. Their work is guided by the belief that a more just society is possible through purposeful action, advocacy, and the empowerment of people.

222. (A) Workhouse conditions should be worse than poor labor.
The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act in the United Kingdom introduced the principle of 'less eligibility,' which stipulated that conditions for those receiving public relief in workhouses should be harsher than the life of the lowest-paid independent laborer. This principle was intended to discourage reliance on the state and encourage individuals to seek employment. This restrictive approach had a profound impact on social welfare history and the treatment of the poor, reflecting a shift toward a more punitive and centralized system of social assistance.

223. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Professional social work in India is underpinned by essential values such as belief in the dignity and worth of every individual, a commitment to social justice, and the importance of professional integrity. These values provide the ethical framework that guides practitioners in their work with marginalized and vulnerable groups. Unlike activities aimed at personal wealth, social work is dedicated to service and the empowerment of people to improve their well-being. Adhering to these core values ensures that practice remains purposeful, ethical, and focused on the needs of society.

224. (A) The family is a system where one affects all members.
Social work practice with families is based on systems theory, which views the family as an interconnected unit where the behavior of one member impacts everyone else. This perspective encourages practitioners to look at the patterns of interaction and communication within the entire family system rather than focusing solely on an individual's problems. The goal is to strengthen relationships and improve the overall functioning of the family to enhance well-being. This holistic approach acknowledges that sustainable change for an individual often requires change within the family context.

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225. (A) Adapting practice to address complex globalized issues.
A significant challenge for the social work profession in the twenty-first century is adapting practice to address complex issues arising from globalization, such as human trafficking, mass migration, and global economic shifts. These challenges require social workers to develop a more international perspective and new competencies for working across borders and with diverse populations. Practitioners must engage in global advocacy and collaboration to address the systemic causes of these problems, ensuring that the profession remains relevant and effective in an increasingly interconnected world.

226. (A) Purposeful and ethical relationship meeting client needs.
The professional relationship in social work is a purposeful, time-limited, and ethical connection designed to meet the specific psychosocial needs of the client. It is characterized by clear boundaries, mutual respect, and a commitment to professional values like confidentiality and self-determination. Unlike personal friendships, this relationship is focused on achieving agreed-upon goals for the client's empowerment and growth. Establishing and maintaining a healthy professional relationship is fundamental to the social work process and is essential for facilitating effective and sustainable positive change.

227. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social reform movements in nineteenth-century India provided the ideological and ethical foundation for modern professional social work. Figures like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Jyotiba Phule championed causes like women's rights and the fight against caste discrimination, which remain central to the profession's social justice mission. While their activism predated formal education, their commitment to the welfare of the marginalized created a fertile ground for the later establishment of social work as a profession. Modern practice in India continues to build upon these enduring reformist ideals.

228. (A) Mezzo-level practice (group work).
Facilitating a support group for patients in a hospital is an example of mezzo-level practice, also known as group work. This level of intervention focuses on working with small groups of people who share common experiences or challenges to provide mutual support and achieve collective goals. Mezzo-level work complements individual casework and macro-level advocacy by addressing needs within a group context. It helps individuals build social networks, develop coping skills, and find a sense of belonging, which are essential for psychological and social well-being.

229. (A) Systematic knowledge, skills, values, and ethics.
Professional social work is distinguished from informal voluntary charity by its foundation in systematic scientific knowledge, specialized skills, and a formal code of ethics. Practitioners are trained to use evidence-based theories and purposeful intervention strategies to address complex social problems. While charity may provide temporary relief, professional social work aims for long-term empowerment and social change through planned and accountable practice. This professional foundation ensures that services are provided in a respectful, safe, and effective manner, guided by the values of human rights and justice.

230. (A) Social/Rights-based model.
Social work practice with persons with disabilities has undergone a major paradigm shift from a medical and charity model to a social and rights-based model. This current perspective emphasizes that disability is often a result of societal barriers and exclusion rather than an individual deficit to be cured. The focus is on empowering people with disabilities, ensuring their full social inclusion, and advocating for accessibility and equal opportunities. Social workers using this model work to transform environments and policies to protect the rights and dignity of every individual.

231. (A) Considering the interplay of multiple life factors.
A holistic approach in social work involves considering the complex interplay of biological, psychological, social, and environmental factors that impact a client's well-being. Rather than focusing on a single issue in isolation, the practitioner assesses how different areas of a person's life affect their overall social

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functioning. This comprehensive perspective ensures that interventions are more balanced and effective. By addressing the multiple dimensions of the human experience, social workers can help clients achieve more sustainable and meaningful improvements in their quality of life.

232. (A) Human and social consequences of environmental issues.
In the context of environment and disaster management, social work primarily focuses on the human and social consequences of ecological challenges and catastrophic events. Practitioners address issues like psychosocial trauma, community displacement, and the social impact of environmental degradation. Their role involves providing emotional support, mobilizing community resources, and advocating for policies that protect vulnerable populations from environmental hazards. By focusing on these human dimensions, social workers help build more resilient communities and ensure that social justice is considered in environmental and disaster planning.

233. (A) Avoid blaming and approach with positive regard.
The principle of a non-judgmental attitude requires social workers to approach their clients without blame or prejudice, maintaining a sense of positive regard for their inherent worth. This principle is essential for building trust and a supportive professional relationship where clients feel safe to share their experiences. While it does not mean condoning harmful actions, it does mean avoiding moralistic judgments that hinder effective intervention. By focusing on understanding the client's perspective, social workers can better facilitate a process of empowerment and positive growth.

234. (A) The professionalization of social work in India.
The founding of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in 1936 was a pivotal moment that marked the formal professionalization of social work in India. By providing systematic graduate-level education, TISS introduced professional standards, scientific theories, and specialized skills into the social service sector. This development moved the field beyond informal charity and into a recognized academic and professional discipline. TISS has since played a central role in training practitioners and shaping social work education and practice throughout the country and the wider region.

235. (B) 1, 2, and 3
Core professional competencies for social workers include the ability to demonstrate ethical and professional behavior and proficiency in the critical phases of engagement, assessment, intervention, and evaluation. Practitioners must also possess strong critical thinking skills to analyze complex social problems and evaluate their own practice. These competencies ensure that social work is practiced with high standards of accountability and effectiveness. Mastery of these professional skills is essential for fulfilling the mission of social work and delivering high-quality services to individuals, families, and communities.

236. (A) Community Organization
Community organization is a social work practice method that focuses on helping community members identify their needs and mobilize collective resources for positive social change. The practitioner acts as a facilitator, empowering residents to take action to improve their quality of life and address systemic issues. This method emphasizes the power of community participation and self-reliance to achieve more equitable outcomes. By fostering social networks and collective advocacy, community organization helps build stronger and more resilient communities that can influence decisions that affect their well-being.

237. (A) High emotional demands and caseload stress.
Burnout among social workers is primarily caused by high emotional demands and the stress of managing large caseloads in high-pressure environments. Continuous exposure to the trauma and hardships of others can lead to physical and mental exhaustion if practitioners lack adequate support. Burnout can negatively impact professional effectiveness and personal well-being. It is essential for organizations to provide regular supervision and better working conditions to mitigate these stresses. Recognizing and preventing burnout is crucial for the long-term sustainability and quality of the social work workforce.

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238. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Feminist theory in social work critiques traditional models for being gender-blind and failing to address how patriarchy impacts human lives. It provides an essential framework for analyzing how gender-based power structures perpetuate inequality and create specific problems for both women and men. By focusing on these dynamics, social workers using this approach can help empower clients and advocate for systemic changes that promote gender justice and social equity. This perspective is vital for a comprehensive understanding of social problems and for achieving more inclusive outcomes.

239. (A) Reassessment and modification of intervention plans.
The evaluation phase in the social work process is cyclical, as it provides critical information on the effectiveness of interventions. The findings from evaluation directly inform the reassessment of the client's situation and can lead to the modification of existing intervention plans to better meet the client's needs. This continuous feedback loop ensures that practice remains responsive, accountable, and goal-oriented. By evaluating outcomes, social workers can determine what is working well and make necessary adjustments to facilitate more successful and sustainable results for their clients.

240. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
India's social reformers made diverse contributions that shaped the values and practice of social work. Mahatma Gandhi championed Sarvodaya and trusteeship, while Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously worked for the annihilation of caste. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar persistent efforts led to the legalization of widow remarriage, and Raja Ram Mohan Roy was instrumental in the abolition of Sati. These leaders and their associated ideas provided the essential ethical foundation for social justice and advocacy, continuing to inform modern professional practice and reform efforts throughout the country.

241. (A) Managing employee payroll and compensation.
The scope of industrial social work focuses on the psychosocial well-being of the workforce through counseling, health programs, and corporate social responsibility initiatives. While practitioners work within industrial settings, they do not typically manage administrative tasks like employee payroll or financial compensation. Their role is to address personal and work-related problems that may impact productivity and to promote a healthy and supportive workplace environment. This specialized focus on employee assistance and labor welfare distinguishes social work from other human resource and financial management functions.

242. (A) Has both professional and personal roles with a client.
Dual relationships occur when a social worker has both a professional and a personal relationship with a client, which can create significant ethical challenges. Such situations can lead to conflicts of interest and may impair professional judgment or exploit the client's vulnerability. Maintaining clear boundaries is essential for ensuring an ethical and effective professional relationship. Social workers must follow ethical guidelines to manage or avoid dual relationships to protect client rights and maintain the integrity of their practice. This is a key aspect of professional accountability.

243. (A) The Charity Organisation Society and the Settlement House Movement.
The origins of professional social work in the West are traced back to the organized efforts of the Charity Organisation Society and the Settlement House Movement in the late nineteenth century. The COS introduced systematic casework and scientific investigation, while the Settlement Houses emphasized community-based reform and social justice. These dual traditions helped establish the profession's focus on both individual well-being and systemic social change. Understanding these historical roots is vital for recognizing the foundational methodologies and values that continue to guide global social work practice today.

244. (A) Enhance capacity for self-reliance and functioning.
The ultimate goal of the social work process with any client system is to enhance its capacity for self-reliance and effective social functioning. Rather than creating dependency, social workers empower individuals, groups, and communities to develop their own internal and external

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resources for problem-solving. This approach respects the client's autonomy and focuses on long-term well-being and sustainability. By achieving these goals, social workers facilitate a more independent and resilient future for their clients, fulfilling the profession's mission to enhance human potential and promote social justice.

245. (A) A statutory regulatory council for licensing.
A significant challenge for the social work profession in India is the lack of a national statutory regulatory council for professional licensing. Such a body would help standardize professional education, establish a mandatory code of ethics, and protect the title of social worker. Currently, the professional identity remains blurred without formal regulation. Securing statutory recognition is essential for enhancing the profession's status, ensuring practitioner accountability, and gaining greater public and governmental trust, which are all vital for the growth and credibility of social work in the country.

246. (A) Anti-oppressive practice addressing power imbalances.
Anti-oppressive practice is an emerging perspective that focus on identifying and challenging structural power imbalances and systemic discrimination. This approach acknowledges that many personal hardships are rooted in broader inequalities like racism and classism. Practitioners working from this perspective strive to empower marginalized groups and advocate for systemic social change. This shift from individual pathology to structural transformation ensures that social work remains relevant in addressing the root causes of social problems and promoting a more just and equitable society for everyone.

247. (A) School social work (part of Child and Youth welfare)
Social workers providing support to students facing bullying and academic struggles are practicing in the setting of school social work, which is an integral part of child and youth welfare. They work with students, families, and educators to address psychosocial barriers to learning and promote a supportive educational environment. This practice involves counseling, crisis intervention, and connecting students with necessary resources. School social workers play a vital role in ensuring the well-being and healthy development of young people within their academic and social context.

248. (A) Offer a conceptual lens to guide practitioner assessment.
Theories in social work practice serve as essential conceptual lenses that help practitioners understand human behavior and complex social systems. They provide a framework for gathering and interpreting information during assessment and help guide the selection of effective intervention strategies. While theories do not provide rigid recipes, they inform professional judgment and ensure that practice is grounded in scientific knowledge. Using diverse theoretical perspectives allows social workers to address the unique needs of their clients in a systematic, purposeful, and ethically responsible manner.

249. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social work practice in disaster management is multi-phased and requires a diverse skill set to address the evolving needs of affected populations. In the pre-disaster phase, social workers focus on preparedness and capacity building, while the immediate aftermath requires psychosocial first aid for stabilization. The post-disaster phase centers on long-term rehabilitation and rebuilding community resilience. This comprehensive role ensures that social workers address the human and social consequences of catastrophes across the entire disaster cycle, promoting sustainable recovery and well-being.

250. (A) The enhancement of human well-being and social justice.
The fundamental goal of social work is to enhance human well-being and promote social justice, distinguishing it from purely commercial enterprises driven by financial profit. The profession is dedicated to empowering marginalized populations and addressing the systemic causes of social problems. While a commercial business focuses on market expansion and sales, social work is guided by humanistic values and a commitment to the rights and dignity of every individual. This ethical

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mission ensures that the social worker's primary responsibility is to the clients and the society.

251. (B) The principles are foundational to the execution of every stage of the systematic process. Ethical values and professional standards are not merely supplementary guidelines but are central to the entire practice of social work. These core principles act as a mandatory framework for every interaction and decision. Consequently, the systematic stages of the profession, from initial engagement to termination, are deeply rooted in and guided by these essential and foundational ethical concepts.

252. (A) The goals span from individual empowerment to systemic and policy-level improvements.
The profession operates with a broad mission that addresses human needs at various levels of complexity. It focuses on enhancing the coping mechanisms of individuals while simultaneously working toward the improvement of larger social systems. By linking people to resources and influencing social policy, the practice aims to create meaningful change for both individuals and the wider society.

253. (C) Practitioners often return to earlier stages like assessment or planning based on new information.
Social work practice is defined by a repetitive and reflective nature rather than a simple straight line. This approach means that as new information is gathered, professionals frequently revisit and refine earlier phases. Ongoing feedback ensures that intervention strategies remain relevant and effective, allowing the practitioner to adjust plans dynamically as the client's circumstances or needs continue to change.

254. (D) Operating at multiple levels, from individual clients to broad social structures.
The reach of the social work profession is expansive, covering micro, mezzo, and macro levels of intervention. This extensive scope allows practitioners to address issues ranging from individual personal challenges to community-wide problems and national policy development. By working across these diverse layers, social workers can effectively facilitate change within both personal lives and the broader structural environments.

255. (C) Commitment to core values like social justice and human rights.
Beyond its methods or settings, the fundamental identity of social work is defined by its ethical core. A dedicated focus on human rights and social justice provides the primary motivation and justification for professional actions. These values serve as the defining characteristic that separates the discipline from other fields, ensuring all interventions prioritize the inherent dignity of the person.

256. (B) The societal consequences of industrialization and urbanization.
The rise of professional social work in Western nations was a direct response to massive economic and social shifts. The transition to industrial economies and the rapid growth of cities created unprecedented levels of poverty and overcrowding. These complex social dislocations overwhelmed traditional charitable efforts, necessitating the development of more organized, systematic, and professionalized approaches to address widespread urban distress.

257. (D) A systematic and investigative method for providing aid.
The Charity Organization Societies played a pivotal role in professionalizing aid by introducing structured and rational procedures. They emphasized the importance of thorough investigation and registration to ensure that assistance was provided efficiently and without duplication. This focus on a scientific, methodical approach to individual cases laid the groundwork for the systematic casework methods that became central to professional practice.

258. (A) It focused more on addressing systemic issues and community-level solutions.
Unlike the focus on individual casework, the Settlement House Movement prioritized living within impoverished communities to understand and address the root causes of social problems. This approach emphasized social reform, group work, and advocacy as primary tools for change. By targeting structural inequalities and fostering community empowerment, it established a foundation for macro-level practice and broader social justice initiatives.

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259. (C) The founding of formal training schools to codify knowledge.
The transformation of social work into a recognized profession was solidified through the development of specialized education and formal training institutions. These schools allowed for the systematization of techniques and the creation of a distinct body of knowledge. This shift from informal volunteerism to academic and clinical training provided practitioners with a standardized methodology and a recognized professional skill set.

260. (A) The convergence of two distinct streams: systematic casework and community-based reform.
Professional social work in the West emerged from the integration of two complementary perspectives. One stream focused on scientific individual casework and the management of specific needs, while the other addressed community organization and social advocacy. The merging of these individual-focused and systemic approaches created the multi-dimensional framework that continues to characterize the profession's holistic approach to solving social problems.

261. (D) Indian social work was shaped significantly by its colonial past and reform movements.
The evolution of professional social work in India is deeply rooted in its unique historical context, including the struggle for independence and indigenous reform traditions. While incorporating international models, the profession primarily emerged from specific national challenges and historical movements. This local context distinguishes the Indian trajectory from the Western experience, highlighting a strong focus on social reconstruction and reform.

262. (B) The starting point of social work education, building on a pre-existing foundation of social reform.
The formalization of social work education in India began with the establishment of specialized graduate schools, yet this development did not happen in isolation. It relied on a long history of indigenous philanthropy and social activism that had already identified major social ills. Consequently, the institutionalization of the profession acted as a way to modernize and systematize existing reform efforts.

263. (C) A greater emphasis on developmental work and challenging social structures.
In the Indian context, adapting Western social work required a shift toward developmental goals and social action. Practitioners recognized that addressing individual problems necessitated a focus on the structural issues that perpetuated poverty and inequality. This led to an emphasis on community organization and the use of social action to challenge oppressive systems, aligning the profession with nation-building and reconstruction.

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264. (D) The need to address issues like caste discrimination and support nation-building.
While Western social work was largely driven by the effects of the industrial revolution, the Indian profession was motivated by unique socio-political priorities. Addressing deep-seated cultural issues such as the caste system and gender inequality became central to the practice. Furthermore, the goal of national development and social reconstruction following colonial rule provided a specific mandate for the profession's growth.

265. (A) It was seen as an instrument for social reconstruction and development.
Following the colonial era, social work in India was viewed as a vital tool for rebuilding society and promoting national progress. The focus moved beyond simple relief to active participation in social change and development. This perspective positioned social workers as key agents in the broader effort to create a more equitable and functional society during the nation-building process.

266. (B) The social reform movements created the necessary social and ideological foundation for professional social work.
The activism of social reformers established the critical groundwork required for the emergence of professional social work in India. By challenging entrenched social evils and fostering public awareness, these movements created a climate conducive to systematic intervention. The ideological priorities and values developed during this era directly influenced the ethical

framework and the purposive nature of the modern social work discipline.

267. (B) Macro-level practice.
The strategies utilized by early reformers, such as community mobilization, public education, and advocacy for legal changes, align closely with modern large-scale interventions. These efforts targeted systemic problems and structural inequalities rather than just individual behaviors. Therefore, their work is recognized as a precursor to macro-level social work, which focuses on community development, social policy, and broad societal transformation.

268. (A) Driving force behind their actions and the lack of a codified framework.
A primary distinction between early reformers and modern practitioners lies in the motivation and structure of their work. Reformers were often driven by moral, religious, or nationalist imperatives rather than a standardized professional body of knowledge. In contrast, professional social work is guided by a formal academic curriculum, a specific set of clinical competencies, and an enforceable code of ethics.

269. (C) It fostered a strong and enduring emphasis on social action and structural change.
The legacy of Indian social reform has left a lasting impact on the profession's priorities, particularly its commitment to social action. This historical influence ensures that practitioners in India maintain a focus on challenging oppressive structures and advocating for systemic change. Unlike models that prioritize individual therapy, the Indian tradition continues to see social justice and structural reform as central.

270. (D) Creating a societal awareness of social problems and the need for intervention.
The era of social reform played a vital role by highlighting social injustices and mobilizing public opinion against them. This increased social consciousness made the subsequent institutionalization of social work more acceptable and necessary. By identifying specific social evils and the need for purposive change, the reformers prepared the society to support professional efforts aimed at addressing complex community and national issues.

271. (C) Values, competencies, and a code of ethics.
The professional status of social work in India is defined by a crucial triad that ensures quality and accountability. Philosophical values provide the foundation, while specialized competencies offer the necessary skills for effective intervention. Finally, a code of ethics establishes enforceable standards for conduct. Together, these three components create a distinct professional identity separate from voluntary charity or unspecialized service.

272. (B) To translate values and competencies into standards of professional conduct.
A code of ethics serves as a practical bridge between the profession's abstract values and the daily actions of its practitioners. It provides clear, enforceable rules that govern how social workers interact with clients, colleagues, and society. By standardizing behavior and establishing clear boundaries, the code protects the public and ensures that the profession maintains high levels of integrity and accountability.

273. (D) Competencies are the practical application and expression of professional values.
In social work, technical skills and specialized knowledge are not independent of ethical principles. Instead, competencies represent the way practitioners put the profession's values into actual practice. Being a competent social worker means having the ability to translate ideals like social justice and human dignity into effective and tangible actions that benefit clients and communities while maintaining professional integrity and standards.

274. (A) Differentiate professional practice from voluntary charity and ensure accountability.
The combination of formal values, skills, and ethics is intended to distinguish the profession from well-meaning but unspecialized volunteer work. This framework provides social work with a unique identity and a system for self-regulation. By establishing clear standards and accountability mechanisms, the profession ensures that its services are delivered in a consistent, effective, and ethically sound manner for all clients.

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275. (C) Takes collective responsibility for maintaining its own standards of practice.
Self-regulation through a code of ethics indicates that the social work profession actively monitors and governs the conduct of its members. This internal oversight ensures that practitioners adhere to established standards without relying solely on external or government intervention. By taking collective responsibility for professional behavior, the discipline protects its reputation and maintains the trust and safety of the clients it serves.

276. (A) To provide systematic frameworks for understanding and guiding intervention.
Theories are essential in social work as they offer organized ways to interpret complex human behavior and social situations. They move the profession beyond simple common sense by providing logical frameworks for analyzing problems. These intellectual structures guide the entire process of practice, ensuring that interventions are based on scientific understanding rather than being arbitrary or purely intuitive responses to client needs.

277. (D) An intuitive or 'trial-and-error' approach.
By grounding their actions in established theories, social workers can avoid making decisions based on unverified guesses or mere intuition. Theoretical frameworks provide a reliable basis for predicting outcomes and selecting the most appropriate strategies for a given situation. This evidence-informed approach leads to more deliberate and professional actions, reducing the risks associated with an unsystematic and experimental way of working.

278. (B) The assessment phase.
During the initial stages of working with a client, theories are vital for making sense of large amounts of information. They help the practitioner identify the most significant factors contributing to a problem and allow for the development of clear hypotheses. Using theoretical lenses during assessment ensures that the practitioner's understanding is comprehensive, structured, and focused on the most relevant issues.

279. (C) By providing a rationale for interventions that can be evaluated.
Theories enhance professional accountability by requiring social workers to provide logical reasons for their chosen methods. When practice is based on theory, the effectiveness of an intervention can be measured against specific propositions and expected outcomes. This transparency allows for a clearer evaluation of whether a strategy worked and why, contributing to the development of an evidence base for the entire profession.

280. (D) Ability to be applied practically to guide and improve practice.
Theories in social work are viewed as functional tools because their primary value lies in their practical utility. While they are intellectual constructs, their purpose is to provide social workers with specific strategies and techniques for real-world application. A useful theory is one that helps a practitioner make better decisions, select effective interventions, and ultimately achieve more positive outcomes for their clients.

281. (A) It has introduced the need to address transnational issues and cross-cultural dynamics.
Modern social work practice is increasingly influenced by global connectivity, which has expanded the field's horizons. Globalization requires practitioners to understand and address complex problems that cross national borders, such as international migration and human trafficking. This shift demands a greater emphasis on cross-cultural competence and an understanding of how global economic and environmental trends impact local communities and individuals.

282. (B) A strengths-based approach emphasizing client resilience.
A significant shift in modern practice is the move toward perspectives that highlight the existing capacities and resilience of individuals. Instead of focusing exclusively on what is wrong or missing in a client's life, the strengths-based approach identifies and builds upon their internal and external resources. This perspective empowers clients by recognizing their ability to overcome challenges and navigate systemic barriers.

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283. (B) The growing integration of technology into service delivery.
Modern social work practice is increasingly influenced by digital advancements that alter how services are provided to clients. This trend includes the implementation of online counseling platforms and the use of data analytics for program assessment. Embracing these technological tools allows the profession to expand its reach and improve efficiency, though it also introduces new ethical considerations regarding privacy and professional boundaries.

284. (A) Shrinking budgets and the ethical complexities of digital practice.
Contemporary social workers must navigate a landscape of increasing difficulty, often marked by reduced public funding and heightened administrative requirements. These financial constraints can lead to increased stress and professional burnout. Additionally, the rise of digital tools introduces new ethical dilemmas related to data security and remote service delivery, requiring practitioners to constantly adapt their skills and ethical decision-making processes.

285. (C) To balance the adoption of new trends with the preservation of core values.
The ongoing evolution of the profession requires a careful negotiation between embracing modern innovations and staying true to foundational ethical principles. Social workers must integrate new technologies and perspectives, such as environmental awareness or digital health, while continuing to prioritize social justice and human rights. Successfully navigating this balance ensures that the profession remains both modern and ethically grounded in its mission.

286. (D) The well-being of a child is deeply connected to their family and community.
Social work practice in this setting is based on the fundamental idea that children do not exist in isolation. Their health, safety, and development are heavily influenced by the dynamics of their household and the support available in their neighborhood. Consequently, effective intervention must consider the family unit and the wider social environment as critical factors in ensuring the child's overall well-being.

287. (C) The work addresses multiple interconnected systems like family, school, and community.
A multi-systemic approach recognizes that multiple layers of a client's life are linked and must be addressed simultaneously. In child and youth welfare, this means social workers engage with parents, educational institutions, and community services to create a holistic support network. By intervening across these various systems, practitioners can more effectively remove barriers and provide comprehensive care that addresses the complex needs of youth.

288. (B) Promoting healthy development and fostering positive skills.
While protecting children from harm is a primary objective, professional social work also aims for more proactive and positive outcomes. This includes ensuring that young people have the resources needed to grow physically, emotionally, and socially. By focusing on skill-building and access to essential services like education, the profession seeks to empower youth to reach their full potential and lead successful lives.

289. (D) Balancing the best interests of the child with the rights of the parents.
Practitioners in family and child welfare often face difficult decisions that involve competing rights and needs. They must prioritize the safety and healthy development of the child while also respecting the legal and social roles of the caregivers. Navigating this delicate balance requires significant ethical judgment and professional skill to ensure that interventions are just, legal, and ultimately beneficial for the entire family.

290. (A) Advocating for child-friendly policies at the community level.
Social work in this setting includes macro-level activities designed to create better living environments for young people. This involves working with local governments and organizations to develop and implement policies that support the needs of children and families. Such advocacy ensures that the community provides a safe, nurturing, and accessible environment, addressing the broader structural factors that influence the well-being of the youth population.

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291. (C) The principles of social work are adapted to fit diverse and specialized fields.
The profession of social work is highly versatile, extending its core values and methods into a wide variety of specialized environments. Whether working in industry, with the elderly, or in environmental advocacy, social workers apply a consistent ethical framework tailored to the specific needs of each group. This adaptability allows the profession to address the human and social aspects of diverse societal challenges.

292. (A) To develop employee assistance programs and mediate conflicts.
In industrial and corporate settings, social workers focus on the welfare of the workforce to improve both individual well-being and organizational productivity. They create support systems for employees facing personal or professional difficulties and help resolve disputes within the workplace. By addressing the social and emotional needs of workers, they ensure a healthier environment and foster better relationships between employees and their organizations.

293. (D) Rights-based model advocating for inclusion and empowerment.
The modern approach to social work with persons with disabilities has moved away from viewing disability as a medical problem to be cured or a charity case for pity. Instead, the focus is on civil rights, accessibility, and the removal of societal barriers. This perspective empowers individuals to lead independent lives and advocates for their full inclusion in all aspects of community life.

294. (B) The link between environmental issues and social justice, particularly for vulnerable groups.
Environmental social work explores how the degradation of the natural world disproportionately impacts marginalized and poor populations. It addresses issues like pollution and resource depletion as social justice concerns, recognizing that environmental health is essential for human well-being. Practitioners in this field advocate for sustainable policies and help communities build resilience against environmental crises, linking ecological health with social and economic equity.

295. (C) Social isolation and elder abuse.
Working with older persons involves addressing specific challenges that arise with aging, such as the loss of social networks and the risk of mistreatment. Social workers focus on improving healthcare access and ensuring that elderly individuals can live with dignity and safety. By providing support and advocating for protective policies, they help mitigate the effects of isolation and prevent the physical or financial exploitation of seniors.

296. (D) To challenge patriarchal structures and advocate for gender-sensitive policies.
Social work practice in women's welfare is often guided by a feminist framework that seeks to address the root causes of gender-based inequality. This includes working to change social structures and laws that perpetuate discrimination and violence against women. By promoting empowerment and advocating for systemic reforms, practitioners aim to create a more equitable society where women have equal access to rights, safety, and opportunities.

297. (A) To address the psychosocial aspects of illness and help patients navigate the system.
Medical social workers are essential in healthcare for managing the non-medical factors that affect a patient's recovery and well-being. They provide emotional support, assist with financial planning, and help families coordinate care after a patient leaves the hospital. By focusing on the social and psychological context of illness, they ensure that the healthcare experience is more humane and better tailored to individual needs.

298. (B) The immediate response phase.
During a disaster, the immediate aftermath requires urgent psychological support to stabilize victims and mitigate initial trauma. This phase is characterized by rapid intervention to address acute distress before transitioning to long-term recovery efforts. Psychosocial first aid serves as a primary tool for providing emotional stability and safety immediately following a catastrophic event, helping survivors cope with the sudden impact of the crisis.

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299. (B) Addressing both individual needs and broader systemic issues.
Across various specialized settings, social workers consistently operate at multiple levels of intervention. They provide direct support to individuals in crisis while simultaneously working to change the policies and structures that contribute to those crises. This dual focus ensures that while immediate personal suffering is alleviated, the underlying societal causes are also addressed to prevent future problems and promote long-term social justice.

300. (A) Helping communities rebuild social structures and manage trauma.
In the aftermath of a disaster, the long-term recovery phase focuses on the sustainable restoration of community life. Social workers assist in addressing the deep psychological impact of trauma while helping to re-establish social networks and systems. This comprehensive support ensures that the affected population can rebuild their lives effectively and develop greater resilience against future crises or systemic vulnerabilities within the community.

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CHAPTER 02

Society, Human Behavior and Communities

1. Which of the following best defines 'Social Structure'?
(A) The systemic process of learning to behave in ways that are deemed acceptable by a society.
(B) The enduring patterns of social arrangements that shape and determine individual actions.
(C) The temporary and spontaneous gathering of diverse people in a specific physical location.
(D) The structured mechanism by which social order and stability are consistently maintained.

2. Read the following statements regarding 'Socialization' and select the correct option.
Statement I : Socialization is a lifelong process that begins at birth and ends at death.
Statement II : The primary goal of socialization is to prepare individuals for future social roles.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following is considered a major 'Social Institution'?
(A) The economy
(B) The political party
(C) Religion
(D) The peer group

4. Which term describes the mechanisms, such as laws, norms, and sanctions, that society uses to encourage conformity and discourage deviance?
(A) Social Change
(B) Social Stratification
(C) Socialization
(D) Social Control

5. The functionalist approach to studying society primarily focuses on:
(A) The competition for scarce resources among different groups.
(B) The meanings individuals attach to their actions and social interactions.
(C) The way each part of society functions together to contribute to the whole.
(D) The deconstruction of grand narratives and universal truths.

6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding 'Social Groups'.
(A) Social groups consist of two or more people who interact with one another.
(B) Social groups are always formal and have written rules.
(C) Members of a social group share a sense of common identity.
(D) A family is an example of a primary social group.

7. The significant and often revolutionary alteration in the patterns of culture, social structure, and social behavior over time is known as:
(A) Social Order
(B) Social Equilibrium
(C) Social Cohesion
(D) Social Change

8. Match List-I (Sociological Approach) with List-II (Core Idea).
List I: (Sociological Approach)
P. Functionalist
Q. Conflict/Dialectical
R. Structuralism
S. Post Modernism
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Focuses on underlying patterns of human thought that produce social structures.
2. Views society as an arena of inequality that

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generates conflict and change.
3. Skepticism towards grand theories and ideologies.
4. Sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity.

Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

9. The Conflict/Dialectical approach to society is most concerned with which of the following?
(A) Social integration and stability.
(B) The symbolic meanings of social life.
(C) Power, inequality, and social struggle.
(D) The breakdown of social norms.

10. Postmodernism as an approach to studying society is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) An emphasis on the importance of universal truths and grand narratives.
(B) A focus on discourse, deconstruction, and the instability of meaning.
(C) A skepticism towards the claims of science and reason.
(D) An interest in diversity, fragmentation, and plurality.

11. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The family is considered a major social system.
Reason (R) : The family performs essential functions such as procreation, socialization of children, and providing emotional support.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

12. Which approach to social stratification emphasizes that inequality is created and maintained by one group in order to protect and enhance its own economic interests?
(A) Functionalist approach
(B) Marxist approach
(C) Weberian approach
(D) Postmodernist approach

13. The structuralist approach to society is primarily interested in:
(A) The historical development of class conflict.
(B) The overt functions and dysfunctions of social institutions.
(C) The universal, underlying structures that shape social phenomena.
(D) The subjective experiences of individuals in everyday life.

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14. Consider the following statements about 'Social Stratification' from a functionalist perspective:
(a) Stratification is a universal and necessary feature of all societies.
(b) It serves the function of motivating the most qualified people to fill the most important positions.
(c) It primarily benefits the ruling class at the expense of the working class.
(d) Social inequality is inherently unjust and should be eliminated.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a) and (c) only
(D) (b) and (d) only

15. Max Weber's approach to social stratification is distinct from Marx's because it includes:
(A) The dimensions of class, status, and party (power).
(B) Only the dimension of economic class.
(C) A sole focus on the function of inequality.
(D) The complete rejection of economic factors.

16. Which concept is central to the Weberian approach to social stratification?
(A) False consciousness
(B) Life chances
(C) Surplus value
(D) Anomie

17. From a life span perspective, 'Human Development' is best understood as:
(A) A process primarily completed during the stages of childhood and early adolescence.
(B) A lifelong process involving growth, maintenance, and regulation of potential loss.

(C) A developmental process influenced solely by genetic and biological determinants.
(D) A rigid series of universal, unchangeable, and biologically programmed stages.

18. Arrange the following prenatal periods in the correct chronological order.
(a) Embryonic Period
(b) Germinal Period
(c) Fetal Period
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (b), (a), (c)
(B) (a), (c), (b)
(C) (c), (b), (a)
(D) (b), (c), (a)

19. Which of the following is identified as a potential 'hazard' during the Infancy period of development?
(A) Difficulty in forming peer relationships.
(B) Mid-life crisis and career dissatisfaction.
(C) Identity confusion regarding vocational choice.
(D) Failure to develop a sense of basic trust.

20. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : 'Normal' behavior is behavior that conforms to the social norms and expectations of a given society.
Statement II : 'Abnormal' behavior is statistically rare and violates social norms, causing distress to the individual or others.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

21. The development of object permanence is a key developmental task primarily associated with which life stage?
(A) Adolescence
(B) Adulthood
(C) Babyhood
(D) Puberty

22. A key developmental task during 'Adolescence' involves:
(A) Establishing a career.
(B) Developing a stable personal identity.
(C) Adjusting to retirement.
(D) Learning to walk and talk.

23. According to the Psychoanalytic Theory of Personality, which component operates on the 'reality principle'?
(A) The Id
(B) The Superego
(C) The Libido
(D) The Ego

24. Which of the following statements about the 'Superego' is correct, according to Psychoanalytic theory?
(A) The internalized ideal that provides the standards for moral judgment.
(B) The primitive and instinctual part of the mind that drives behaviors.
(C) The entirely conscious and rational component that manages reality.
(D) The drive seeking immediate gratification of all primal human needs.

25. Behavioral theories of personality emphasize the role of what in shaping behavior?
(A) Unconscious conflicts and childhood experiences.
(B) Self-actualization and personal growth.
(C) The environment and learning through conditioning.
(D) Inherited genetic predispositions.

26. Humanistic theories of personality, such as those of Maslow and Rogers, are most focused on:
(A) The potential for personal growth and self-actualization.
(B) The deterministic nature of past experiences.
(C) The biological basis of personality traits.
(D) The unconscious drives that motivate behavior.

27. The process by which we form impressions of other people is known as:
(A) Social Control
(B) Socialization
(C) Social Change
(D) Social Perception

28. Which of the following is a component of 'Attitude'?
(A) Id, Ego, and Superego

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(B) Affective, Behavioral, and Cognitive
(C) Class, Status, and Party
(D) Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary

29. Consider the following characteristics:
(a) Dense population and social heterogeneity
(b) Predominance of agricultural occupations
(c) Impersonal and formal social relationships
(d) Strong influence of tradition and custom
Which of these are typically characteristic of an 'Urban Community'?
(A) (a) and (c) only
(B) (b) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

30. In the context of communication, anything that interferes with the effective transmission of a message is referred to as:
(A) Channel
(B) Feedback
(C) Encoder
(D) Noise

31. A community based on shared interests, activities, or goals, where interaction occurs primarily through computer-mediated communication, is best described as a:
(A) Virtual Community
(B) Rural Community
(C) Tribal Community
(D) Urban Community

32. The term 'Dalits' is used to refer to a vulnerable section of society primarily associated with which form of social stratification?
(A) Class
(B) Caste
(C) Gender
(D) Age

33. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of the 'Caste' system?
(A) High social mobility
(B) Endogamy and hereditary status
(C) Status based on achievement
(D) Fluid and open group boundaries

34. As distinct from 'Caste', 'Class' is primarily based on:
(A) Economic position and market situation
(B) Ritual purity
(C) Hereditary occupation
(D) Religious affiliation

35. All of the following are considered 'Vulnerable Groups' EXCEPT:
(A) Women
(B) The Aged
(C) The political elite
(D) Child

36. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Theories of collective behavior attempt to explain social phenomena such as crowds, mobs, and social movements.
Statement II : Collective behavior is typically characterized as institutionalized, predictable, and highly structured.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

37. A manager believes that all employees from a certain region are lazy. This oversimplified and generalized belief is an example of:
(A) A generalized form of social perception.
(B) A method for effective communication.
(C) A stereotype within attitude formation.
(D) A pattern of structural social mobility.

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38. The psychoanalytic concept that refers to the reservoir of unconscious psychic energy that strives to satisfy basic sexual and aggressive drives is the:
(A) Ego
(B) Id
(C) Superego
(D) Collective Unconscious

39. The transition from childhood to adolescence, marked by the onset of sexual maturation, is known as:
(A) Infancy
(B) Babyhood
(C) Adulthood
(D) Puberty

40. Which of the following is NOT a determinant of human behavior from a life span perspective?

(A) Astrological alignments
(B) Biological factors
(C) Psychological factors
(D) Socio-cultural factors

41. A social position that a person holds, which has a set of norms, values, behaviors, and expectations attached to it, is called a:
(A) A defined social group.
(B) A process of social change.
(C) A social role within a structure.
(D) A method of social control.

42. Consider the following statements about Social Institutions:
(a) They are established and enduring patterns of social relationships.
(b) They are organized to meet basic social needs.
(c) Family and religion are key examples.
(d) They are always consciously designed and formally created.
(e) They are resistant to change.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(B) (b), (c), (d), (e)
(C) (a), (b), (c), (e)
(D) (a), (c), (d), (e)

43. Which approach views society as analogous to a living organism, with different parts working together for the survival of the whole?
(A) Conflict/Dialectical
(B) Structuralism
(C) Post Modernism
(D) Functionalist

44. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Conflict approach posits that social change is a constant and inevitable feature of society.
Reason (R) : Society is fundamentally characterized by struggles between groups competing for power and resources.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

45. The Weberian concept of 'party' in the context of social stratification refers to:
(A) An individual's economic assets and income.
(B) A group's social honor, prestige, and lifestyle.
(C) A group's ability to achieve goals and influence decisions, i.e., political power.
(D) A formal celebration or social gathering.

46. Match List-I (Developmental Stage) with List-II (Key Developmental Task).
List I: (Developmental Stage)
P. Infancy
Q. Adolescence
R. Early Adulthood
S. Middle Adulthood
List II: (Key Developmental Task)
1. Achieving generativity vs. stagnation
2. Forming intimate, loving relationships
3. Developing a sense of identity vs. role confusion
4. Developing basic trust vs. mistrust
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

47. A developmental hazard specifically associated with the 'Pre Natal Period' is:
(A) Teratogenic damage from maternal illness or drug use
(B) Peer rejection
(C) Identity crisis
(D) Empty nest syndrome

48. A researcher studying the unstated, underlying rules of language that produce meaning is most likely using which approach?
(A) Functionalist
(B) Structuralism
(C) Conflict/Dialectical
(D) Post Modernism

49. Humanistic theorists criticize both psychoanalytic and behavioral theories for being too:
(A) Focused on growth and potential.
(B) Deterministic and mechanistic.
(C) Optimistic about human nature.

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(D) Holistic in their approach.

50. The cognitive component of an attitude refers to:
(A) The beliefs, thoughts, and ideas one has about the attitude object.
(B) The feelings and emotions one has about the attitude object.
(C) The way one behaves or acts towards the attitude object.
(D) The unconscious motivations behind the attitude.

51. Which of the following best describes the characteristics of a 'Tribal Community'?
(A) High population density, anonymity, and complex division of labor.
(B) Dependence on digital technology and globalized communication networks.
(C) Strong kinship bonds, common territory, and a shared culture and dialect.
(D) Social stratification based purely on economic class and achievement.

52. The process of learning the norms, values, and behaviors appropriate to a new social position or group is known as:
(A) Primary Socialization
(B) Resocialization
(C) Regressive Socialization
(D) Anticipatory Socialization

53. Arrange the following developmental periods in the correct chronological sequence, starting from the earliest.
(a) Childhood
(b) Babyhood
(c) Adulthood
(d) Infancy
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (d), (b), (a), (c)
(B) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(C) (d), (a), (b), (c)
(D) (a), (b), (d), (c)

54. From a postmodernist perspective, a 'grand narrative' or 'metanarrative' is viewed as:
(A) A scientifically proven fact regarding society.
(B) An oppressive, totalizing theory that claims to explain everything.
(C) A useful tool for reaching broad social consensus.
(D) The fundamental structure underlying human cultures.

55. In the Marxist framework, the primary basis for social stratification is:
(A) The distribution of social honor or prestige.
(B) The level of educational attainment.
(C) The amount of political power held.
(D) The relationship to the means of production.

56. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The life span perspective of human development emphasizes that development is plastic, meaning it is malleable and can change.
Statement II : The life span perspective suggests that development is multidirectional, involving both growth and decline throughout life.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(B) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

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57. Operant conditioning, a concept within behavioral theory, suggests that behavior is controlled by its:
(A) Unconscious motives
(B) Inherent growth potential
(C) Consequences (reinforcement or punishment)
(D) Underlying mental structures

58. Consider the following statements regarding vulnerable groups:
(a) The 'Aged' can be vulnerable due to declining health and income.
(b) 'Child' vulnerability is linked to dependence and risk of exploitation.
(c) 'Women' can be a vulnerable group due to gender-based discrimination.
(d) The concept of vulnerability is fixed and does not vary by social context.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) All (a), (b), (c), and (d) are correct.

59. The study of how people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the actual,

imagined, or implied presence of others is the domain of:
(A) Developmental Psychology
(B) Clinical Psychology
(C) Sociology of Religion
(D) Social Psychology

60. The key difference between a 'social group' and a 'social aggregate' is that a social group has:
(A) A large number of people.
(B) Interaction and a sense of shared identity.
(C) A specific physical location.
(D) A temporary and fleeting existence.

61. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of 'Social Control'?
(A) A teenager experimenting with different clothing styles to find their identity.
(B) A company developing a new technology that changes how people work.
(C) A student receiving a fine for parking in a no-parking zone on campus.
(D) A family moving from a rural area to an urban center for better opportunities.

62. The 'dialectical' aspect of the Conflict approach suggests that:
(A) Social order is maintained through a value consensus.
(B) The underlying structures of the mind determine social reality.
(C) Society is best understood as a theatrical performance.
(D) Social change occurs through the clash of opposing forces, leading to a new synthesis.

63. Which sociological perspective would be most likely to argue that religion serves to legitimate social inequality and is the "opiate of the masses"?
(A) Conflict/Dialectical
(B) Functionalist
(C) Structuralism
(D) Post Modernism

64. A child who has not yet grasped that the quantity of a liquid remains the same despite changes in the container's shape is likely in which developmental period?
(A) Infancy
(B) Babyhood or Early Childhood
(C) Adolescence
(D) Adulthood

65. According to humanistic theory, the state of realizing one's full potential is called:
(A) Fixation
(B) Self-actualization
(C) Reinforcement
(D) Catharsis

66. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of a social institution?
(A) To promote constant and radical social disruption.
(B) To meet the basic needs of a society.
(C) To provide a sense of purpose and belonging.
(D) To maintain social order and stability.

67. A person's 'attitude' is best described as:
(A) A temporary mood or fleeting emotional feeling toward an object.
(B) A stable and inherited personality trait such as social introversion.
(C) A learned predisposition to respond with consistent favor or disfavor.
(D) An objective and unbiased perception based on factual social data.

68. A 'Rural Community' is typically characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Low population density.
(B) Predominance of agriculture as the main livelihood.
(C) Close-knit, informal social relationships.
(D) A high degree of social and occupational specialization.

69. The ability to see the connection between personal troubles and larger social issues is a core sociological concept. This is an application of understanding:
(A) Social Control
(B) Social Change
(C) Social Structure
(D) Social Groups

70. The Postmodern approach challenges the idea of a single, objective reality, suggesting instead that reality is:
(A) Determined by economic forces.
(B) A social construction shaped by language

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and discourse.
(C) Governed by the laws of nature.
(D) A reflection of a universal human consciousness.

71. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Social stratification is a system by which a society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy.
Reason (R) : In all societies, some individuals possess more power, prestige, and wealth than others.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

72. The life-span perspective on development is characterized by the idea that development is multidisciplinary. This means:
(A) Understanding development requires insights from many fields, like biology, sociology, and medicine.
(B) Development occurs in only one domain at a time.
(C) Psychologists are the only scientists who study development.
(D) Development follows a single, universal pathway for everyone.

73. Match List-I (Personality Theory) with List-II (Key Concept).
List I: (Personality Theory)
P. Psycho Analytic
Q. Behavioral
R. Humanistic
S. Social Psychology
List II: (Key Concept)
1. Self-actualization
2. Conditioning and Reinforcement
3. Unconscious conflict
4. Attitude Formation
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

74. 'Collective behavior' is different from institutionalized group behavior because it is:
(A) Relatively spontaneous, unstructured, and unpredictable.
(B) Highly organized and predictable.
(C) Governed by established norms and procedures.
(D) Always violent and destructive in nature.

75. The hierarchical arrangement of social groups based on their control over basic economic resources is the primary definition of:
(A) Social Caste
(B) Social Status
(C) Social Party
(D) Social Class

76. Consider the following characteristics related to social stratification:
(a) Based on ascription or birth.
(b) Permits little to no social mobility.
(c) Is sustained by cultural beliefs and endogamy.
(d) Is a typical feature of modern industrial societies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct characteristics of a 'Caste' system?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (b), and (d)

77. The process of internalizing society's values and norms to the point that they become part of one's own personality is a key aspect of:
(A) Social Stratification
(B) Social Disorganization
(C) Socialization
(D) Social Conflict

78. Which statement correctly identifies a key difference between the functionalist and conflict approaches to social change?
(A) Conflict theorists believe change is rare, while functionalists see it as a constant process of adaptation.
(B) Functionalists focus on revolutionary change, while conflict theorists focus on evolutionary change.
(C) Conflict theorists ignore social change, while functionalists make it their central

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focus.
(D) Functionalists see change as disruptive and stemming from dysfunction, while conflict theorists see it as inevitable and arising from inequality.

79. A major developmental task of 'Adulthood', particularly middle adulthood, is often described as 'generativity versus stagnation'. This involves:
(A) Contributing to the next generation and society.
(B) Finding a life partner.
(C) Establishing a sense of self.
(D) Learning to cope with physical decline.

80. A psychological test that requires a person to interpret ambiguous stimuli, with the assumption that they will project their unconscious feelings, is aligned with which theory of personality?
(A) Behavioral theory
(B) Psychoanalytic theory
(C) Humanistic theory
(D) Social learning theory

81. Which of the following is the best example of a 'Virtual Community'?
(A) The residents living within a small, isolated village.
(B) A group of fans interacting on an online forum.
(C) The diverse members of a large, multi-ethnic city.
(D) A nomadic group that travels and moves together.

82. A sociologist is studying how the legal system, the family, and the education system all work together to maintain the stability of a society. This study is being conducted from which perspective?
(A) Functionalist
(B) Conflict/Dialectical
(C) Post Modernism
(D) Structuralism

83. Consider the following statements about the approaches to studying society:
(a) The Conflict approach highlights the role of power and coercion.
(b) The Functionalist approach emphasizes shared values and interdependence.
(c) The Postmodernist approach is skeptical of all-encompassing explanations.
(d) The Structuralist approach is concerned with the subjective meanings actors attach to their behavior.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (a), (b), and (c) only
(C) (c) and (d) only
(D) All (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct.

84. The distinction between 'normal' and 'abnormal' behavior is heavily influenced by:
(A) Universal biological standards.
(B) Absolute and unchanging definitions.
(C) Purely individual choice and preference.
(D) Cultural norms and social context.

85. In psychoanalytic theory, defense mechanisms are unconscious strategies used by the _____ to protect itself from anxiety.
(A) Id
(B) Superego
(C) Ego
(D) Libido

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86. Which of the following is a key hazard during the developmental period of 'Adulthood'?
(A) Failure to develop motor skills.
(B) The "empty nest" syndrome or midlife crisis.
(C) Difficulty with language acquisition.
(D) Inability to form a secure attachment with a caregiver.

87. Which of the following is NOT a method of 'Attitude Measurement'?
(A) Likert Scale
(B) Thurstone Scale
(C) Semantic Differential Scale
(D) Psychoanalysis

88. The concept of 'vulnerable groups' implies that certain sections of the population are at a higher risk of:
(A) Experiencing poverty, discrimination, and social exclusion.
(B) Gaining social and political power.
(C) Achieving high levels of educational attainment.

(D) Having their interests automatically protected by the state.

89. A group of people who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption and who form an economic unit and are responsible for the upbringing of children is defined as:
(A) A social class
(B) A peer group
(C) A family
(D) A community

90. Arrange the key concepts of the Marxist theory of stratification in a logical sequence.
(a) Class conflict
(b) Private ownership of means of production
(c) Division into Bourgeoisie and Proletariat
(d) Revolution and classless society
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(B) (b), (c), (a), (d)
(C) (c), (a), (b), (d)
(D) (d), (a), (c), (b)

91. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Behavioral theories of personality assert that personality is a collection of learned behavior patterns.
Reason (R) : Behaviors that are reinforced are more likely to be repeated, while behaviors that are punished are less likely to occur, thus shaping personality over time.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

92. The phenomenon where an individual's attitudes, beliefs, or behaviors are influenced by others in a group is a central topic in the study of:
(A) Social stratification
(B) Social psychology
(C) Social change
(D) Social structure

93. Which statement about the 'Aged' as a vulnerable group is most accurate?
(A) Vulnerability in old age is a universal experience, identical in all cultures.
(B) The aged are primarily vulnerable due to their lack of life experience.
(C) Vulnerability can stem from factors like social isolation, economic insecurity, and declining health.
(D) The aged are not considered a vulnerable group in modern societies.

94. The shift from a society based on agriculture and homemade products to one based on factory production and a complex division of labor is a form of:
(A) A process of social control.
(B) A mode of early socialization.
(C) A form of social stratification.
(D) A change through industrialization.

95. In Weber's three-component theory of stratification, 'status' refers to:
(A) The social honor or prestige that a particular group is accorded by other members of a society.
(B) A person's economic position in society.
(C) The ability to exercise one's will over others.
(D) Membership in a political organization or party.

96. A key developmental task during 'Childhood' is:
(A) Developing a sense of autonomy versus shame and doubt.
(B) Learning gender roles and developing fundamental skills in reading and writing.
(C) Adjusting to decreasing physical strength and health.
(D) Selecting a mate and starting a family.

97. Match List-I (Term) with List-II (Description).
List I: (Term)
P. Social Structure
Q. Socialization
R. Social Control
S. Social Change
List II: (Description)
1. The transformation of culture and social institutions over time.
2. The lifelong social experience by which people develop their human potential and learn culture.
3. Any relatively stable pattern of social

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behavior.
4. Attempts by society to regulate people's thoughts and behavior.

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

98. The behavioral component of an attitude involves:
(A) A person's predisposition to act in a certain way toward an object.
(B) A person's beliefs about an object.
(C) A person's feelings toward an object.
(D) A person's objective knowledge of an object.

99. Which of the following statements about 'Class' systems is incorrect?
(A) They are more open to social mobility than caste systems.
(B) Class position is, in principle, achieved rather than ascribed.
(C) Boundaries between classes are rigid and legally defined.
(D) They are based primarily on economic standing.

100. A primary group is characterized by:
(A) Impersonal, instrumental relationships.
(B) A large number of members.
(C) A formal structure and written rules.
(D) Intimate, face-to-face interaction and cooperation.

101. The 'deconstruction' of texts to reveal their underlying assumptions and contradictions is a key method associated with which approach?
(A) Functionalist
(B) Conflict/Dialectical
(C) Structuralism
(D) Post Modernism

102. According to the functionalist view of stratification, why do some positions in society receive greater rewards?
(A) To allow the powerful to exploit the less powerful.
(B) To ensure the most important roles are filled by the most qualified individuals.
(C) Because of historical traditions that are no longer relevant.
(D) To maintain a system of inherited privilege.

103. Which of the following constitutes a 'hazard' during the 'Puberty' stage of development?
(A) Failure to acquire language.
(B) The onset of dementia.
(C) Lack of object permanence.
(D) Difficulty in adjusting to rapid physical and hormonal changes.

104. Consider the following statements about Humanistic theories of personality:
(a) They emphasize free will and individual choice.
(b) They focus on the positive aspects of human nature and the potential for growth.
(c) Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a key humanistic concept.
(d) They view human behavior as primarily determined by unconscious drives.
(e) They consider personality as a result of stimulus-response learning.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (c), (d), and (e)
(C) (a), (d), and (e)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

105. Spontaneous and unstructured behavior of a group of people reacting to a common stimulus is known as:
(A) Institutional behavior
(B) Stratified behavior
(C) Collective behavior
(D) Socialized behavior

106. A key characteristic that distinguishes a 'Tribal' community from a modern 'Urban' community is:
(A) The importance of kinship and lineage.
(B) The presence of social stratification.
(C) The use of a spoken language.
(D) The existence of social norms.

107. Which statement best represents a concept application of 'Socialization'?
(A) The government passes a new law to regulate traffic.
(B) A company's stock price falls due to a market downturn.

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(C) A society shifts from an agricultural to an industrial economy.
(D) Parents teach their child the difference between right and wrong.

108. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Religion, as a social institution, can be a source of social change.
Reason (R) : Religious beliefs and movements can challenge the existing social order and motivate followers to work towards a new vision of society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

109. What is the most significant determinant of 'abnormal' behavior from a sociological perspective?
(A) Chemical imbalances in the brain
(B) Genetic mutations
(C) Violation of social norms
(D) Poor diet and lack of exercise

110. In the life span perspective, the term 'developmental tasks' refers to:
(A) The hazards and risks present at each stage of life.
(B) The biological changes that occur during maturation.
(C) The universal and unchangeable sequence of developmental stages.
(D) The skills, knowledge, and attitudes that individuals are expected to acquire at certain points in their lives.

111. Which theoretical perspective on personality would be most interested in how rewards and punishments shape a person's tendencies to be outgoing or shy?
(A) Behavioral
(B) Psychoanalytic
(C) Humanistic
(D) Trait

112. The process of making a judgment about the cause of another person's behavior is called:
(A) Attitude formation
(B) Social perception or attribution
(C) Social control
(D) Collective behavior

113. Arrange the following stages of the human life span in the correct chronological order.
(a) Adolescence
(b) Puberty
(c) Adulthood
(d) Childhood
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (d), (b), (a), (c)
(B) (d), (a), (b), (c)
(C) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(D) (a), (b), (c), (d)

114. The existence of Dalits, women, and the aged as 'vulnerable groups' highlights the significance of which concept?
(A) Social stratification and inequality
(B) Social mobility
(C) Social change
(D) Social consensus

115. A social system where status is primarily ascribed at birth is a _____, whereas a system where status is primarily achieved through effort is a _____.
(A) class system; caste system
(B) open system; closed system
(C) caste system; class system
(D) rural system; urban system

116. 'Social Structure' can be understood as:
(A) The aggregate sum of all individual actions occurring within a specific timeframe.
(B) A temporary and fleeting pattern of social interaction between various individuals.
(C) The collection of official laws and regulations established by a sovereign country.
(D) The societal framework that establishes limits and provides a template for behavior.

117. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The structuralist approach is concerned with the surface-level, observable behaviors of individuals.
Statement II : The structuralist approach seeks to uncover the deep, underlying structures that

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govern social life, often using linguistic models.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

118. Which statement best describes the Marxist view of the family as a social institution?
(A) The family is a crucial institution for maintaining social stability and consensus.
(B) The family perpetuates social inequality by transmitting property and social standing from one generation to the next.
(C) The family's primary role is to provide emotional support and companionship.
(D) The family structure is a product of universal human needs, independent of the economic system.

119. A major hazard of 'Adolescence' is the failure to form a coherent sense of self, which developmental theorists call:
(A) Stagnation
(B) Mistrust
(C) Despair
(D) Role Confusion

120. Which of the following is the best example of 'social perception' in action?
(A) A person quickly forming an impression of a stranger based on their clothes and accent.
(B) A teacher grading an exam based on a strict answer key.
(C) A computer processing data from a sensor.
(D) A child learning to recite the alphabet.

121. Consider the following characteristics:
(a) Based on economic position
(b) Allows for social mobility
(c) Boundaries are not strictly defined
(d) Status is achieved
These are the characteristics of:
(A) A caste system
(B) A tribal system
(C) A class system
(D) A feudal system

122. A researcher is studying how people in an online gaming community develop their own norms, language, and social hierarchies. This researcher is studying a:
(A) Virtual Community
(B) Rural Community
(C) Tribal Community
(D) Urban Community

123. The 'agents of socialization' refer to:
(A) The established legal codes that regulate external human behavior.
(B) The individuals who actively challenge or resist social norms.
(C) The economic factors that drive large-scale historical change.
(D) The institutions that transmit the knowledge for participation.

124. The dialectical process, central to the conflict approach, involves which sequence?
(A) Function → Dysfunction → Adaptation
(B) Thesis → Antithesis → Synthesis
(C) Structure → Sign → Signifier
(D) Norm → Value → Belief

125. Which one of the following is NOT part of Weber's three-component theory of stratification?
(A) Class
(B) Status
(C) Culture
(D) Party

126. The period of development from birth to approximately the end of the second year is known as:
(A) Pre Natal Period
(B) Childhood
(C) Puberty
(D) Infancy and Babyhood

127. Which of the following statements is characteristic of a humanistic approach to personality?
(A) "Humans have an innate drive toward personal growth and self-fulfillment."
(B) "Human behavior is a product of unconscious sexual and aggressive drives."
(C) "Personality is the sum of learned responses to environmental stimuli."
(D) "Personality is determined by a person's position in the social structure."

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128. The process of changing one's attitude is influenced by factors related to the communicator (source), the message, and the:
(A) Channel
(B) Audience
(C) Time of day
(D) Weather

129. The main difference between a 'Rural' and an 'Urban' community lies in:
(A) The presence or absence of religion.
(B) The density of population and the nature of primary occupations.
(C) The biological characteristics of the inhabitants.
(D) The presence or absence of a family system.

130. The concept of 'anomie', or normlessness, is most closely associated with which process?
(A) Rapid Social Change
(B) Social Stratification
(C) Social Control
(D) Socialization

131. Match List-I (Stratification Approach) with List-II (Central Concept).
List I: (Stratification Approach)
P. Marxist
Q. Functionalist
R. Weberian
S. Caste System
List II: (Central Concept)
1. Functional necessity of inequality
2. Class, Status, and Party
3. Ritual purity and pollution
4. Means of production
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

132. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : From a life span perspective, development is contextual.
Reason (R) : Individuals are changing beings in a changing world, and development is influenced by historical, economic, social, and cultural factors.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

133. According to psychoanalytic theory, a person who is compulsively neat and orderly might be fixated at which psychosexual stage?
(A) Oral
(B) Phallic
(C) Anal
(D) Genital

134. Which of the following best describes the 'affective' component of an attitude towards a political candidate?
(A) Believing the candidate is experienced and knowledgeable.
(B) Feeling admiration or dislike for the candidate.
(C) Planning to vote for the candidate.
(D) Reading the candidate's policy statements.

135. Consider the following attributes:
(a) Relative isolation from wider culture.
(b) A strong sense of solidarity.
(c) A distinct language or dialect.
(d) A common territory.
(e) A primary reliance on market-based economy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are characteristic of a 'Tribal Community'?
(A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(B) (b), (c), (d), (e)
(C) (a), (c), (d), (e)
(D) (a), (b), (d), (e)

136. The informal mechanisms of social control include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Imprisonment
(B) Ridicule
(C) Shame
(D) Gossip

137. Which sociological perspective is most likely to deconstruct the concepts of 'male' and 'female' or 'normal' and 'abnormal' as socially constructed binaries?
(A) Functionalist
(B) Conflict/Dialectical

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(C) Post Modernism
(D) Behaviorism

138. The primary function of religion, from a functionalist standpoint, is to:
(A) Promote social cohesion and integration.
(B) Create social conflict.
(C) Perpetuate economic inequality.
(D) Challenge political authority.

139. The period from conception to birth is known as the:
(A) Infancy period
(B) Perinatal period
(C) Neonatal period
(D) Pre Natal period

140. A therapist who helps a client to identify their self-concept and work towards achieving their full potential is most likely using which theoretical approach?
(A) Behavioral
(B) Humanistic
(C) Psychoanalytic
(D) Sociological

141. The study of rumors, fads, and panics falls under the heading of:
(A) Social Stratification
(B) Socialization
(C) Theories of Collective Behavior
(D) Attitude Measurement

142. What is a key characteristic of 'Class' as a form of stratification?
(A) It is legally sanctioned and rigid.
(B) It is based on religious purity.
(C) It is determined solely by one's ancestry.
(D) It has fluid boundaries and allows for mobility.

143. Which of the following is an example of a secondary group?
(A) The employees of a large corporation
(B) A family
(C) A close-knit group of childhood friends
(D) A married couple

144. The process by which social structures and cultures are passed down from one generation to the next, ensuring the continuity of society, is a function of:
(A) Social change
(B) Social institutions like family and education
(C) Social conflict
(D) Social deviance

145. A structuralist analysis of a myth would focus on:
(A) The myth's functional role in promoting and maintaining group social solidarity.
(B) The underlying binary oppositions found within the narrative's deep structure.
(C) The objective historical accuracy and factual reliability of the myth's content.
(D) The specific economic interests and class advantages served by the narrative.

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146. Consider the following statements regarding stratification and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Weberian approach to stratification is multidimensional, incorporating economic, social, and political aspects.
Statement II : The Marxist approach to stratification is unidimensional, focusing primarily on the economic dimension.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

147. Which of the following pairs of developmental stage and key hazard is incorrectly matched?
(A) Pre Natal Period - Genetic abnormalities
(B) Infancy - Insecure attachment
(C) Adulthood - Lack of object permanence
(D) Adolescence - Role confusion

148. The idea that personality is shaped by observation and imitation of others (modeling) is a concept within:
(A) Psychoanalytic theory
(B) Humanistic theory
(C) Functionalist theory
(D) Behavioral theories (specifically, social learning theory)

149. An attempt to change someone's attitude by presenting them with reasoned arguments and information is known as:
(A) The peripheral route to persuasion.

(B) Cognitive dissonance.
(C) The central route to persuasion.
(D) Social facilitation.

150. A social group towards which a person feels a sense of competition or opposition is known as:
(A) A primary group
(B) An out-group
(C) An in-group
(D) A reference group

151. Which of the following is considered a vulnerable group due to their stage in the life course and dependency on adults?
(A) The Aged
(B) Women
(C) Dalits
(D) Child

152. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Social change can be disruptive to social order.
Reason (R) : Social change often involves a challenge to existing norms, values, and power structures, leading to tension and conflict.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

153. Match List-I (Community Type) with List-II (Key Characteristic).
List I: (Community Type)
P. Rural
Q. Urban
R. Tribal
S. Virtual
List II: (Key Characteristic)
1. Anonymity and social heterogeneity
2. Mediated interaction and shared interest
3. Homogeneity and agricultural economy
4. Kinship bonds and common territory
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

154. The 'looking-glass self', a concept related to socialization, suggests that our sense of self develops from:
(A) Our perception of how others see us.
(B) Our innate biological drives.
(C) Our economic position.
(D) A process of rational self-assessment.

155. Which of the following statements about the approaches to the study of society is incorrect?
(A) The Functionalist approach emphasizes social order and stability.
(B) The Conflict approach focuses on power struggles and inequality.
(C) The Structuralist approach looks for underlying patterns that shape social phenomena.
(D) The Postmodernist approach seeks to establish universal laws of social behavior.

156. In the context of human behavior, the 'life span perspective' emphasizes:
(A) That development is complete by early adulthood.
(B) That development is a lifelong, multidimensional, and contextual process.
(C) That genetics are the sole determinant of behavior.
(D) That childhood experiences have no impact on adult life.

157. The concept of 'unconditional positive regard' is central to the personality theory of which theorist?
(A) Sigmund Freud (Psychoanalytic)
(B) B.F. Skinner (Behavioral)
(C) Carl Rogers (Humanistic)
(D) Karl Marx (Sociological)

158. The study of how meaning is conveyed through body language, gestures, and facial expressions is a part of:
(A) Attitude measurement
(B) Social stratification
(C) Collective behavior
(D) Non-verbal communication

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159. The social and legal principle of 'endogamy' is most strongly associated with which system of stratification?
(A) Caste system

(B) Class system
(C) Meritocracy
(D) Open system

160. Which of the following is the best example of a 'developmental task' of early adulthood?
(A) Learning to walk
(B) Establishing a career and forming intimate relationships
(C) Undergoing puberty
(D) Adjusting to retirement

161. Consider the following statements about the family as a social institution:
(a) It is a universal social institution.
(b) Its primary function is the regulation of sexual behavior and reproduction.
(c) It serves as the primary agent of socialization for children.
(d) Its structure and functions are identical across all cultures and historical periods.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (b) and (c) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) All (a), (b), (c), and (d) are correct.

162. A sociologist arguing that social stratification is dysfunctional because it deprives society of the talents of the poor is using which perspective?
(A) Conflict/Dialectical
(B) Functionalist
(C) Structuralist
(D) Post Modernism

163. The final stage of Freud's psychosexual development, which begins at puberty, is the:
(A) Oral Stage
(B) Anal Stage
(C) Genital Stage
(D) Phallic Stage

164. A group that an individual uses as a standard for evaluating themselves and their own behavior is called a:
(A) Primary group
(B) Secondary group
(C) Out-group
(D) Reference group

165. The vulnerability of 'Dalits' in India is historically rooted in:
(A) The class system and economic competition.
(B) The challenges of urbanization.
(C) The caste system and the concept of ritual impurity.
(D) Age-related discrimination.

166. Which type of social group is more likely to be characterized by instrumental relationships and goal-orientation?
(A) Primary group
(B) Secondary group
(C) Family
(D) Peer group

167. Arrange the following concepts related to psychoanalytic theory in a logical order of development/operation.
(a) Superego develops through internalization of societal rules.
(b) Id operates on the pleasure principle.
(c) Ego develops to mediate between the other two components and reality.
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (a), (b), (c)
(B) (b), (c), (a)
(C) (c), (a), (b)
(D) (b), (a), (c)

168. The study of the underlying structures that shape social phenomena, often drawing analogies from linguistics, is characteristic of:
(A) The Structuralism approach
(B) The Functionalist approach
(C) The Conflict/Dialectical approach
(D) The Post Modernism approach

169. According to the Weberian approach, a person who has high social honor and prestige but is not necessarily wealthy has high:
(A) Class
(B) Party
(C) Status
(D) Power

170. Which of the following is NOT a major determinant of behavior from a life span perspective?
(A) Non-contextual, isolated incidents
(B) Normative age-graded influences

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(C) Normative history-graded influences
(D) Non-normative life events

171. A belief that one's own culture or group is superior to all others is known as:
(A) Cultural relativism
(B) Social perception
(C) Social mobility
(D) Ethnocentrism, a factor in attitude formation

172. Which of the following correctly pairs a theorist's general approach with a theory of personality?
(A) Psychoanalytic - B.F. Skinner
(B) Humanistic - Carl Rogers
(C) Behavioral - Abraham Maslow
(D) Social Conflict - Sigmund Freud

173. The characteristics of impersonality, social distance, and formal interactions are most typical of which type of community?
(A) Rural
(B) Tribal
(C) Urban
(D) Primary

174. The formal and informal means used by a society to enforce its norms are collectively known as:
(A) Social change
(B) Social structure
(C) Social stratification
(D) Social control

175. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Postmodern approach is critical of science's claim to objectivity and universal truth.
Reason (R) : Postmodernists argue that knowledge is situated, partial, and always linked to power.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

176. A system of social stratification based on both birth and individual achievement is known as:
(A) A caste system
(B) A class system
(C) A closed system
(D) An estate system

177. Match List-I (Life Span Stage) with List-II (Associated Hazard).
List I: (Life Span Stage)
P. Pre Natal
Q. Babyhood
R. Childhood
S. Adolescence
List II: (Associated Hazard)
1. Peer rejection and school difficulties
2. Identity crisis and substance abuse
3. Teratogens and birth complications
4. High mortality rate and SIDS (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome)
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

178. A key concept in behavioral theories is 'reinforcement', which is any event that:
(A) Strengthens the behavior it follows.
(B) Occurs before a behavior.
(C) Is consciously processed by the individual.
(D) Relates to unconscious desires.

179. The transmission of a message from a source to a receiver is the basic definition of:
(A) Attitude
(B) Perception
(C) Communication
(D) Socialization

180. The process of disengaging from a social role that has been central to one's self-identity and re-establishing an identity in a new role is called:
(A) The presence of role conflict.
(B) The experience of role strain.
(C) The act of role performance.
(D) The occurrence of role exit.

181. Consider the following statements about 'Vulnerable Groups':
(a) Vulnerability is a static condition that cannot be changed.
(b) 'Women' as a group can be vulnerable due to patriarchal social structures.

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(c) The 'Aged' are vulnerable only due to biological factors.
(d) 'Dalits' face vulnerability stemming from historical caste-based discrimination.
(e) The state has no role in addressing the issues of vulnerable groups.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (e)
(D) (b), (d), and (e)

182. A sudden, widespread, and fearful reaction to a perceived threat, whether real or imagined, is a form of collective behavior known as:
(A) A fad
(B) A panic
(C) A craze
(D) A social movement

183. The study of society that focuses on the meanings people attach to their social world is most aligned with which broad paradigm?
(A) A macro-level approach like Functionalism or Conflict theory
(B) A purely structural approach
(C) A biological determinist approach
(D) A micro-level approach related to social psychology and perception

184. Which of the following pairs of "Major Social Systems"?
(A) Family and Religion
(B) Religion and Class
(C) Family and Caste
(D) Caste and Class

185. A factory worker becomes aware that her low pay and poor working conditions are not just her personal problem, but a result of the capitalist system. According to Marxist theory, she has moved from 'false consciousness' to:
(A) Anomie
(B) Alienation
(C) Class consciousness
(D) Charisma

186. The concept of 'life chances', central to the Weberian perspective, refers to:
(A) The opportunities individuals have to improve their quality of life.
(B) The total biological life expectancy of a person within a society.
(C) The random and unpredictable events occurring throughout a life.
(D) The statistical probability of achieving spiritual or holy goals.

187. The developmental task of learning to control bodily functions and developing a sense of independence is central to which period?
(A) Infancy
(B) Adolescence
(C) Adulthood
(D) Babyhood/Early Childhood

188. In contrast to psychoanalytic theory, humanistic theory offers a more _____ view of human nature.
(A) negative and pessimistic
(B) positive and optimistic
(C) deterministic and mechanistic
(D) neutral and scientific

189. A politician trying to win votes by appearing friendly and relatable, rather than by detailing their policies, is using which route to persuasion?
(A) The central route
(B) The attributional route
(C) The peripheral route
(D) The cognitive route

190. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a 'Class' system?
(A) Social mobility is possible.
(B) It is based on economic factors.
(C) It is an 'open' system of stratification.
(D) Social standing is based entirely on ascribed status at birth.

191. A group of people who share a common characteristic, such as age or gender, but do not necessarily interact or identify with one another, is a:
(A) Social category
(B) Social group
(C) Primary group
(D) Secondary group

192. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Socialization is essential for the

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survival of both the individual and society.
Reason (R) : Without socialization, an individual would not develop a human personality, and a society would not be able to transmit its culture to the next generation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

193. The functionalist approach to social stratification, as proposed by Davis and Moore, has been criticized for:
(A) Entirely ignoring the primary role of motivation in society.
(B) Justifying inequality while ignoring barriers to social mobility.
(C) Overlooking the functional importance of certain key social roles.
(D) Focusing too much on the inherent existence of social conflict.

194. A key hazard during the 'Infancy' and 'Babyhood' periods is the failure to form a strong emotional bond with a caregiver, a concept known as:
(A) Insecure attachment
(B) Identity confusion
(C) Generativity crisis
(D) Developmental delay

195. Which theory of personality would be least interested in exploring concepts like self-concept and free will?
(A) Humanistic theory
(B) Psychoanalytic theory
(C) Behavioral theory
(D) Social-cognitive theory

196. The state of having inconsistent thoughts, beliefs, or attitudes, especially as relating to behavioral decisions and attitude change, is known as:
(A) Social perception
(B) Collective behavior
(C) Social control
(D) Cognitive dissonance

197. Which of the following statements about social stratification is true?
(A) It is a trait of individuals, not society.
(B) It is a recent phenomenon, emerging only with industrialization.
(C) It is a universal characteristic of societies, but varies in its form.
(D) It is always based on individual merit and effort.

198. A 'community' is best defined by:
(A) A group of people with the same level of income.
(B) A shared geographical area or common interests, and social interaction.
(C) All the citizens of a large country.
(D) A temporary gathering of people at a concert.

199. Which sociological perspective would be most likely to analyze a family gathering by looking at the roles, statuses, and power dynamics between family members?
(A) A macro-level conflict perspective
(B) A postmodern deconstruction of family
(C) A broad functionalist analysis of the economy
(D) A micro-level analysis of social structure and interaction

200. The concept that social phenomena should be studied in terms of their underlying systems of signs is central to:
(A) Structuralism
(B) Functionalism
(C) Conflict Theory
(D) Postmodernism

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201. Match List-I (Concept) with List-II (Associated Approach).
List I: (Concept)
P. Social Facts
Q. Class Struggle
R. Deconstruction
S. Life Chances
List II: (Associated Approach)
1. Post Modernism
2. Weberian
3. Functionalist
4. Conflict/Dialectical
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

202. Which of the following is a key developmental task associated with 'Puberty'?
(A) Adjusting psychologically and socially to physical maturation.
(B) Learning to trust caregivers.
(C) Choosing a career path.
(D) Coping with the death of a spouse.

203. A therapist asks a client to say whatever comes to mind, without censorship. This technique, called free association, is characteristic of which theory?
(A) Behavioral
(B) Humanistic
(C) Cognitive
(D) Psychoanalytic

204. The process of forming, changing, and measuring attitudes is a core topic within:
(A) The sociology of religion
(B) The field of social psychology
(C) The study of social stratification
(D) The analysis of social change

205. The distinction between 'sacred' and 'profane' is fundamental to the functionalist analysis of which social institution?
(A) Family
(B) Economy
(C) Religion
(D) Politics

206. Consider the following statements about theories of society:
(a) The functionalist approach sees society as a stable and orderly system.
(b) The conflict approach sees society as an arena of inequality that generates change.
(c) The structuralist approach focuses on the overt, observable functions of institutions.
(d) The postmodernist approach celebrates grand narratives and universal truths.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (a) and (d) only

207. A life event such as winning the lottery or surviving a plane crash would be considered what type of developmental influence in the life span perspective?
(A) Non-normative
(B) Normative age-graded
(C) Normative history-graded
(D) Contextual-universal

208. The behavioral theory of personality is often criticized for:
(A) Being too focused on unobservable mental processes.
(B) Ignoring cognitive, emotional, and biological factors.
(C) Overemphasizing the role of free will.
(D) Being too optimistic about human nature.

209. In communication theory, the medium through which a message is sent (e.g., voice, text, video) is called the:
(A) Receiver
(B) Channel
(C) Sender
(D) Feedback

210. The term 'gerontology' refers to the study of:
(A) The social, psychological, and biological aspects of aging.
(B) Children and their development.
(C) Tribal communities.
(D) The formation of social classes.

211. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Social mobility is more characteristic of class systems than caste systems.
Reason (R) : Class systems are based on achieved status, allowing individuals to move up or down the social ladder, whereas caste systems are based on ascribed status, which is fixed at birth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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212. Which of the following is an example of formal social control?
(A) A child being praised by a parent for good behavior.
(B) A person being ostracized by friends for breaking a promise.
(C) A person feeling guilty for telling a lie.
(D) An employee receiving a written warning for being late.

213. A shared culture, language, and sense of common ancestry are characteristics used to define a:
(A) Social class
(B) Virtual community
(C) Tribal community or ethnic group
(D) Secondary group

214. The transition from a pre-industrial society to an industrial one represents a fundamental:
(A) Process of Socialization
(B) Instance of Social Change
(C) Form of Social Control
(D) Type of Social Group

215. A scholar who analyzes society by focusing on the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is using which approach?
(A) Functionalist
(B) Conflict/Dialectical
(C) Structuralism
(D) Post Modernism

216. Which of the following correctly describes the relationship between 'Normal' and 'Abnormal' behavior?
(A) What is considered 'normal' in one social context or culture may be considered 'abnormal' in another.
(B) The distinction is absolute and universally applicable across all cultures.
(C) 'Normal' behavior is always adaptive, and 'abnormal' behavior is always maladaptive.
(D) 'Abnormal' behavior is defined solely by its statistical rarity.

217. According to psychoanalytic theory, the 'Ego' functions as the:
(A) Moral compass of the personality.
(B) Source of primitive, unconscious urges.
(C) Executive manager that mediates between instinctual desires and social reality.
(D) Embodiment of the ideal self.

218. The feeling of being part of a group or community is known as:
(A) Social integration or cohesion
(B) Social stratification
(C) Social distance
(D) Social conflict

219. The characteristics of a group, such as being 'Aged' or 'Child', make them potentially 'vulnerable' because of their:
(A) Higher social status and power.
(B) Lack of cultural traditions.
(C) Innate resistance to social norms.
(D) Relative dependency and potential for exploitation.

220. Consider the following statements about social groups:
(a) A primary group is small and characterized by personal, enduring relationships.
(b) A secondary group is large, impersonal, and goal-oriented.
(c) A family is an example of a primary group.
(d) A college class is an example of a secondary group.
(e) Primary and secondary groups are mutually exclusive and never overlap.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(B) (b), (c), (d), (e)
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(D) (a), (c), (d), (e)

221. Which approach would be most likely to view social stratification as an arrangement that ensures that the most functionally important jobs are filled by the most talented people?
(A) Marxist approach
(B) Weberian approach
(C) Functionalist approach
(D) Postmodernist approach

222. Arrange the following events in the typical life-course of an individual in a modern society in chronological order.
(a) Entry into formal schooling
(b) Retirement from paid work
(c) Formation of first secure attachment

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(d) Establishment of a stable career
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (c), (a), (d), (b)
(B) (a), (c), (d), (b)
(C) (c), (d), (a), (b)
(D) (a), (d), (c), (b)

223. The humanistic concept of 'self-actualization' refers to:
(A) The fulfillment of one's unique potential as a human being.
(B) The satisfaction of basic physiological needs.
(C) The process of learning through classical conditioning.
(D) The resolution of the Oedipus complex.

224. Which of the following is a question a researcher studying 'Social Perception' might ask?
(A) What is the function of religion in society?
(B) How do people form first impressions of others?
(C) How is wealth distributed in society?
(D) What are the stages of economic development?

225. Which type of community is characterized by a high degree of division of labor, formal social control, and social heterogeneity?
(A) Rural
(B) Urban
(C) Tribal
(D) Virtual

226. 'Socialization' is a process that:
(A) Continues throughout the entire life course.
(B) Ends in adolescence.
(C) Is primarily a matter of biological inheritance.
(D) Is relevant only in traditional societies.

227. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : From a Weberian perspective, a university professor with a modest income might have a higher social standing than a wealthy but uneducated business owner.
Reason (R) : Weber's concept of 'status' is based on social honor and prestige, which is distinct from 'class' or economic standing.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

228. Which of the following is NOT one of the determinants of human development mentioned in the life span perspective?
(A) Biological processes
(B) Cognitive processes
(C) Socioemotional processes
(D) Geopolitical processes

229. Match List-I (Personality Component - Psychoanalytic) with List-II (Principle of Operation).
List I: (Personality Component - Psychoanalytic)
P. Id
Q. Ego
R. Superego
List II: (Principle of Operation)
1. Reality Principle
2. Morality Principle
3. Pleasure Principle
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1

230. A temporary, emotionally charged, and often volatile gathering of people is best described as a:
(A) Social institution
(B) Crowd or mob, a form of collective behavior
(C) Social class
(D) Virtual community

231. The term 'vulnerable groups' highlights how _____ creates disadvantages for certain categories of people.
(A) social mobility
(B) social integration
(C) social harmony
(D) social structure

232. An individual's position in a 'Class' system is primarily determined by their:
(A) Economic resources and achievements.
(B) Ancestry and lineage.

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(C) Religious purity.
(D) Age and gender.

233. A social institution is best described as:
(A) A formal organization such as a specific local school or hospital.
(B) A large physical building where social and cultural events occur.
(C) An organized system of social behavior with a recognized purpose.
(D) A temporary gathering of people share a common interest or hobby.

234. The perspective that emphasizes the inherent contradictions in society and the resulting potential for radical transformation is the:
(A) Conflict/Dialectical approach
(B) Functionalist approach
(C) Structuralism approach
(D) Humanistic approach

235. The concept of 'developmental tasks' implies that successful achievement of tasks at one stage of life:
(A) Is irrelevant to later stages.
(B) Guarantees an easy life.
(C) Marks the end of all development.
(D) Provides a sound foundation for tackling the tasks of the next stage.

236. Which theory of personality would most likely agree with the statement "Give me a dozen healthy infants... and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select"?
(A) Psychoanalytic
(B) Behavioral
(C) Humanistic
(D) Trait

237. The phenomenon whereby people tend to work less hard in a group than when working alone is a topic in social psychology known as:
(A) Social facilitation
(B) Groupthink
(C) Social loafing
(D) Deindividuation

238. Read the following statements regarding community types and select the correct option.
Statement I : A tribal community is typically small-scale, with a simple division of labor and strong kinship ties.
Statement II : An urban community is typically large-scale, with a complex division of labor and impersonal relationships.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

239. The systematic ranking of different social groups in a hierarchy of advantage and disadvantage is the definition of:
(A) Social Stratification
(B) Socialization
(C) Social Control
(D) Social Change

240. Which of the following is a core characteristic of Postmodernism?
(A) A belief in objective truth and universal reason.
(B) A focus on fragmentation, difference, and skepticism toward metanarratives.
(C) An emphasis on macro-level social structures.
(D) A celebration of grand, all-encompassing theories.

241. A person experiencing a mid-life crisis, involving questioning past decisions and future goals, is facing a developmental challenge of which period?
(A) Adolescence
(B) Middle Adulthood
(C) Early Adulthood
(D) Infancy

242. Consider the following statements regarding theories of personality:
(a) Psychoanalytic theory emphasizes unconscious motivations.
(b) Behavioral theories focus on learning and environmental influence.
(c) Humanistic theories highlight the potential for personal growth.
(d) All theories agree that personality is fixed by age five.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (a), (b), and (c) only

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(C) (c) and (d) only
(D) All (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct.

243. The feedback loop is a crucial part of the communication process because it:
(A) Is the source of the original message.
(B) Encodes the message into symbols.
(C) Allows the sender to determine if the message was received and understood.
(D) Eliminates all noise from the channel.

244. The social institution responsible for the organized production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services is:
(A) The family
(B) Religion
(C) Education
(D) The economy

245. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : All societies have mechanisms of social control.
Reason (R) : Without social control, a society would experience chaos and anomie, making predictable social life impossible.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

246. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about social change?
(A) Social change is always planned and intentional.
(B) Social change is often controversial and has both positive and negative consequences.
(C) Social change happens at the same rate in all societies.
(D) Social change is an abnormal and rare occurrence in social life.

247. The Marxist perspective on social stratification is best described as a:
(A) Multidimensional model of inequality.
(B) Functionalist model of social integration.
(C) Postmodern model of discourse.
(D) Unidimensional model focusing on economic relations.

248. The most rapid period of physical and neurological development in the human life span occurs during:
(A) The Pre Natal, Infancy, and Babyhood periods
(B) Adulthood
(C) Adolescence and Puberty
(D) Childhood

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249. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a 'Caste' system?
(A) Ascribed status
(B) Endogamy
(C) High social mobility
(D) Hierarchical ranking

250. Read the following statements regarding 'Virtual Communities' and select the correct option.
Statement I : The concept of a 'virtual community' depends on shared physical space and face-to-face interaction.
Statement II : A 'virtual community' is a social network of individuals who interact through specific media, potentially crossing geographical and political boundaries.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The foundational concepts of sociology provide a framework for understanding the intricate web of human social life. At the core is social structure, the patterned social arrangements in society that emerge from and determine the actions of individuals. This structure is composed of various interrelated components, including social institutions—established and enduring patterns of social relationships such as family, education, and economy—and social groups, which are collections of people who interact with each other and share a sense of common identity. The process through which individuals learn the norms, values, and behaviors appropriate to their position within this structure is known as socialization. This process is crucial for social reproduction, but conformity is not always guaranteed. Consequently, societies develop mechanisms of social control, which encompass

the formal and informal means of ensuring that individuals adhere to group norms. These can range from legal sanctions to social disapproval. However, social structures are not static; they are subject to social change, which refers to the alteration of culture, social institutions, and social structure over time. This change can be driven by various factors, including technology, conflict, and the actions of social movements, and it often exists in a dynamic tension with the forces of social control that seek to maintain stability and order.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which of the following best describes the relationship between social structure and social institutions?
(A) Social structure and social institutions are identical concepts.
(B) Social institutions are the building blocks that constitute the larger social structure.
(C) Social structure is a process, whereas social institutions are static entities.
(D) Social institutions are informal arrangements, while social structure is formally codified.

252. According to the passage, the primary function of socialization is to:
(A) facilitate the learning of societal norms and values for social continuity.
(B) encourage individual rebellion and social change.
(C) eliminate all forms of social control within a society.
(D) create distinct social groups that remain isolated from one another.

253. Based on the text, what is the role of social control in relation to social change?
(A) Social control exclusively promotes and accelerates social change.
(B) Social change completely dismantles all forms of social control.
(C) Social control mechanisms often act as a force of resistance against social change to maintain order.
(D) Social control and social change are unrelated phenomena with no influence on each other.

254. A law passed by the government to regulate public behavior is an example of which concept mentioned in the passage?
(A) Socialization
(B) A social group
(C) Informal social control
(D) Formal social control

255. The passage implies that social structure is:
(A) a rigid and unchangeable framework.
(B) solely determined by individual, uncoordinated actions.
(C) a dynamic entity that both influences and is influenced by human action and change.
(D) independent of social institutions and social groups.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of society is approached through several major theoretical perspectives, each offering a distinct lens for analysis. The functionalist approach, for instance, conceptualizes society as a biological organism, a complex system where various parts—such as institutions like family, government, and education—work in concert to promote solidarity and stability. This perspective emphasizes consensus and the functional necessity of social arrangements. In stark contrast, the conflict or dialectical approach views society not as a harmonious whole but as an arena of inequality and power struggles. It focuses on how social patterns benefit some groups while disadvantaging others, arguing that conflict over scarce resources is the engine of societal change. A third perspective, structuralism, shifts the focus to the underlying, often unconscious, structures that shape social phenomena. It is less concerned with the functions of social elements or the conscious actions of individuals and more with the deep structures of language, kinship, and myth that govern human thought and action. Finally, post-modernism offers a radical critique of these "grand theories." It rejects the idea of a single, objective reality or a universal explanation for social life. Instead, post-modernism emphasizes fragmentation, plurality, and the power of discourse and language in constructing multiple, often competing, social realities. It questions established truths and focuses on deconstructing assumptions embedded in social narratives.

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which theoretical approach is most likely to analyze how the educational system helps to maintain social order by teaching shared values?
(A) Conflict approach
(B) Functionalist approach
(C) Structuralism
(D) Post-modernism

257. A sociologist studying the power dynamics between landlords and tenants, viewing their relationship as inherently unequal and a source of social tension, is most likely employing which perspective?
(A) Functionalist approach
(B) Structuralism
(C) Post-modernism
(D) Conflict/Dialectical approach

258. What is a key distinction between structuralism and the functionalist/conflict approaches as described in the passage?
(A) Structuralism focuses on subconscious, underlying patterns rather than overt social functions or power struggles.
(B) Structuralism is the only approach that considers social institutions.
(C) Structuralism primarily analyzes economic inequality, while the others do not.
(D) Structuralism views society as harmonious, while the other two see it as conflict-ridden.

259. According to the passage, post-modernism is critical of other sociological approaches primarily because it:
(A) believes they overemphasize the role of the individual.
(B) finds them insufficiently focused on economic factors.
(C) rejects their claims to provide universal, all-encompassing explanations of society.
(D) argues that they ignore the importance of social stability.

260. The concept of society being characterized by "fragmentation, plurality, and the power of discourse" is central to which perspective?
(A) The post-modernist approach
(B) The functionalist approach
(C) The conflict/dialectical approach
(D) The structuralist approach

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A social system can be understood as a patterned network of relationships constituting a coherent whole that exists between individuals, groups, and institutions. Within this framework, certain major social systems, such as family and religion, play a pivotal role in organizing social life and transmitting cultural values. The family functions as a primary unit for reproduction, socialization, and emotional support, while religion provides a system of beliefs, rituals, and a moral code that can create strong social cohesion. However, these systems are not merely functional; they are also deeply intertwined with social stratification, the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups into different strata or layers within a society. This hierarchy is based on factors like wealth, power, and prestige. The analysis of social stratification is a central concern in sociology, with three dominant theoretical approaches offering different explanations. The Marxist approach views stratification as rooted in economic class conflict. The functionalist approach argues that stratification is a necessary and beneficial feature of society, ensuring that important roles are filled by competent individuals. The Weberian approach provides a multidimensional perspective, suggesting that stratification is a product of the interplay between class (economic status), status (social prestige), and party (political power). Each approach offers a unique lens through which to understand the pervasive reality of inequality in social systems.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, the family and religion are considered major social systems because they:
(A) are the sole determinants of an individual's economic status.
(B) primarily exist to challenge the existing social hierarchy.
(C) are modern inventions that replaced older forms of social organization.
(D) are fundamental in organizing social life and passing on cultural norms.

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262. The term "social stratification" as described in the source refers to:
(A) the process of forming social groups based on shared interests.
(B) a system of ranking individuals and groups in a societal hierarchy.
(C) the geographical distribution of populations in a social system.
(D) the set of beliefs and rituals that constitute a religion.

263. Which of the following statements accurately contrasts the three approaches to stratification mentioned in the text?
(A) The Marxist approach is multidimensional, while the Weberian and functionalist approaches are unidimensional.
(B) The functionalist approach sees stratification as harmful, while the Marxist and Weberian approaches see it as beneficial.
(C) The Weberian approach adds social prestige and political power to the economic focus of the Marxist approach.
(D) The Marxist approach emphasizes consensus, while the functionalist approach emphasizes conflict.

264. A sociologist arguing that the unequal distribution of wealth is essential because it motivates people to pursue difficult and important professions like medicine and engineering would be adhering to which approach?
(A) Marxist approach
(B) Weberian approach
(C) A combination of Marxist and Weberian approaches
(D) Functionalist approach

265. The passage suggests that social systems like family and religion have a dual nature in that they:
(A) can be a source of social cohesion as well as a basis for social inequality.
(B) are both economic and political institutions.
(C) exist in opposition to the state and the economy.
(D) are only relevant in pre-modern societies.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Marxist approach to social stratification provides a powerful and specific critique of inequality, locating its origins squarely within the economic structure of a society. Central to this perspective is the concept of the means of production—the resources, land, and factories necessary for producing goods. According to this view, society is fundamentally divided into two primary classes based on their relationship to these means. The first is the bourgeoisie, or the capitalist class, which owns and controls the means of production. The second is the proletariat, or the working class, which owns only its own labor power and must sell it to the bourgeoisie in exchange for wages. The Marxist perspective posits that this relationship is not one of mutual benefit but is inherently exploitative. The value created by the proletariat's labor exceeds the wages they receive, with the surplus value being appropriated by the bourgeoisie as profit. This economic exploitation is the basis of class conflict, which is seen as the primary engine of historical change. Marx argued that this ongoing conflict would eventually lead the proletariat to develop class consciousness—an awareness of their collective exploitation—culminating in a revolution to overthrow the capitalist system and establish a classless society. Other social institutions, such as the state, law, and religion, are considered part of a 'superstructure' that functions to maintain and legitimize the economic dominance of the ruling bourgeoisie.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. In the Marxist framework, what is the fundamental basis for the division of society into classes?
(A) The level of an individual's educational attainment.
(B) An individual's relationship to the means of production.
(C) The amount of social prestige an individual holds.
(D) An individual's political affiliation and power.

267. According to the Marxist approach described, the relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is best characterized as:
(A) cooperative and mutually beneficial.

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(B) exploitative and conflict-ridden.
(C) symbiotic and interdependent without hierarchy.
(D) democratic and egalitarian.

268. What role does the 'superstructure' play in the Marxist analysis of society?
(A) It functions to maintain and justify the power of the ruling class.
(B) It serves to challenge and undermine the economic base.
(C) It operates independently of the economic class structure.
(D) It is the primary driver of economic production and innovation.

269. The concept of 'class consciousness' as mentioned in the passage refers to the:
(A) bourgeoisie's awareness of their dominant position.
(B) general public's understanding of the legal system.
(C) proletariat's collective realization of their shared exploitation.
(D) state's recognition of class conflict.

270. A Marxist analysis of a country's legal system would most likely argue that its laws primarily:
(A) ensure perfect justice for all citizens, regardless of class.
(B) protect the property rights and economic interests of the capitalist class.
(C) are designed to encourage the proletariat to revolt.
(D) protect the property rights and economic interests of the capitalist class.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In contrast to the conflict-centered Marxist view, the functionalist approach to social stratification posits that inequality is not only unavoidable but also a functional necessity for the smooth operation of society. This perspective argues that societies are meritocratic systems with a range of positions, some of which are more important or require greater skill and training than others. To ensure that the most talented and qualified individuals are motivated to fill these crucial roles, society must offer them greater rewards, such as higher income, prestige, and power. Therefore, stratification is seen as an unconsciously evolved device by which societies ensure that the most important positions are conscientiously filled by the most qualified persons. Disagreeing with both the one-dimensional economic determinism of Marxism and the consensus model of functionalism, the Weberian approach offers a more complex, multidimensional view of social stratification. Max Weber argued that an individual's position in the social hierarchy is determined by the interplay of three distinct but related components: class, status, and party. 'Class' refers to a person's economic position in the market. 'Status' relates to social honor or prestige, which can be based on lifestyle, occupation, or ethnicity. 'Party' refers to a group's ability to exercise power and influence political decisions. According to Weber, these three dimensions can be, but are not always, correlated, providing a nuanced framework for analyzing social inequality.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. The functionalist approach to stratification justifies inequality by arguing that it:
(A) is a temporary phase in societal development.
(B) is a direct result of inherited wealth and has no social purpose.
(C) serves as a system of motivation for filling important societal roles.
(D) primarily benefits the least powerful members of society.

272. A key assumption of the functionalist perspective on stratification described in the passage is that society operates as a:
(A) plutocracy.
(B) meritocracy.
(C) kleptocracy.
(D) gerontocracy.

273. How does the Weberian approach to stratification differ from the Marxist approach, according to the source?
(A) The Weberian approach denies the existence of economic class.
(B) The Weberian approach is solely focused on political power, unlike the Marxist focus on economics.
(C) The Weberian approach sees stratification as functional, whereas the Marxist approach

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sees it as dysfunctional.
(D) The Weberian approach introduces status and party as additional dimensions of stratification beyond just economic class.

274. A highly respected but poorly paid religious leader would represent a situation where, in Weberian terms:
(A) status is high, but class is low.
(B) class, status, and party are perfectly aligned.
(C) party is high, but status is low.
(D) class is high, but status and party are low.

275. Which statement best summarizes the core argument of the functionalist view as presented in the passage?
(A) All social positions should be rewarded equally to ensure fairness.
(B) Stratification is a source of conflict that will ultimately destroy society.
(C) Social inequality is an evolved mechanism that contributes to societal stability and efficiency.
(D) A person's social position is determined solely by their political influence.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of human behavior across the life span provides a comprehensive perspective on development from conception to death. This life span perspective acknowledges that development is lifelong, multidimensional, and influenced by a complex interplay of determinants. A fundamental distinction is often made between normal and abnormal behavior, where 'normal' behavior typically conforms to developmental milestones and societal expectations for a given age, while 'abnormal' behavior deviates significantly from these norms. The journey of development begins during the pre-natal period, a critical phase where the primary developmental task is the formation of the body's basic structures and organs. Hazards during this period are numerous and can have lasting effects; they include maternal malnutrition, infections, and exposure to teratogens. Following birth, the period of infancy (birth to the end of the second week) is characterized by adjustments to the extrauterine environment, with hazards such as birth trauma and anoxia. Babyhood (end of the second week to the end of the second year) is a time of rapid growth and the development of foundational motor skills, language, and the beginnings of socialization. Developmental tasks include learning to walk, talk, and control the elimination of body wastes. Hazards during babyhood often relate to accidents, illness, and potential developmental delays if key milestones are not met, underscoring the importance of both hereditary and environmental determinants in shaping early human development.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. The life span perspective on human development, as described in the passage, emphasizes that development is:
(A) a continuous process from conception to death.
(B) completed by the end of adolescence.
(C) solely determined by genetic factors.
(D) a process unaffected by societal expectations.

277. According to the text, the distinction between normal and abnormal behavior is primarily based on:
(A) an individual's personal preference and choices.
(B) the economic status of the individual's family.
(C) a person's ability to perform complex cognitive tasks.
(D) deviation from age-appropriate developmental and social norms.

278. Which of the following is identified in the passage as a key developmental task of the pre-natal period?
(A) Learning to communicate through language.
(B) The formation of basic organs and body structures.
(C) Adjusting to the environment outside the womb.
(D) Developing control over the elimination of body wastes.

279. Based on the passage, a significant hazard during the period of infancy is:
(A) maternal malnutrition.
(B) difficulty in learning to walk.

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(C) trauma experienced during the birth process.
(D) exposure to teratogens in the womb.

280. The developmental task of learning to walk and talk is characteristic of which developmental stage mentioned in the source?
(A) Pre-natal period
(B) Infancy
(C) Adulthood
(D) Babyhood

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Continuing the life span perspective, human development progresses through distinct stages, each with its own set of developmental tasks and potential hazards. Childhood is a crucial period for expanding social horizons and mastering fundamental skills required for formal schooling and broader societal participation. The primary tasks involve developing a sense of self, learning to get along with peers, and acquiring basic literacy and numeracy. Hazards during childhood can include learning disabilities, difficulties in social adjustment, and family instability. This is followed by puberty, a transitional period marked by significant physiological changes and the maturation of reproductive functions, which can be a hazard in itself if the adolescent is unprepared for the rapid bodily transformations. Adolescence then emerges as a critical stage for the formation of personal identity. The key developmental task is to establish a stable sense of self, separate from one's parents. Major hazards of this period include role confusion, peer pressure leading to risky behaviors, and conflicts with authority. Finally, adulthood is a long and varied stage, often subdivided into early, middle, and late phases. Developmental tasks in early adulthood typically revolve around establishing a career and forming intimate relationships. Middle adulthood involves consolidating one's career, raising a family, and adjusting to physical changes. Late adulthood is characterized by tasks such as adjusting to retirement, coping with declining health, and facing mortality. Hazards are specific to each phase, from career setbacks in early adulthood to chronic illness and loneliness in late adulthood.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, a central developmental task of adolescence is:
(A) forming a stable personal identity.
(B) mastering basic literacy and numeracy.
(C) adjusting to retirement and declining health.
(D) learning to walk and talk.

282. The passage identifies "role confusion" and "peer pressure" as significant hazards primarily associated with which developmental stage?
(A) Childhood
(B) Adolescence
(C) Puberty
(D) Late Adulthood

283. Which of the following best describes the stage of puberty as presented in the source?
(A) A period focused on career establishment.
(B) A transitional phase characterized by physiological maturation.
(C) A stage primarily defined by identity formation.
(D) A time for acquiring fundamental academic skills.

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284. A 50-year-old individual focused on guiding the next generation and consolidating their professional achievements is engaging in developmental tasks characteristic of:
(A) middle adulthood.
(B) early adulthood.
(C) late adulthood.
(D) adolescence.

285. The passage suggests that the hazards of childhood are often related to:
(A) coping with retirement and mortality.
(B) physiological changes of sexual maturation.
(C) learning difficulties and social adjustment problems.
(D) establishing a career and intimate partnerships.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Theories of personality offer distinct frameworks for understanding the enduring patterns of thought, feeling, and behavior that characterize an individual. The Psychoanalytic Theory of

Personality, originating with Sigmund Freud, places significant emphasis on the power of the unconscious mind. It posits that personality is shaped by dynamic conflicts between different parts of the psyche—the id, ego, and superego—and is heavily influenced by early childhood experiences and the progression through a series of psychosexual stages. Unresolved conflicts from these stages are believed to result in specific personality traits and neuroses in adulthood. In direct contrast, behavioral theories propose that personality is not a product of internal psychic conflict but is rather a collection of learned behaviors. This perspective argues that personality is acquired and shaped over time through processes of conditioning. This includes classical conditioning (learning by association) and operant conditioning (learning through reinforcement and punishment), as well as observational learning. Behavioral theorists focus on observable actions and the environmental stimuli that elicit them, largely dismissing internal mental states. Offering a "third force" in psychology, humanistic theories present a more optimistic view of human nature. This approach emphasizes the individual's innate capacity and drive for personal growth and self-actualization. It focuses on subjective experience, free will, and the pursuit of one's full potential as the primary determinants of personality, moving away from both the determinism of unconscious drives and environmental conditioning.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which theory of personality would most likely attribute an adult's extreme need for order and cleanliness to an unresolved conflict during an early childhood developmental stage?
(A) Behavioral theories
(B) Humanistic theories
(C) Social learning theory
(D) Psychoanalytic theory

287. A key difference between behavioral theories and psychoanalytic theory, as described in the passage, is that behavioral theories:
(A) emphasize unconscious drives and conflicts.
(B) highlight the individual's drive for self-actualization.
(C) focus on observable actions and environmental learning.
(D) are primarily concerned with psychosexual stages.

288. The concept of "self-actualization" as a primary determinant of personality is central to which theoretical perspective?
(A) Psychoanalytic theory
(B) Humanistic theories
(C) Behavioral theories
(D) Conditioning theories

289. A psychologist who believes that a person's shyness is a learned response that was rewarded in the past (e.g., by avoiding uncomfortable situations) is operating from which theoretical standpoint?
(A) Psychoanalytic
(B) Humanistic
(C) Psychosexual
(D) Behavioral

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290. According to the passage, humanistic theories are considered a "third force" because they provide an alternative to:
(A) the deterministic views of both unconscious drives and environmental conditioning.
(B) the focus on social structures and the focus on individual agency.
(C) the study of normal behavior and the study of abnormal behavior.
(D) the emphasis on childhood experiences and the emphasis on adult experiences.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social psychology investigates how the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of individuals are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of others. A key area within this field is social perception, which is the process through which we seek to know and understand other people, forming impressions and making inferences about them. Closely related is the study of attitudes—our evaluations of people, objects, and ideas. Attitude formation is a complex process influenced by direct experience, social learning from family and peers, and group affiliations. Social psychologists also focus on attitude change, exploring how persuasive communication can alter existing attitudes, and on attitude

measurement, developing techniques to quantify these internal states. Communication itself is a fundamental social process, defined as the transfer of meaning from one person to another, and it is crucial for all forms of social interaction. Beyond interpersonal dynamics, social psychology also examines theories of collective behavior. This refers to the actions of a relatively large number of people who are responding to a common stimulus in a spontaneous, unstructured, and sometimes emotional way. Unlike the behavior of formal organizations, collective behavior—such as in a crowd, riot, or panic—is often unpredictable and lacks clear-cut rules. Theories in this area attempt to explain the conditions under which such behavior emerges and spreads.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. The process of forming an impression of a new colleague based on their speech and body language is an example of:
(A) attitude measurement.
(B) collective behavior.
(C) social perception.
(D) communication theory.

292. According to the passage, attitude formation is influenced by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) a pre-determined genetic code.
(B) direct personal experience.
(C) learning from family and peers.
(D) membership in social groups.

293. Which of the following best describes "collective behavior" as defined in the source?
(A) The scheduled, rule-based activities of a corporate board meeting.
(B) An individual's private thoughts and feelings about a social issue.
(C) The process of changing someone's attitude through a planned speech.
(D) The spontaneous and unstructured actions of a large group of people.

294. A social psychologist designing a questionnaire to gauge public opinion on a new policy is engaged in:
(A) facilitating collective behavior.
(B) attitude measurement.
(C) analyzing social perception.
(D) creating attitude formation.

295. The passage distinguishes collective behavior from the behavior in formal organizations on the basis that collective behavior is:
(A) always predictable and rational.
(B) governed by clear and established rules.
(C) typically spontaneous and lacks a defined structure.
(D) engaged in by a small number of people.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of community is central to sociology and manifests in various forms. Rural communities are traditionally characterized by low population density, economies based on agriculture, and close-knit social relationships, often described by the term Gemeinschaft. In contrast, urban communities feature high population density, economic diversity, and a prevalence of more impersonal, formal relationships, or Gesellschaft. Tribal communities are typically distinguished by their basis in kinship, shared ancestry, a distinct indigenous culture, and often a strong connection to a specific territory, which may be geographically isolated. A more recent development is the emergence of virtual communities, which are social aggregations that emerge from the Internet when enough people carry on public discussions long enough, with sufficient human feeling, to form webs of personal relationships in cyberspace. Within all these community types, social stratification is evident. Certain vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the aged, and Dalits, often experience systemic disadvantages and marginalization. Their vulnerability stems from social, economic, and political structures that limit their access to resources and power. The hierarchies of caste and class are fundamental organizing principles of this stratification. Caste is a rigid, hereditary system of social hierarchy, while class is a more fluid system based primarily on economic position. Both systems profoundly shape the characteristics of communities and the life chances of individuals within them.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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296. Which type of community is described as being based on kinship, a distinct culture, and often geographical isolation?
(A) Rural community
(B) Urban community
(C) Virtual community
(D) Tribal community

297. The key distinction made in the passage between caste and class is that:
(A) caste is based on heredity, while class is based primarily on economic standing.
(B) class is hereditary and rigid, while caste is based on economic position.
(C) caste is a more fluid system, while class is a rigid, hereditary system.
(D) class is only found in urban communities, while caste is only found in rural ones.

298. According to the passage, the existence of virtual communities is dependent on:
(A) agricultural economies and kinship ties.
(B) internet technology and sustained public discussion.
(C) high population density and formal relationships.
(D) a shared geographical territory and ancestry.

299. The passage identifies women, children, the aged, and Dalits as vulnerable groups because they:
(A) choose to live in isolation from the rest of the community.
(B) face structural disadvantages that limit their access to resources and power.
(C) belong exclusively to virtual communities.
(D) have more economic power than other groups.

300. The description of urban communities having "impersonal, formal relationships" aligns with which sociological concept mentioned in the text?
(A) Gesellschaft
(B) Gemeinschaft
(C) Vulnerability
(D) Kinship

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The enduring patterns of social arrangements that shape and determine individual actions.
Social structure represents the organized framework of societal relationships and institutions that constitute a community. It provides a stable blueprint for social interactions, influencing how individuals relate to one another within various contexts. These established patterns include roles, statuses, and norms that regulate behavior and maintain order. By shaping individual actions, social structures ensure that society functions in a predictable and consistent manner over time.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Human development involves a continuous learning journey that persists from infancy through the final stages of life. This lifelong process enables individuals to acquire the cultural values, norms, and behaviors necessary for functioning within their environment. Additionally, it serves the vital purpose of equipping people with the skills and knowledge required to perform diverse social roles effectively, thereby maintaining the stability and continuity of society.

3. (C) Religion
Established social institutions are organized systems designed to address fundamental human needs and maintain societal stability over generations. Among these, spiritual belief systems play a crucial role by providing a shared framework of meaning, moral guidance, and community cohesion. These structures offer standardized patterns of behavior and values that unite individuals through common rituals and collective experiences, thereby serving as a pillar of the social fabric.

4. (D) Social Control
Societies utilize various regulatory mechanisms to ensure that members adhere to established expectations and standards of behavior. These methods encompass formal regulations such as legal statutes and informal strategies like social sanctions or peer pressure. By encouraging conformity and penalizing deviant actions, these processes maintain public order and stability. Such frameworks are essential for the smooth functioning of any community, preventing chaos through collective enforcement.

5. (C) The way each part of society functions together to contribute to the whole.
This theoretical perspective views society as a complex and integrated system where various components work in harmony to maintain stability. Every social institution and structure is analyzed based on the positive role it plays in the survival of the entire social body. Much like a living organism, the interdependent parts are seen as essential contributors to the equilibrium and overall health of the collective whole.

6. (B) Social groups are always formal and have written rules.
Social groups consist of two or more individuals who interact and share a common identity. While some groups operate under highly structured and codified regulations, many others are based on informal interactions and emotional bonds. Primary groups, such as families or close friends, typically rely on personal relationships rather than formal documentation. Therefore, the presence of written rules and strict formality is not a universal characteristic of all groups.

7. (D) Social Change
The evolution of human societies involves significant transformations in cultural norms, social organizations, and behavioral patterns over different periods. These shifts can occur gradually through technological advancements or rapidly through revolutionary movements. Such alterations impact the fundamental structures of a community, leading to new ways of living and interacting. Understanding these transitions is vital for analyzing how societies adapt to new challenges and continuously redefine their collective identity.

8. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Sociological perspectives offer diverse lenses for analyzing collective life. The functionalist view

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emphasizes solidarity through interdependence, while the conflict approach highlights power inequalities. Structuralism focuses on the underlying mental patterns that shape social systems, and postmodernism introduces skepticism toward overarching theories. Together, these frameworks provide a comprehensive understanding of social dynamics, ranging from the stability of institutions to the fragmentation of meanings in the modern era.

9. (C) Power, inequality, and social struggle.
This analytical framework focuses on the inherent tensions and competitions that exist between different social groups. It posits that society is characterized by an uneven distribution of resources, leading to ongoing struggles for dominance and control. Rather than viewing stability as the norm, it highlights how power imbalances drive social transformation. The theory emphasizes that social order is maintained through coercion by those holding authority.

10. (A) An emphasis on the importance of universal truths and grand narratives.
This contemporary perspective critiques the idea of objective reality and universal principles. Instead of seeking all-encompassing explanations, it emphasizes the importance of diversity, plurality, and the instability of linguistic meaning. It challenges traditional authority and the perceived certainty of scientific reasoning. By focusing on deconstruction and fragmentation, this approach highlights how knowledge is often partial and situated within specific historical and cultural contexts, rather than being absolute.

11. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The domestic unit serves as a foundational component of society by performing vital roles that ensure collective survival. It provides a structured environment for the birth and upbringing of children, ensuring that societal values are passed to new generations. Furthermore, it offers essential emotional stability and economic support to its members. Because these functions are indispensable for maintaining social order, the family is rightly classified as a major system.

12. (B) Marxist approach
This economic perspective argues that social hierarchy is primarily determined by the ownership of the means of production. It suggests that the ruling class establishes and maintains systems of inequality to safeguard its financial advantages and exploit the labor of others. In this view, stratification is not a functional necessity but rather a tool for class domination. Consequently, social structures are seen as mechanisms that preserve the interests of the elite.

13. (C) The universal, underlying structures that shape social phenomena.
This analytical method seeks to identify the deep-seated, often invisible patterns that govern human culture and social interaction. Rather than focusing on individual agency or surface-level events, it examines the universal frameworks that organize social life. Drawing inspiration from linguistics, it posits that social phenomena are products of underlying systems of signs and meanings. Understanding these persistent structures allows for a more comprehensive analysis of how societies are fundamentally organized and maintained.

14. (A) (a) and (b) only
From this theoretical viewpoint, social inequality is seen as an inevitable and beneficial feature of complex civilizations. It posits that by offering higher rewards for more demanding positions, society ensures that the most talented individuals are motivated to undergo the necessary training for critical roles. This system of ranking serves the functional purpose of maintaining social efficiency and stability. Thus, stratification is regarded as a practical method for organizing society and optimizing human resources.

15. (A) The dimensions of class, status, and party (power).
Unlike theories that focus solely on economic factors, this multidimensional framework incorporates three distinct elements of social ranking. It acknowledges that an individual's position is determined by their financial assets, the social prestige they receive from others, and their ability to influence political outcomes. By including class, status, and power, this approach provides a more nuanced understanding of

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how individuals are situated within a complex hierarchy, beyond just their relationship to production.

16. (B) Life chances
This sociological concept describes the varying opportunities individuals have to improve their quality of life and achieve their goals. It emphasizes that a person's social position directly influences their access to essential resources such as education, healthcare, and employment. These possibilities are shaped by economic standing, social prestige, and political influence. Consequently, the term highlights the uneven distribution of potential success and well-being among different groups within a stratified society, influencing their overall life trajectory.

17. (B) A lifelong process involving growth, maintenance, and regulation of potential loss.
This perspective views the growth of an individual as a continuous journey that spans from conception until the end of life. It recognizes that development is not limited to childhood but involves ongoing changes in biological, cognitive, and social domains. The process includes not only the gain of new skills and abilities but also the management of declines and the maintenance of existing potential. Therefore, maturation is seen as an adaptive and lifelong experience.

18. (A) (b), (a), (c)
The journey from conception to birth follows a specific sequence of biological stages. It begins with a brief initial phase focused on cell division and implantation in the uterine wall. This is followed by a critical period where the basic organs and bodily systems start to take shape. Finally, the longest phase occurs, during which the developing organism grows significantly in size and completes the maturation of its complex physiological structures before birth.

19. (D) Failure to develop a sense of basic trust.
During the earliest stage of human life, the primary psychological challenge involves establishing a consistent sense of security with caregivers. If a child's fundamental needs for nourishment and affection are not reliably met, they may develop a persistent feeling of insecurity regarding the world and the people in it. This failure to form a secure emotional foundation can negatively impact future social relationships and psychological health, making it a significant developmental risk for infants.

20. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Social standards play a decisive role in defining how behavior is perceived within a specific community. Actions that align with established cultural expectations and prevailing values are generally categorized as standard or typical. Conversely, behaviors that are statistically uncommon and deviate from these shared rules are often viewed as unusual, especially when they cause distress. Thus, the classification of behavior depends heavily on the context of the social environment and the norms that govern it.

21. (C) Babyhood
Object permanence is the cognitive realization that items continue to exist even when they are no longer visible or audible. This milestone typically occurs during the sensory-focused stage of early development. As children interact with their environment, they transition from perceiving only what is immediately present to holding mental representations of objects. Achieving this understanding is a fundamental part of intellectual growth, as it forms the basis for more complex thought and symbolic representation later in life.

22. (B) Developing a stable personal identity.
The period of transition into adulthood is characterized by significant physical and psychological changes. One of the most critical challenges during this time is the search for a consistent sense of self and personal values. Individuals strive to understand their unique qualities and how they fit into the broader social world. Successfully resolving this search allows for the formation of a stable identity, which is essential for making long-term commitments to careers and future personal relationships.

23. (D) The Ego
Within this psychological framework, one component of the mind serves as the rational mediator between internal drives and the external world. It operates by evaluating the requirements of the surrounding environment and delaying gratification until an appropriate moment. By balancing the demands of basic instincts with

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social standards, this part of the personality ensures that behavior remains realistic and socially acceptable. It uses logical thinking and problem-solving to navigate the complexities of life.

24. (A) The internalized ideal that provides the standards for moral judgment.
This aspect of the personality acts as the internal representative of societal and parental standards. It functions as a moral conscience, evaluating thoughts and actions based on learned ideals of right and wrong. By striving for perfection rather than mere pleasure or reality, it encourages individuals to behave in a socially virtuous manner. It often creates feelings of pride when standards are met or guilt when they are violated, thus guiding behavior toward moral goals.

25. (C) The environment and learning through conditioning.
These psychological perspectives focus on how external factors and experiences determine individual behavior. They suggest that personality is a collection of habits and patterns acquired through interaction with the surrounding world. By emphasizing the processes of association and reinforcement, these theories argue that actions are shaped by their outcomes. This approach prioritizes observable behaviors and the influence of the environment over internal mental states, viewing learning as the primary mechanism through which personality is developed.

26. (A) The potential for personal growth and self-actualization.
These psychological perspectives emphasize the inherent goodness of people and their drive toward self-improvement. They focus on conscious experiences and the individual's capacity to make choices that lead to personal fulfillment. Instead of looking at past traumas or environmental rewards, these theories highlight the importance of subjective feelings and the pursuit of one's full potential. The ultimate goal is to achieve a state of harmony where one's self-concept aligns with their experiences, fostering genuine happiness.

27. (D) Social Perception
The way individuals interpret and understand the people they encounter is a fundamental social process. This involves collecting and integrating information about others to form a coherent mental image or judgment. Factors such as physical appearance, verbal communication, and observed behaviors all contribute to this evaluative process. By making sense of social cues, people are able to predict the actions of others and navigate their interactions more effectively, which is essential for successful communication and building relationships.

28. (B) Affective, Behavioral, and Cognitive
Attitudes are complex evaluations that consist of three interconnected elements. The first involves the emotional reactions or feelings an individual has toward a particular subject. The second relates to the specific beliefs and knowledge a person holds about that subject. Finally, the third element encompasses the tendency or predisposition to act in a certain way based on those feelings and beliefs. Together, these components shape how a person perceives and responds to various objects and people.

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29. (A) (a) and (c) only
Contemporary metropolitan areas are defined by high concentrations of people from varied backgrounds. These environments typically foster social interactions that are more formal and specialized compared to smaller settlements. Because of the vast population and diverse roles, relationships often become less personal and more focused on specific functions. This social heterogeneity and density distinguish large cities from traditional agrarian settings, leading to unique cultural dynamics and complex social structures that prioritize efficiency and institutionalized interaction over traditional kinship bonds.

30. (D) Noise
Effective communication requires the clear transmission of information from a sender to a receiver. However, various factors can disrupt this process and distort the intended message. These interferences can be physical, such as loud sounds, or psychological, such as biases or lack of attention. Regardless of the form they take, these obstacles reduce the accuracy of the exchange and may lead to misunderstandings. Identifying and minimizing these disruptions is essential

for ensuring that the meaning is correctly understood.

31. (A) Virtual Community
Technological advancements have enabled the formation of social groups that do not rely on physical proximity. These digital networks are built around common goals or interests, allowing members to interact and support each other through various electronic platforms. Despite the lack of face-to-face contact, these groups can foster a strong sense of belonging and shared identity. Such communities demonstrate how shared information and communication technology can transcend geographical boundaries to create meaningful social connections based on specialized knowledge.

32. (B) Caste
In the context of social hierarchy, certain groups have historically faced systemic exclusion and marginalization. One specific term refers to individuals situated at the lowest level of a traditional and rigid stratification system. This position is determined by birth and is associated with historical practices of social and ritual exclusion. Understanding this concept is vital for analyzing issues of social justice and inequality, as it highlights how ancestral background can significantly impact an individual's access to resources and opportunities.

33. (B) Endogamy and hereditary status
A traditional and rigid system of social hierarchy is characterized by several distinct features. In such systems, a person's social standing is fixed at birth and remains unchanged throughout their life. There is a strong emphasis on marrying within one's own group, which ensures the continuity of the social structure. These groups are often separated by clear boundaries and traditional occupations. This lack of mobility and focus on hereditary status creates a deeply entrenched and stable social organization.

34. (A) Economic position and market situation
Social stratification in modern industrial societies is often based on different criteria than traditional systems. This form of ranking primarily focuses on an individual's financial standing and their role within the market. Unlike rigid hierarchies based on birth, this system allows for some degree of movement between levels based on personal achievement and economic success. It is characterized by more fluid boundaries and is closely linked to factors such as income, wealth, education, and occupational prestige.

35. (C) The political elite
Certain segments of the population are at a higher risk of experiencing social and economic challenges due to their specific characteristics or position in society. These groups often require special protection and support to ensure their rights and well-being. Factors such as gender, age, and lack of resources contribute to this state of disadvantage. Conversely, individuals who hold significant institutional power and authority are generally well-equipped to protect their own interests and do not face the same systemic risks.

36. (B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Social scientists study various forms of group behavior that occur outside of established institutional frameworks. These activities often emerge spontaneously in response to unusual events or shared emotions. While they involve groups of people acting together, such behaviors lack the formal structure, clear leadership, and predictable routines found in organized social life. Understanding these phenomena, such as crowds or social movements, requires analyzing how individuals influence each other in less structured settings, often leading to rapid social outcomes.

37. (C) A stereotype within attitude formation.
Human social perception often involves the use of cognitive shortcuts to process information about different groups. This can lead to the formation of oversimplified and rigid beliefs that attribute specific characteristics to all members of a particular category. Such generalizations frequently ignore individual differences and can result in biased attitudes. These mental shortcuts are often learned from the surrounding culture and can significantly influence how people interact with others, often reinforcing existing prejudices and hindering accurate and fair communication.

38. (B) Id
This component of the personality is present from birth and contains the most basic biological

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drives and instincts. It functions entirely on a subconscious level, seeking immediate satisfaction of all needs and desires without regard for social rules or consequences. Driven by the need for pleasure and the avoidance of pain, it provides the fundamental energy for all mental activity. Its demands are often irrational and primitive, requiring mediation by other parts of the mind to ensure survival.

39. (D) Puberty
The transition from the late stages of childhood into the beginning of adolescence is marked by significant biological transformations. During this period, the body undergoes rapid growth and begins the process of becoming capable of reproduction. These changes are triggered by hormonal shifts and have profound psychological and social effects on the individual. It is a critical developmental milestone that requires the person to adjust to a new physical self and prepares them for the diverse challenges of adult life.

40. (A) Astrological alignments
Human development is a complex process influenced by a wide variety of factors that interact over a person's life. These include the biological foundations provided by genetics, the psychological processes of the mind, and the broader socio-cultural environment. Scientific perspectives emphasize that these observable and measurable influences shape behavior and growth. Conversely, beliefs in the influence of celestial positions or movements lack empirical evidence and are not considered valid determinants of developmental outcomes in psychological or sociological research.

41. (C) A social role within a structure.
Within any social structure, individuals occupy specific positions that carry a set of expected behaviors and obligations. These expectations provide a script for how a person should act in a given situation based on their relationship to others. By following these guidelines, people are able to interact predictably and fulfill necessary social functions. These internalized patterns of behavior are essential for maintaining social order, as they allow society to organize itself into a coherent and functioning system.

42. (C) (a), (b), (c), (e)
Organized systems of social behavior are established to address the fundamental needs of a community. These structures, such as the family and spiritual organizations, are enduring and resistant to rapid change, providing a sense of stability across generations. While they serve essential functions, they are not always the result of a deliberate or formal design. Instead, they often evolve gradually over time through shared practice and tradition. Their persistence helps maintain social order and provides individuals with a framework for interaction.

43. (D) Functionalist
This sociological perspective compares society to a complex biological entity. It suggests that various social institutions function like organs in a body, each playing a specific role that contributes to the overall health and survival of the system. When all parts work together effectively, the society remains stable and in equilibrium. This viewpoint emphasizes the interdependence of social structures and the importance of shared values and norms in maintaining solidarity and preventing the collapse of the social order.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social transformation is viewed as a natural and continuous result of the power imbalances that exist between different segments of society. This perspective argues that because groups are constantly competing for limited resources and influence, tension is an inherent feature of social life. These ongoing struggles for dominance lead to shifts in the social structure as subordinate groups challenge existing authorities. Therefore, change is not considered a disruption of stability but rather an inevitable consequence of fundamental inequality.

45. (C) A group's ability to achieve goals and influence decisions, i.e., political power.
In this multidimensional view of social ranking, one element specifically relates to the capacity of individuals or groups to exert their will and influence societal decisions. This often involves participation in organized groups or political organizations aimed at achieving specific goals. Unlike economic class or social prestige, this component focuses on the exercise of authority

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and the ability to command resources to achieve desired outcomes. It highlights the importance of political power as a distinct factor in social stratification.

46. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Human growth involves navigating specific psychological challenges at different stages of life. The earliest period focuses on building a foundation of security with caregivers. During the transition to adulthood, the priority shifts to establishing a consistent sense of self. As individuals enter their prime years, the focus turns toward forming deep personal connections and later, toward contributing to the welfare of the next generation. Successfully meeting these challenges at each phase is essential for healthy emotional development and overall well-being.

47. (A) Teratogenic damage from maternal illness or drug use
The earliest stage of human development is a period of rapid growth and high vulnerability. During this time, the developing organism is sensitive to environmental influences that can cause significant harm. These risks include exposure to harmful substances, maternal health issues, or nutritional deficiencies, which can lead to permanent physical or cognitive damage. Protecting the developing fetus from these external threats is crucial, as the consequences of exposure can affect the individual's health and development for the rest of their life.

48. (B) Structuralism
This theoretical approach focuses on the underlying systems that give meaning to human culture and communication. It assumes that observable behaviors are products of deep, often unconscious rules and patterns. By analyzing language and other symbolic systems, researchers seek to uncover the universal structures that organize thought and social life. This method prioritizes the relationship between different elements within a system over the specific content of those elements, aiming to understand the foundational framework that shapes all social phenomena.

49. (B) Deterministic and mechanistic.
Critics of traditional psychological theories argue that they often view human behavior as being controlled by forces beyond the individual's choice. Some perspectives focus on the power of unconscious drives, while others emphasize the role of environmental rewards and punishments. Humanistic thinkers find these views too restrictive and cold, as they seem to treat people like machines or subjects of instinct. Instead, they advocate for a more optimistic view that highlights the individual's capacity for free will and personal growth.

50. (A) The beliefs, thoughts, and ideas one has about the attitude object.
Attitudes are composed of various elements that influence how an individual perceives the world. One key part involves the mental processes related to knowledge and belief. This includes the facts, ideas, and assumptions a person holds about a particular object or issue. These thoughts provide the logical basis for the attitude, helping the individual categorize information and form an opinion. While emotions and behaviors are also important, these mental evaluations are the intellectual foundation that shapes a person's overall perspective.

51. (C) Strong kinship bonds, common territory, and a shared culture and dialect.
Small-scale communities are often defined by a shared sense of identity and common ancestry. These groups typically inhabit a specific geographical area and maintain a unique cultural heritage, including their own language or dialect. Social organization is heavily based on kinship ties and collective traditions rather than formal institutions. This strong sense of solidarity and reliance on traditional practices creates a close-knit environment where members are deeply connected through shared history and a common way of life, distinct from modern societies.

52. (D) Anticipatory Socialization
Individuals often begin to adopt the values and behaviors of a social group they hope to join in the future. This process allows people to prepare themselves for upcoming transitions, such as starting a new career or entering a different social class. By practicing the expected roles and attitudes beforehand, the actual transition becomes smoother and more successful. This type of learning demonstrates how people actively shape their own social development by looking

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forward to and preparing for future changes in their lives.

53. (A) (d), (b), (a), (c)
The human life cycle follows a predictable sequence of stages, each with its own characteristics and milestones. It begins with a brief period following birth focused on basic survival, followed by a time of rapid growth and dependency. As the individual matures, they enter a long phase of significant learning and social development during the early school years. Finally, they reach maturity and take on the full responsibilities of independent life. This progression ensures the gradual acquisition of skills necessary for adult functioning.

54. (B) An oppressive, totalizing theory that claims to explain everything.
Contemporary critical theories often challenge the validity of all-encompassing explanations of history and society. Such comprehensive theories are viewed with suspicion because they claim to offer an absolute truth that applies to everyone. Critics argue that these narratives often marginalize diverse perspectives and serve to maintain existing power structures. Instead of accepting one single story, this approach emphasizes the importance of local, diverse, and fragmented knowledge. By rejecting these grand claims, it encourages a more pluralistic and skeptical understanding of the social world.

55. (D) The relationship to the means of production.
According to this economic theory, the fundamental basis for social hierarchy is the relationship people have to the resources needed for producing goods. Society is seen as being divided into two main groups: those who own these productive resources and those who must sell their labor to survive. This division creates a persistent conflict of interest, as the owners strive to maximize profit while the workers seek better conditions. Thus, the structure of society is primarily shaped by these economic power dynamics.

56. (D) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Modern perspectives on human development emphasize that growth is a flexible process that can be influenced by various experiences throughout life. This means that individuals have the capacity for change and adaptation at any age. Furthermore, development is not a simple upward path but involves both the acquisition of new abilities and the loss of others. By recognizing that maturation occurs in multiple directions and remains open to change, scientists can better understand the complex and lifelong nature of human behavior.

57. (C) Consequences (reinforcement or punishment)
This psychological theory suggests that behavior is primarily shaped by the results that follow an action. When a particular behavior is followed by a positive outcome, it is more likely to be repeated in the future. Conversely, if an action leads to an unpleasant result, the individual is less likely to perform it again. This process of learning through consequences allows individuals to adapt their behavior to the environment, showing how external rewards and punishments act as powerful tools in shaping human personality.

58. (C) (a), (b), and (c) only
Vulnerability in society is often linked to factors that limit an individual's ability to protect their own interests or access resources. For example, children are at risk because they depend on adults for survival, while the elderly may face challenges due to physical decline or isolation. Additionally, systemic biases like gender discrimination can place women in a disadvantaged position. Understanding these dynamics is essential for identifying which groups require additional support and policy interventions to ensure their safety and equal participation in the community.

59. (D) Social Psychology
The scientific study of how people interact with one another and the social world is a specialized field of research. It examines how individual thoughts and behaviors are shaped by the presence and actions of others, whether those people are actually there or just imagined. Key topics include how attitudes are formed, how we perceive others, and the ways in which groups influence individual decision-making. By combining psychological and sociological insights, this discipline provides a deep understanding of the complex relationship between individuals and society.

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60. (B) Interaction and a sense of shared identity.
A collection of people becomes a social group when its members interact regularly and feel a sense of belonging to each other. Unlike a simple gathering of strangers in the same place, a social group is defined by shared goals, values, and a common identity. This internal cohesion allows the group to function as a unit and provides its members with a framework for social life. The persistence of these interactions and the shared awareness of being a "we" are the defining features of groups.

61. (C) A student receiving a fine for parking in a no-parking zone on campus.
Societies use various methods to encourage people to follow established rules and laws. These can range from formal punishments, like legal fines, to informal reactions, like social disapproval. When an individual is penalized for violating a rule, such as a traffic regulation, it serves as a reminder of the community's expectations. This process helps maintain order and ensures that members of society behave in a predictable and acceptable way, thereby preventing chaos and protecting the well-being of the entire group.

62. (D) Social change occurs through the clash of opposing forces, leading to a new synthesis.
This aspect of social theory focuses on how the clash between opposing social forces leads to significant change. It suggests that every existing social order contains internal contradictions and conflicts. When these opposing interests collide, they eventually produce a new and different social situation that combines elements of both. This continuous process of conflict and resolution is seen as the primary driver of historical progress. By analyzing these struggles, researchers can understand how societies evolve and transform over long periods of time.

63. (A) Conflict/Dialectical
This critical perspective views social institutions like religion through the lens of power and inequality. It suggests that dominant groups use spiritual beliefs to justify their privileged position and to discourage the marginalized from challenging the status quo. By promising rewards in an afterlife, religion can act as a distraction from the harsh realities of economic exploitation and social injustice. Thus, rather than promoting genuine harmony, it is seen as a tool that helps maintain the existing hierarchy and prevents social change.

64. (B) Babyhood or Early Childhood
During early childhood, cognitive development involves reaching several important milestones. One significant challenge is learning that certain physical properties of an object, such as its volume or mass, do not change even if its appearance is altered. A child who has not yet mastered this concept might believe that the amount of liquid changes when it is poured into a different shaped glass. This stage of development is characterized by a focus on one feature of a situation while ignoring others that are equally important.

65. (B) Self-actualization
Within humanistic psychology, the ultimate goal of development is to reach a state where an individual has fully realized their unique talents and capabilities. This process involves the pursuit of personal growth, creativity, and self-fulfillment. It is seen as a natural drive that occurs once basic needs like safety and belonging are met. Achieving this state means living authentically and according to one's own values. It represents the highest level of human psychological health and the most complete expression of one's individual potential.

66. (A) To promote constant and radical social disruption.
Established social structures are designed to provide stability and meet the essential requirements of a community. They offer standardized ways of handling important tasks like raising children, governing, and providing spiritual guidance. By creating predictable patterns of behavior, these institutions help maintain order and foster a sense of belonging among members. Their main purpose is to support the continuity of society over time. Therefore, promoting constant and radical chaos would be contrary to their fundamental role in preserving the social fabric.

67. (C) A learned predisposition to respond with consistent favor or disfavor.
An attitude is a learned tendency to evaluate things in a specific way. This evaluation is relatively stable over time and influences how a person

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perceives and reacts to people, objects, or issues. It involves a combination of beliefs, emotional responses, and behaviors. Unlike temporary moods, attitudes are enduring predispositions that are formed through experience and social influence. They help individuals navigate their social world by providing a consistent framework for making judgments and deciding how to act in various situations.

68. (D) A high degree of social and occupational specialization.
Small-scale settlements are typically characterized by low population density and a close relationship with the natural environment. In these communities, most people are involved in similar types of work, usually related to agriculture. Social life is often informal, with residents knowing each other well and sharing common values. These areas lack the high degree of specialization and the complex, impersonal institutions found in large cities. This homogeneity and simplicity are the defining features that distinguish these traditional areas from modern urban centers.

69. (C) Social Structure
The ability to understand how individual experiences are shaped by larger social forces is a central skill in sociology. It allows people to see that many personal challenges, such as unemployment or poverty, are often linked to broad economic and social patterns rather than just individual choices. By recognizing these connections, one can better understand the organized framework of society and how its various parts influence human life. This perspective is essential for analyzing social problems and for developing effective solutions.

70. (B) A social construction shaped by language and discourse.
This contemporary perspective argues that there is no single, objective truth that exists independently of human interpretation. Instead, what we perceive as reality is constructed through the use of language and shared cultural stories. Different groups may have very different understandings of the world based on their unique perspectives and power dynamics. By focusing on how meaning is created and maintained through communication, this approach highlights the fluid and unstable nature of social life and the importance of recognizing diverse viewpoints.

71. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Most societies organize their members into a hierarchy based on various factors like wealth, prestige, and power. This system ensures that different categories of people have unequal access to resources and opportunities. While it is true that this ranking exists in all complex societies, the specific reasons for its existence and how it is maintained can vary. Some see it as a functional necessity, while others see it as a result of competition. Thus, the presence of inequality and the ranking system are related concepts.

72. (A) Understanding development requires insights from many fields, like biology, sociology, and medicine.
The study of how humans change over time is a complex field that benefits from the contribution of many different scientific areas. Because development involves biological changes, mental processes, and social interactions, no single discipline can provide a complete picture. Insights from biology, psychology, sociology, and even medicine are all necessary to understand the full experience of growth. This collaborative approach ensures that researchers consider all the diverse factors that influence a person's life, from their genetic makeup to the cultural environment.

73. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Different psychological and sociological perspectives focus on various aspects of human behavior and personality. Some emphasize the power of unconscious conflicts, while others look at how behavior is shaped by rewards and punishments in the environment. There are also views that highlight the individual's drive for self-improvement and growth. Additionally, the study of how people perceive others and form attitudes is a major area of focus. Together, these diverse theories provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex factors that influence who we are.

74. (A) Relatively spontaneous, unstructured, and unpredictable.
Group behaviors can be divided into two main types. One type follows established rules and is

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highly predictable, such as the behavior of people in a workplace or school. The other type is much more spontaneous and occurs when people react together to a shared event or emotion without a clear plan. This less structured behavior, seen in crowds or sudden trends, is often temporary and can be unpredictable. It shows how individuals can influence each other in ways that bypass traditional social norms.

75. (D) Social Class
Social hierarchy in many modern societies is fundamentally based on the distribution of economic resources. This system ranks groups according to their wealth, income, and ownership of property. Because these financial factors are so central to life, they significantly influence an individual's opportunities and lifestyle. Unlike systems based solely on birth, this form of stratification allows for some movement between levels based on economic success or failure. It is a key feature of industrial societies and a major focus of study for sociologists and economists.

76. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
A rigid and closed system of social stratification is characterized by positions that are determined at birth and remain fixed for life. In such a system, there is virtually no opportunity for individuals to move to a different level. This structure is often supported by traditional cultural and religious beliefs and is maintained through the practice of marrying only within one's own group. These features create a highly stable but very unequal social organization that is distinct from the more open systems found in industrial societies.

77. (C) Socialization
The process of learning to function as a member of a community involves more than just following rules. It also includes adopting the values and beliefs of that community as one's own. As people interact with others, they gradually internalize these social standards until they become a core part of their personality. This ensures that people behave in ways that are acceptable to the group, even when no one is watching. This lifelong learning process is essential for the stability and continuity of any human society.

78. (D) Functionalists see change as disruptive and stemming from dysfunction, while conflict theorists see it as inevitable and arising from inequality.
Different sociological perspectives offer varying views on how societies transform over time. One view sees society as a stable system that only changes when something stops working properly, viewing change as a way to restore balance. Another view sees society as being in a constant state of tension due to inequality, making change an inevitable and necessary result of the struggle between groups. While both agree that societies evolve, they disagree on whether the primary driver is the search for order or conflict over resources.

79. (A) Contributing to the next generation and society.
During the middle years of life, many individuals experience a psychological shift toward wanting to make a lasting contribution to the world. This often involves focusing on parenting, mentoring others, or being involved in community improvement. The goal is to feel that one's life has been meaningful and that they have helped prepare the next generation for the future. Failing to achieve this sense of productivity can lead to a feeling of being stuck or having no purpose, which can affect overall happiness.

80. (B) Psychoanalytic theory
Some personality assessments are based on the idea that individuals will reveal their hidden thoughts and feelings when presented with unclear or ambiguous images. By asking someone to describe what they see in a blot or a picture, researchers hope to gain insight into the unconscious parts of the mind. This approach is rooted in the belief that many of our motivations are hidden from our conscious awareness and can only be accessed through specialized techniques that bypass our normal mental defenses and social filters.

81. (B) A group of fans interacting on an online forum.
New forms of community have emerged that are not tied to any physical location. These groups are formed by people who share a common interest or passion and interact primarily through digital platforms. Despite being geographically separated, members can develop strong social bonds and a shared culture through their online

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interactions. These networks demonstrate how technology can create meaningful social connections that cross traditional boundaries, allowing people to find support and a sense of belonging in a globalized, highly interconnected world.

82. (A) Functionalist
This sociological perspective analyzes how the various parts of a society work together to maintain social order and stability. It looks at how institutions like the law, the family, and the school system each perform specific functions that contribute to the health of the entire social body. By focusing on interdependence and shared values, this approach aims to understand why societies stay together and how they manage to survive over time. It views social stability as the normal and desirable state.

83. (B) (a), (b), and (c) only
Sociological theories provide different ways to understand human collective life. Some focus on the importance of shared values and stability, while others highlight the role of power and competition between groups. There are also newer perspectives that question the possibility of having one single, objective explanation for all of society. However, some approaches that look for deep, hidden rules are less concerned with the personal meanings that individuals give to their own actions. Understanding these different viewpoints is essential for a complete analysis.

84. (D) Cultural norms and social context.
The way behavior is judged as being acceptable or unusual is not fixed and varies greatly between different societies. What is considered standard and healthy in one culture might be seen as strange or even wrong in another. These judgments are based on the shared values, traditions, and social expectations of each specific community. Therefore, the definition of what is normal is a social construction that can change over time as the community's beliefs and attitudes evolve, rather than being based on universal biological rules.

85. (C) Ego
Within the mind, a rational component serves to manage the demands of reality and protect the individual from psychological distress. When faced with anxiety or conflict, this part of the personality may use unconscious strategies to distort reality or hide painful thoughts. These mechanisms help the person cope with stress and maintain a positive self-image. By managing these internal tensions, this mental executive ensures that the individual can function effectively in the social world while keeping their most primitive impulses under control.

86. (B) The "empty nest" syndrome or midlife crisis.
Adulthood brings a unique set of challenges and risks that can impact psychological well-being. During the middle years, individuals may face a period of intense self-reflection and dissatisfaction, often triggered by a sense that their goals have not been met. Additionally, as children grow up and leave home, parents may experience a profound sense of loss and lack of purpose. Navigating these transitions successfully is crucial for maintaining a sense of identity and finding new ways to contribute to society and fulfill personal goals.

87. (D) Psychoanalysis
Researchers use various standardized tools to understand and quantify people's attitudes. These methods typically involve asking individuals to rate their level of agreement with different statements or to choose between different descriptive words. These techniques provide a reliable way to measure the strength and direction of people's feelings and beliefs about various topics. Conversely, methods that focus on exploring the deep, unconscious parts of the mind through long-term therapy are intended for treatment and personality analysis, rather than for the objective measurement of attitudes.

88. (A) Experiencing poverty, discrimination, and social exclusion.
Certain groups in society face a significantly higher risk of experiencing negative outcomes such as poverty and unfair treatment. This state of disadvantage is often the result of systemic barriers and historical patterns of exclusion that limit access to power and resources. These groups may include the elderly, children, and those marginalized due to their background or gender. Recognizing these risks is essential for developing social policies and interventions that

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aim to protect these individuals, promote justice, and ensure everyone has equal opportunity.

89. (C) A family
A primary social institution is formed by a group of people who are connected by biological ties, legal bonds, or adoption. This unit functions as a cooperative economic group and is the primary place where children are raised and taught the values of their culture. It provides its members with essential emotional support and a sense of identity. As a fundamental building block of society, this institution plays a crucial role in ensuring the survival of the community and the continuity of traditions.

90. (B) (b), (c), (a), (d)
This economic theory explains social hierarchy through a sequence of events. It begins with the private ownership of the tools and resources needed for production. This creates a fundamental division between owners and workers. Because these groups have conflicting interests, tensions and struggles are inevitable. Eventually, these conflicts are expected to lead to a major social transformation that results in a new type of society where resources are shared and the old class divisions no longer exist, ending the cycle of exploitation.

91. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Some psychological theories suggest that our personality is essentially a set of habits that we have learned over time. According to this view, our actions are shaped by the consequences that follow them. When we are rewarded for a certain behavior, we are likely to do it again, while being punished makes us less likely to repeat it. By consistently reacting to these rewards and punishments in our environment, we gradually develop the stable patterns of behavior and thought that we call our identity.

92. (B) Social psychology
The way individuals are affected by the thoughts and actions of others is a central theme in the study of human interaction. This includes understanding how people conform to group standards, how they are persuaded to change their beliefs, and how they behave when they are part of a crowd. By exploring these processes, researchers can understand the powerful influence that social situations have on individual behavior. This field provides valuable insights into why we act the way we do in the presence of others.

93. (C) Vulnerability can stem from factors like social isolation, economic insecurity, and declining health.
Aging is a process that can bring specific challenges that make individuals more dependent on others. These risks include the possibility of declining health, which can limit activity and independence. Additionally, older adults may face economic insecurity if they no longer have a steady income. Social isolation is another significant concern that can impact mental and physical well-being. These factors can combine to place the elderly in a disadvantaged position, highlighting the need for community support and specialized social services to ensure their well-being.

94. (D) A change through industrialization.
One of the most significant transformations in human history involved the shift from a world based on small-scale farming to one dominated by large-scale manufacturing. This transition brought about major changes in where people lived, how they worked, and how society was organized. It led to the growth of large cities and a much more complex system of jobs and social roles. This process completely reshaped the cultural and economic foundations of many nations, creating new social structures and ways of life.

95. (A) The social honor or prestige that a particular group is accorded by other members of a society.
Social ranking is not only based on wealth but also on the level of respect and admiration a person receives from others. This social honor is often linked to an individual's lifestyle, education, or occupation. People who share a similar level of prestige often form a group with its own unique culture and standards of behavior. This element of stratification highlights that how others perceive and value us is a crucial part of our social position, independent of our actual income or political power.

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96. (B) Learning gender roles and developing fundamental skills in reading and writing.
The years between infancy and adolescence are a time of significant learning and socialization. During this period, children are expected to acquire the fundamental skills needed for academic success, such as the ability to read and write. They also begin to understand and adopt the roles and behaviors that their culture expects of them based on their gender. These developmental achievements are essential for their future integration into society and provide the foundation for the more complex challenges they will face later.

97. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Sociological study involves understanding several key concepts that explain how societies function. These include the stable patterns of behavior that provide a framework for life and the lifelong process through which we learn our culture. Additionally, societies use various methods to ensure that members follow established rules and norms. Finally, the significant transformations that occur in social institutions and culture over time are a major area of focus. Together, these concepts provide a comprehensive toolkit for analyzing the complex nature of social life.

98. (A) A person's predisposition to act in a certain way toward an object.
Attitudes consist of different elements that shape our reactions to the world. One important part relates to our tendency or readiness to act in a certain way toward someone or something. This does not always mean we will act, but rather that we have a predisposition to do so. This behavioral inclination is shaped by our beliefs and our emotional feelings. Understanding this readiness to act is essential for predicting how people might behave in social situations and how they might respond to different events.

99. (C) Boundaries between classes are rigid and legally defined.
Systems of social hierarchy that are based on economic success are generally more flexible than those based on birth. In these systems, an individual's position is not legally fixed and can change based on their own efforts and achievements. This allows for movement between different social levels. While there are still clear differences in wealth and prestige, the boundaries between groups are not absolute or strictly defined by law. This openness is a hallmark of modern industrial societies and distinguishes them from traditional structures.

100. (D) Intimate, face-to-face interaction and cooperation.
Some social groups are defined by the deep, personal connections between their members. These groups are usually small and involve frequent, face-to-face interaction over a long period. Relationships within these groups are valued for their own sake and provide individuals with a strong sense of emotional support and belonging. Because they are the primary source of early socialization, these groups have a profound influence on the development of an individual's identity, values, and overall personality, and they remain important throughout life.

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101. (C) Structuralism
Some analytical methods focus on carefully examining texts and communication to reveal the hidden assumptions and contradictions they contain. By breaking down the components of a message, researchers can show how its meaning is not fixed but is constructed through the use of language and social conventions. This process aims to challenge the perceived authority of a text and to highlight the diverse and often conflicting perspectives it may hold. This approach is central to understanding how meaning and power are negotiated in culture.

102. (B) To ensure the most important roles are filled by the most qualified individuals.
From a practical perspective, social inequality is seen by some as a necessary way to ensure that a society functions effectively. By offering greater wealth and prestige to certain roles, the community encourages its most talented and capable members to undergo the difficult training needed to fill those positions. This system of rewards serves to motivate people to take on the most important and demanding jobs. Thus, stratification is regarded as a functional tool that helps organize human effort and maximize talent.

103. (D) Difficulty in adjusting to rapid physical and hormonal changes.
The transition to sexual maturity is a time of rapid and intense change that can create significant stress for an individual. These changes involve not only physical growth but also significant shifts in hormones and emotional experiences. Adjusting to these new physical sensations and the changing expectations of others can be difficult. If an individual struggles to cope with these transformations, it can impact their self-esteem and social relationships. Successfully navigating this period is a major developmental task requiring personal resilience and outside support.

104. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
These psychological perspectives focus on the positive aspects of human nature and the individual's capacity for self-direction. They emphasize the importance of free will and the ability of people to make conscious choices that lead to personal growth and fulfillment. A key idea is that everyone has a natural drive to reach their full potential. This approach contrasts with views that see human behavior as being determined by past experiences or biological instincts. Instead, it celebrates the uniqueness of the human spirit.

105. (C) Collective behavior
Sometimes, a group of people reacts to an event or a shared interest in a way that is not planned or organized. This type of behavior is often temporary and can be very emotional or even unpredictable. It occurs outside of the normal rules and routines of social institutions. Examples include the sudden spread of a new fashion trend or the intense reaction of a crowd to a piece of news. Understanding these spontaneous group actions is essential for analyzing how social change can happen quickly.

106. (A) The importance of kinship and lineage.
Small-scale communities are fundamentally organized around the relationships between family members and their ancestors. These ties provide the basis for social identity, economic cooperation, and political authority. In these groups, who you are related to is the most important factor in determining your role and responsibilities. This strong emphasis on family and lineage creates a deeply integrated and stable social structure that is very different from the more anonymous and specialized social organizations found in modern urban environments.

107. (D) Parents teach their child the difference between right and wrong.
The process through which individuals learn the values and norms of their society begins in the home. Parents play a crucial role by teaching their children basic concepts of right and wrong and helping them develop a sense of social responsibility. This early learning provides the foundation for the child's future behavior and interaction with others. By internalizing these social standards, the individual is able to function effectively within their community and contribute to the maintenance of social order and continuity.

108. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While social institutions often provide stability, they can also be powerful drivers of transformation. Religious beliefs and organizations, for example, can inspire people to work toward a better and more just society. By offering a vision of how the world should be, these movements can challenge existing authorities and motivate individuals to take action for social improvement. This shows that even institutions that are deeply rooted in tradition can play a dynamic role in reshaping the social structure and promoting change.

109. (C) Violation of social norms
From a sociological viewpoint, the most important factor in determining if a behavior is unusual is whether it follows the established rules of the community. Every society has a set of shared expectations for how people should act. When someone violates these standards in a way that is seen as wrong or harmful, their behavior is labeled as abnormal. This means that what is considered unusual can vary greatly between different cultures and time periods, depending on the specific norms and values currently in place.

110. (D) The skills, knowledge, and attitudes that individuals are expected to acquire at certain points in their lives.
At each stage of life, society expects individuals to have acquired certain knowledge, skills,

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and attitudes. These milestones are considered essential for personal growth and successful participation in community life. For example, children are expected to learn how to interact with others, while adults are expected to establish a career. Successfully achieving these goals at the appropriate time provides a sense of accomplishment and prepares the person for the next phase of development. These achievements help guide individuals through the life course.

111. (A) Behavioral
This psychological perspective focuses on how people's actions are shaped by the consequences that follow them. It suggests that personality is not something we are born with, but rather a set of learned patterns. If a certain behavior, like being outgoing, is consistently rewarded with praise or attention, the person is likely to continue behaving that way. By studying these patterns of reinforcement and punishment, researchers can understand how individuals develop their unique traits and tendencies in response to their environment.

112. (B) Social perception or attribution
When we see someone act, we often try to figure out why they did what they did. This process involves making a judgment about whether their behavior was caused by their personality or by the situation they were in. These interpretations are a fundamental part of how we understand others and decide how to react to them. By attributing causes to people's actions, we are able to make sense of the social world and build more predictable and stable relationships with others.

113. (A) (d), (b), (a), (c)
The process of growing from a child into an adult involves several distinct phases. Following the early years of development and learning, an individual enters a period of significant physical change. This is followed by a transitional time where the person is no longer a child but not yet fully an adult, often focusing on building an identity. Finally, the person reaches full maturity and takes on adult roles. This chronological sequence is a universal part of human development in all societies today.

114. (A) Social stratification and inequality
The existence of groups that face significant disadvantages highlights how some people have less access to resources and opportunities than others. This inequality is built into the way society is organized and is often based on factors like age, gender, or background. Recognizing these patterns of disadvantage is essential for understanding the social structure and for developing policies that promote fairness and inclusion. By addressing these systemic issues, a community can work toward reducing the vulnerability of its members and ensuring equal participation.

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115. (C) caste system; class system
Societies use different systems to organize people into social levels. In some, a person's position is determined at birth and cannot be changed, regardless of their own efforts. These closed systems offer very little opportunity for movement. In others, social standing is primarily based on what an individual achieves through their own work and talent. These more open systems allow people to move between levels based on their success. Understanding these different types of ranking is essential for analyzing how societies handle inequality.

116. (D) The societal framework that establishes limits and provides a template for behavior.
Every community has an organized framework that provides a blueprint for social interaction. This framework includes the established roles, relationships, and institutions that guide and limit human behavior. By creating predictable patterns of life, it allows society to function as a coherent whole. This structure is more than just the sum of individual actions; it is a persistent system that exists independently of any one person. Understanding this framework is essential for sociology, as it helps explain why people act as they do.

117. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Some theoretical perspectives focus on uncovering the deep and hidden patterns that organize human social and cultural life. These approaches suggest that what we see on the surface is actually determined by these underlying rules, much like how a language is governed by grammar. By analyzing these fundamental structures,

researchers can understand the universal laws that shape how humans think and interact. This method prioritizes the stable framework of society over the individual experiences or surface-level behaviors of people today.

118. (B) The family perpetuates social inequality by transmitting property and social standing from one generation to the next.
This critical perspective analyzes social institutions like the family by looking at how they contribute to inequality. It suggests that families play a key role in maintaining the existing social hierarchy by passing on wealth and social position from parents to children. This ensures that the children of the wealthy remain wealthy, while those born into poverty have fewer opportunities. By looking at these processes, researchers can understand how families help to preserve the interests of the dominant class and maintain inequality.

119. (D) Role Confusion
During the years of transition from childhood to adulthood, a major challenge is developing a consistent sense of who one is and what one values. This process involves exploring different roles and beliefs to find a personal identity. If an individual is unable to successfully navigate this search, they may experience a state of uncertainty and confusion about their place in the world. This lack of a stable self-image can make it difficult to make long-term commitments and can affect psychological health and relationships.

120. (A) A person quickly forming an impression of a stranger based on their clothes and accent.
When we meet someone for the first time, we often form an immediate opinion about them based on small cues like their clothing or the way they speak. This rapid judgment is a common way we make sense of others and decide how to interact with them. While these impressions are not always accurate, they are a fundamental part of our social experience. By interpreting these cues, we are able to navigate social situations more efficiently, even if our assessments are incomplete.

121. (C) A class system
Modern social hierarchies are often based on economic factors rather than birth. In these systems, an individual's position is not fixed and can change based on their own talent and hard work. Because social standing is achieved, people have the opportunity to move between different levels. The boundaries between these groups are not strictly defined by law or tradition, making the system more flexible. This openness is a key characteristic of many industrial societies and is a major factor in how they provide opportunities.

122. (A) Virtual Community
New forms of social interaction have emerged that are not tied to any physical location. These networks are formed by people who interact through digital media and are often united by a shared interest or hobby. Despite being physically separated, members can develop their own unique language, rules, and social hierarchies. These digital groups demonstrate how communication technology can create a sense of community that is independent of traditional geographical boundaries, allowing individuals to find support and identity in a globalized and interconnected world.

123. (D) The institutions that transmit the knowledge for participation.
The process through which individuals learn the knowledge and skills needed to participate in their society is facilitated by specific people and institutions. These groups, such as the family, schools, and the media, act as the primary sources of socialization. They transmit the values, norms, and cultural traditions that allow people to function effectively and contribute to social life. By providing the framework for human interaction, these agents ensure that the social order is maintained and that culture is passed down.

124. (B) Thesis → Antithesis → Synthesis
This perspective explains social change through a process involving opposing forces. It begins with an initial state or idea, which then faces a challenge from a different or opposing force. The resulting struggle eventually leads to the creation of a new and more complex situation that incorporates elements of both. This continuous cycle of conflict and resolution is seen as the primary engine of historical and social development. By analyzing this process,

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researchers can understand how societies evolve and how new structures are born.

125. (C) Culture
Social stratification is a complex phenomenon that can be analyzed from several different angles. Some models focus on economic standing, social honor, and political influence as the three main factors that determine an individual's position. These elements highlight different ways that power and resources are distributed in a community. While shared beliefs and traditions are important parts of social life, they are often considered to be separate from the specific mechanisms that organize people into a hierarchy of advantage and disadvantage.

126. (D) Infancy and Babyhood
The period from birth until about the second year of life is a time of rapid physical and mental growth. During these early years, an individual transitions from being completely dependent on others to developing basic motor and language skills. They also begin to explore their environment and form their first social and emotional bonds. This initial stage of the life cycle provides the foundation for all future development and is a critical time for establishing a sense of trust and security in the world.

127. (A) "Humans have an innate drive toward personal growth and self-fulfillment."
This psychological perspective emphasizes the positive and self-directed nature of human beings. It suggests that everyone has an innate desire to grow, learn, and fulfill their unique potential. Instead of focusing on problems or past traumas, this view highlights the importance of individual choice and the pursuit of a meaningful life. This optimistic approach celebrates the capacity of people to shape their own destiny and to find personal happiness and satisfaction through their own actions and decisions in the world.

128. (B) Audience
Trying to change someone's mind is a process that depends on several different factors. These include the characteristics of the person delivering the message and the quality of information. However, the final outcome also depends heavily on the individuals who are receiving the message. Their existing beliefs, personality, and level of interest will all influence how they interpret the information and whether they are willing to change their attitude. Understanding the characteristics of the listeners is therefore essential for effective communication.

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129. (B) The density of population and the nature of primary occupations.
The main differences between small-scale and large-scale communities are rooted in their size and the types of work that people do. In traditional areas, people often live in less crowded settings and focus on farming. In modern cities, the population is much denser and work is divided into many specialized roles. These physical and economic differences lead to very different types of social interaction, with cities being more impersonal and diverse, while smaller areas are characterized by closer kinship relationships.

130. (A) Rapid Social Change
Rapid transformations in society can lead to a state where old rules and values no longer seem to apply, but new ones have not yet been established. This condition of uncertainty and confusion can make it difficult for individuals to know how to behave and can lead to a sense of purposelessness. When the shared standards of a community break down, social order is weakened, and people may feel disconnected from each other. Understanding this process is essential for analyzing the impacts of change.

131. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different theoretical models provide various ways to explain why societies are organized into layers. Some focus on the ownership of productive resources, while others highlight the importance of prestige, political power, and religious concepts like purity. There are also views that see inequality as a practical necessity for motivating people to perform difficult roles. Each of these perspectives offers a unique insight into how different communities handle the distribution of wealth and opportunities, and how these hierarchies are maintained and justified.

132. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Human growth is a process that is deeply influenced by the time and place in which a person lives. Individuals are not isolated beings

or to interact effectively with others. Similarly, society would be unable to pass down its values and knowledge, leading to a breakdown of social order. This constant transmission of culture ensures that the community can survive and that its members can find a meaningful place within the collective social world.

193. (B) Justifying inequality while ignoring barriers to social mobility.
Some views on social inequality suggest that it is a practical way to ensure the most important jobs are filled by the most talented people. However, this idea has been criticized for ignoring the many barriers that prevent people from reaching their full potential. Critics argue that this view unfairly justifies a system where some have many more advantages than others from birth. By focusing only on motivation, this perspective may overlook the role of power and discrimination in maintaining social stratification.

194. (A) Insecure attachment
During the very first stage of life, it is crucial for an infant to build a strong emotional bond with their primary caregiver. This bond provides a sense of security that is essential for healthy development. If this connection is weak or inconsistent, the child may grow up feeling insecure and having difficulty trusting others. This lack of a secure foundation can have long-lasting effects on an individual's personality and their future relationships, making it one of the most significant developmental risks of early childhood.

195. (C) Behavioral theory
Some psychological perspectives focus almost entirely on observable actions and how they are shaped by rewards and punishments in the environment. These theories are less interested in exploring the internal thoughts, feelings, or choices of the individual. Instead, they view personality as a collection of learned patterns that can be changed by changing the external conditions. This approach prioritizes a scientific and objective analysis of behavior over more subjective concepts like self-fulfillment or free will, which are harder to measure directly.

196. (D) Cognitive dissonance
Sometimes we find ourselves holding beliefs or ideas that contradict each other, or our actions do not match our attitudes. This state of internal inconsistency can be very uncomfortable and often motivates us to change our thoughts or behaviors to restore a sense of harmony. For example, if someone believes in health but also has an unhealthy habit, they may feel pressured to change their habit or justify their behavior. Understanding this process is essential for analyzing how people change their attitudes and decisions.

197. (C) It is a universal characteristic of societies, but varies in its form.
The ranking of different social groups in a hierarchy is a universal feature of human communities, although the specific form it takes can vary greatly. Some societies are organized into rigid layers based on birth, while others have more flexible systems based on economic success. This inequality is built into the social structure and influences an individual's access to power, resources, and opportunities. Recognizing these patterns of stratification is essential for sociology, as it explains how societies are organized and how different categories interact.

198. (B) A shared geographical area or common interests, and social interaction.
A community is more than just a group of people living near each other. It is defined by the regular social interaction and the shared interests or goals that unite its members. This shared sense of identity allows people to work together and to support each other. Whether it is a small town or a group of people with a common hobby, the persistence of these social bonds and the awareness of belonging to a "we" are the defining features of a community.

199. (D) A micro-level analysis of social structure and interaction
Sociological analysis can focus on the small-scale patterns of interaction between individuals within a specific group, like a family. By looking at the different roles and statuses that people occupy, researchers can understand how power and influence are negotiated in everyday life. This micro-level approach examines how social structure is actually lived and experienced by

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Ensuring a healthy environment during this phase is crucial for the individual's entire life.

140. (B) Humanistic
This therapeutic approach focuses on helping individuals understand themselves better and achieve their full potential for growth and fulfillment. It emphasizes the importance of the person's own self-concept and their capacity to make positive choices for their own life. Instead of looking for hidden problems or focusing on environmental rewards, this method provides a supportive environment where the client can explore their feelings and values. The ultimate goal is to help the individual live more authentically and reach genuine happiness.

141. (C) Theories of Collective Behavior
The study of spontaneous and unstructured group actions covers a wide variety of social phenomena. These include the spread of unconfirmed information, the sudden popularity of a new trend, and the rapid onset of a shared fear or panic. Because these behaviors occur outside of normal social routines, they can be unpredictable and are often very emotional. Analyzing these events helps researchers understand how people can be influenced by others in large groups and how new ideas and behaviors can spread quickly.

142. (D) It has fluid boundaries and allows for mobility.
Modern systems of social ranking are characterized by boundaries that are not fixed and allow for movement between different levels. In these systems, an individual's position is primarily based on their own economic success and achievements, rather than on their birth or ancestry. This means that people have the opportunity to improve their social standing through their own work and talent. This flexibility is a key feature of industrial societies and distinguishes them from more rigid systems where status is fixed for life.

143. (A) The employees of a large corporation
Some social groups are formed to achieve specific goals rather than for personal connection. These groups are often large and interactions between members are impersonal and focused on a particular task. For example, people working in a large business may interact with many others, but these relationships are usually formal and limited to their professional roles. These groups provide a way for societies to organize large-scale activities and are a major part of social life in modern, complex industrial societies today.

144. (B) Social institutions like family and education
The continuity of a society depends on passing down its values, knowledge, and traditions from one generation to the next. This vital task is performed by key social institutions such as the family and schools. Through the process of socialization, these organizations ensure that new members learn the rules and behaviors needed to participate effectively. By providing a stable framework for social life, these institutions help maintain the social order and ensure that the community can survive even as members change.

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145. (B) The underlying binary oppositions found within the narrative's deep structure.
This analytical method looks for the deep and hidden patterns that organize human thought and culture. When examining stories or beliefs, it focuses on identifying the basic pairs of opposite ideas that give the narrative its structure. By showing how these internal relationships work, researchers can uncover the universal rules that govern how people make sense of their world. This approach prioritizes the underlying framework of the message over its surface-level details, aiming for a more scientific understanding of culture.

146. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Sociological theories provide different ways to analyze how people are ranked in a hierarchy. Some models focus on several distinct factors, including economic standing, social prestige, and political influence. Other more focused theories suggest that economic factors are the primary driver of all social inequality. Both of these viewpoints are widely used to understand how societies are organized and how different groups compete for power. Recognizing these different perspectives is essential for a comprehensive analysis of the complex nature of stratification.

147. (C) Adulthood - Lack of object permanence
At each stage of life, individuals face specific developmental challenges and risks. The early years are critical for building a foundation of trust,

a community. These views suggest that when a society limits the opportunities of certain groups, it loses the talent and potential contributions of many capable people. By keeping some individuals in a disadvantaged position, the social structure prevents them from fully participating and achieving their best. This approach challenges the idea that inequality is necessary or beneficial and instead highlights how it can be a source of injustice.

163. (C) Genital Stage
Some theories of development suggest that our psychological growth involves several phases, each with a different focus. The final phase, which begins as an individual enters their teenage years, is characterized by a mature focus on social and romantic relationships. During this time, the person learns to form healthy connections with others and to balance their own needs with the needs of their partners. Successfully reaching this stage is seen as a hallmark of adult emotional maturity and is essential for building fulfillment.

164. (D) Reference group
Individuals often evaluate themselves by comparing their own actions and beliefs to the standards of a particular group. This group might be one they belong to, or it might be one they admire and hope to join. By looking to this group for guidance, people form an idea of what is considered acceptable or desirable behavior. These groups serve as an important source of socialization and influence an individual's self-concept and overall personality, providing a mental template for their social life.

165. (C) The caste system and the concept of ritual impurity.
The disadvantaged position of certain groups in some traditional societies is rooted in historical systems of social exclusion. These hierarchies are based on ancient concepts of ritual purity that separate people into different levels at birth. This inherited status determines an individual's social standing and their access to opportunities, regardless of their own talent or effort. Understanding these long-standing patterns of marginalization is essential for addressing contemporary issues of social justice and for promoting greater equality and inclusion in these societies today.

166. (B) Secondary group
Some social groups are organized specifically to complete a task or achieve a particular objective. In these groups, relationships between members are often formal and impersonal, as the focus is on performance rather than personal connection. For example, a group of people working on a project or a professional association is defined by its common goal. These groups are a major part of life in modern societies, where people must work together in specialized roles to handle large-scale social activities.

167. (B) (b), (c), (a)
Some psychological models describe the mind as having three distinct components that develop at different times. The most basic and instinctual part is present at birth, followed by the development of a rational part that manages the demands of the real world. Finally, a moral component is formed as the child internalizes the values of their parents and society. The interaction between these three parts shapes an individual's personality and determines how they handle the internal and external conflicts they face in life.

168. (A) The Structuralism approach
This theoretical perspective looks for the underlying and persistent patterns that shape human social and cultural phenomena. It assumes that what we see on the surface is a product of these deep, hidden rules. By studying the relationships between different elements of a system, such as language or social myths, researchers aim to uncover the universal structures that organize human thought and action. This method prioritizes the stable framework of the system over the individual experiences or specific behaviors of the people today.

169. (C) Status
An individual's position in society is determined not just by their income, but also by the amount of respect and social honor they receive from others. This social standing is often linked to factors like education, family background, or the type of work they do. People with high social honor are often seen as models for others and may have a unique lifestyle that distinguishes them from different social groups. This highlights that social

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the development of the self and shows that our identity is a social product.

155. (D) The Postmodernist approach seeks to establish universal laws of social behavior.
Sociological perspectives offer different ways to analyze the social world. Some focus on stability and shared values, while others look at power struggles and inequality. There are also views that seek to uncover the deep, hidden rules that organize human culture. However, some contemporary approaches are very skeptical of the idea that we can find universal laws that explain all of human behavior. Instead, they emphasize the importance of diverse perspectives and the idea that knowledge is always partial and situated.

156. (B) That development is a lifelong, multidimensional, and contextual process.
Human development is a lifelong process that is influenced by many different factors. It involves changes in our bodies, our thoughts, and our social relationships, and it continues from the moment of birth until the very end of life. This perspective emphasizes that growth is not just for children but is a continuous journey of adaptation and change. It also recognizes that our development is shaped by the specific historical and cultural environment we live in, making each individual's life course unique.

157. (C) Carl Rogers (Humanistic)
This psychological perspective emphasizes the importance of providing total and non-judgmental acceptance to help individuals achieve their full potential. It suggests that when people feel truly valued and respected for who they are, they are more likely to be authentic and to grow in a positive way. This supportive environment is seen as essential for developing a healthy self-concept and for overcoming psychological challenges. This optimistic approach highlights the power of positive social relationships in fostering personal happiness and individual well-being.

158. (D) Non-verbal communication
Communication involves much more than just the words we speak. We also convey meaning through our physical actions, such as our gestures, the way we stand, and our facial expressions. These cues can provide important information about our emotions and our true intentions, sometimes even contradicting what we are saying out loud. Understanding these non-verbal signals is essential for effective social interaction and for building trust and rapport with others. Human communication is a complex process involving both verbal and physical elements.

159. (A) Caste system
Some rigid social systems require that individuals marry only within their own specific group. This practice is used to maintain the boundaries of the social structure and to ensure the continuity of traditional status and identity. By controlling who people can marry, the system prevents the mixing of different groups and keeps social positions fixed at birth. This practice is a key feature of traditional hierarchies based on hereditary status and is essential for preserving the stable and unequal organization of such societies.

160. (B) Establishing a career and forming intimate relationships
The transition to maturity involves several important milestones that prepare an individual for a productive life. During the early years of adulthood, the focus is often on starting a career and building stable, deep personal relationships. These tasks require the person to become more independent and to take on new responsibilities in both their personal and professional lives. Successfully achieving these goals provides a sense of accomplishment and establishes a foundation for future growth and for contributing to society.

161. (C) (a), (b), and (c) only
The unit formed by family members is a fundamental social institution found in all human cultures. Its primary role is to regulate reproduction and provide a stable environment for raising children and teaching them the values of their society. It also serves as the main source of emotional support and economic security for its members. While the specific structure of this unit can vary between different cultures, its basic functions remain essential for the survival of the community and the continuity of order.

162. (A) Conflict/Dialectical
Some critical perspectives analyze social inequality by looking at how it can be harmful to

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while adolescence is a time for forming a stable sense of identity. In adulthood, the focus shifts to maintaining productivity and emotional well-being. Some concepts, like the understanding that objects continue to exist even when hidden, are milestones of infancy and are not relevant to adult life. Understanding these stage-specific tasks is essential for supporting healthy human growth.

148. (D) Behavioral theories (specifically, social learning theory)
Some psychological perspectives suggest that we learn how to behave by watching and imitating the people around us. According to this view, we do not just react to rewards and punishments, but we also actively observe others to see what behaviors are successful and socially acceptable. This process of modeling allows us to acquire complex new skills and attitudes very quickly. By focusing on the role of social interaction in learning, this approach provides a deep understanding of how our environment shapes personality.

149. (C) The central route to persuasion.
Persuasion can happen in different ways depending on how a person processes information. One method involves using clear, logical arguments and providing factual evidence to convince someone. This approach requires the audience to pay close attention and to think carefully about the information they are receiving. When successful, it can lead to a long-lasting and stable change in attitude. This method is often used in situations where the topic is important and the listeners are motivated to understand the issues.

150. (B) An out-group
In social life, individuals often distinguish between the groups they belong to and those they do not. A person may feel a strong sense of loyalty to their own group, while viewing others with suspicion or even as competitors. This sense of opposition can be a powerful force in shaping social identity and intergroup relations. By comparing themselves to these other groups, people often reinforce their own sense of belonging and strengthen the bonds within their own community. This is a fundamental behavior.

151. (D) Child
In any society, some individuals are at a higher risk of being treated unfairly or being unable to protect their own interests. Children are a clear example of such a group because they are physically and emotionally immature and depend entirely on adults for their survival. This dependency makes them vulnerable to neglect and exploitation. Ensuring their safety and well-being is therefore a major responsibility for the family and the community, requiring special protections to guarantee their healthy growth and future participation.

152. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Transformations in social institutions and culture can be very disruptive because they often challenge established rules and power structures. When a society undergoes significant change, the old ways of doing things may no longer work, leading to tension and disagreement among different groups. This can result in social conflict as those who benefit from the existing order resist the changes. While such disruptions can be difficult, they are often a natural part of how societies adapt to new challenges and progress.

153. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different types of communities have unique characteristics based on their size and social organization. Some are defined by close-knit family ties and a shared traditional way of life, while others are large and diverse with more formal and specialized relationships. There are also new forms of community that exist in the digital world, where interaction is mediated by technology and based on common interests rather than a shared physical location. Understanding these different types of social groups is essential for analyzing human social life.

154. (A) Our perception of how others see us.
Our sense of who we are is not something we develop alone; it is deeply shaped by our interactions with others. This concept suggests that we use the reactions of people around us as a kind of mirror to see ourselves. By observing how others respond to us, we build a mental image of our own personality and social value. This process highlights the powerful role of social feedback in

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ranking is a complex process involving multiple distinct social factors.

170. (A) Non-contextual, isolated incidents
Human growth is influenced by several different types of events and patterns. Some of these are common to everyone of a certain age, while others are shared by people who live through a specific historical period. There are also unique events that happen to only a few individuals. However, the idea of development being influenced by isolated incidents that are not part of any larger context is generally rejected. Instead, they emphasize that all human development is deeply connected to the social environment.

171. (D) Ethnocentrism, a factor in attitude formation
Some people believe that their own culture or social group is naturally better than all others. This attitude can lead them to judge other groups based on their own standards and to view those who are different with suspicion or even contempt. This belief in the superiority of one's own group is a major factor in the formation of prejudice and can lead to conflict between different social groups. Challenging this bias is essential for building more inclusive societies that value cultural diversity.

172. (B) Humanistic - Carl Rogers
Different psychological perspectives are associated with specific theorists who pioneered new ways of understanding the human mind. Some focused on the power of the unconscious, while others looked at how our actions are shaped by the environment. There are also views that emphasize our innate drive for self-improvement and growth. These diverse theories provide a wide range of tools for analyzing personality and behavior. Recognizing the connection between these theories and the researchers who developed them is essential for a complete understanding.

173. (C) Urban
Large-scale metropolitan areas are characterized by a high degree of diversity and a focus on specialized roles. In these environments, social interactions are often impersonal and are based on the specific functions people perform, rather than on personal or family ties. This creates a sense of social distance between individuals who live in the same area. These features distinguish modern cities from traditional, smaller communities where everyone knows each other. The focus on formal interaction is a major part of life today.

174. (D) Social control
Every society uses various methods to ensure that its members follow the established rules and norms. These can range from official legal punishments, like imprisonment, to informal social reactions, like disapproval or gossip. By encouraging people to behave in predictable and acceptable ways, these mechanisms help maintain social order and prevent chaos. Understanding both the formal and informal ways that a community regulates behavior is essential for sociology, as it explains how societies manage to stay together and function effectively over long periods.

175. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Some contemporary perspectives are very critical of the idea that science can provide a single, objective truth about the world. They argue that all knowledge is shaped by the social and political power of the people who create it. This means that what we call "truth" is always partial and depends on our own perspective and history. By questioning the authority of traditional theories, this approach encourages a more diverse and skeptical understanding of the world, highlighting the importance of recognizing viewpoints.

176. (B) A class system
Modern systems of social ranking often combine factors like birth with individual accomplishment. In these systems, while some people may start with more advantages, there is still the opportunity for others to move between different social levels through their own work and talent. This means that an individual's social standing is not completely fixed for life. This more flexible structure allows for a degree of social mobility that is not possible in more rigid and traditional systems where social position is determined solely by ancestry.

177. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
At each stage of the life cycle, individuals face specific risks that can harm their development. The

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earliest period is sensitive to toxins, while infancy involves risks related to physical health and care. As children grow, they may face challenges in school or with their peers. Adolescence is often a time of uncertainty as individuals search for their identity and may experiment with dangerous behaviors. Recognizing these phase-specific hazards is essential for providing the appropriate support and protection to ensure healthy human growth and well-being.

178. (A) Strengthens the behavior it follows.
A key concept in some psychological theories is that behavior is shaped by its consequences. If an action is followed by something positive, the individual is more likely to repeat it in the future. This process of strengthening a behavior through rewards is an essential part of learning. It shows how our environment can influence our habits and personality over time. By using these positive outcomes, people can be encouraged to learn new skills and to adopt behaviors that are socially acceptable and beneficial.

179. (C) Communication
Communication is fundamentally defined as the process of transmitting information, ideas, or messages from a sender (source) to a receiver through a chosen channel. It involves encoding, sending, and decoding messages. Attitude and perception relate to psychological states, while socialization refers to learning societal norms, not message transmission.

180. (D) The occurrence of role exit.
Sometimes an individual must leave a social role that has been a major part of their life and self-image. This might happen when a person retires from a career or when a relationship ends. This process can be difficult, as it requires the individual to re-establish their identity in a new role. Navigating this transition involves letting go of the old role and learning the expectations and behaviors of the new one. Successfully making this change is essential for personal growth and social health.

181. (B) (b) and (d)
Certain groups in society are at a higher risk of being disadvantaged due to factors like systemic discrimination or their stage in life. Women, for example, may face barriers due to traditional social structures that favor men. Similarly, people who have historically been excluded based on their background often face ongoing challenges. Conversely, vulnerability is not a fixed or unchangeable state. Recognizing these systemic issues is essential for developing social policies that promote fairness, inclusion, and equal opportunity for all members of society.

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182. (B) A panic
Sometimes a large group of people reacts to a perceived threat with sudden and intense fear. This reaction can spread quickly and lead to chaotic behavior as people try to protect themselves from danger. These events can happen even if the threat is not real or is exaggerated. Understanding how these emotional reactions spread through a population helps researchers understand the dynamics of group behavior and how social order can be temporarily disrupted by shared emotions. This highlights the powerful influence of groups.

183. (D) A micro-level approach related to social psychology and perception
Some sociological studies focus on the small-scale interactions between individuals rather than on the large structures of society. This approach examines how people interpret their own actions and the actions of others to create a shared sense of reality. By looking at the meanings that individuals attach to their experiences, researchers can understand how social life is built from the bottom up. This micro-level perspective provides valuable insights into how personality, perception, and social interaction all combine to shape our everyday experiences.

184. (A) Family and Religion
Two of the most important and universal systems in any society are the family and religion. The family provides the basic environment for raising children and meeting emotional needs, while religion offers a shared framework of meaning and moral guidance. These two systems are fundamental for the survival of the community and for maintaining social order. By providing a stable structure for social life, they help integrate individuals into the collective group and ensure that culture and traditions are passed down through generations.

185. (C) Class consciousness
In some social theories, workers may initially not realize that their problems are caused by the economic system they live in. However, they may eventually gain a clear understanding of their social position and the interests they share with other members of their group. This shift in awareness is seen as a key step toward organized action for social change. By recognizing their shared situation, individuals can overcome their isolation and work together to challenge the existing power structure and create more justice.

186. (A) The opportunities individuals have to improve their quality of life.
An individual's social position directly influences the opportunities they have to achieve their goals and live a good life. These potential successes are shaped by factors like their income, their level of education, and the amount of respect they receive from others. Some people start with many advantages, while others face significant barriers. Recognizing these uneven opportunities is essential for understanding social inequality and for analyzing how a person's background can influence their overall life path and the choices available.

187. (D) Babyhood/Early Childhood
During the transition from infancy to childhood, one of the most important milestones is learning to control bodily functions and to be more independent. This achievement gives the individual a sense of mastery over themselves and their environment. Developing these basic skills is essential for building a healthy self-image and for preparing for the social challenges of school and wider life. Successfully navigating this period provides a foundation for the more complex tasks of autonomy and self-direction faced as the person matures.

188. (B) positive and optimistic
Some psychological theories offer a very positive view of human potential, emphasizing that everyone has an innate desire to grow and lead a meaningful life. Instead of looking for hidden problems or viewing behavior as a reaction to rewards, this approach highlights our capacity for creativity, free will, and personal fulfillment. This optimistic view encourages individuals to take charge of their own development and to find their own path to happiness. It stands in contrast to more deterministic views that see behavior as fixed.

189. (C) The peripheral route
Persuasion can sometimes happen through simple social cues rather than through logical arguments. For example, people may be influenced by how attractive or relatable a speaker seems, even if they are not providing much factual information. This method of changing attitudes is often effective when the audience is not paying close attention or when the topic is not considered very important. By focusing on surface-level qualities, this approach can lead to a quick change in opinion, highlighting the powerful role of perception.

190. (D) Social standing is based entirely on ascribed status at birth.
In modern systems of social hierarchy, a person's position is not permanently fixed by their birth. Instead, social standing is primarily based on what an individual achieves through their own economic success and talent. This means that movement between different social levels is possible and even expected. This openness is a fundamental characteristic of these systems and distinguishes them from more traditional social structures where an individual's status is permanently determined by their family background, allowing for no mobility or change.

191. (A) Social category
Sometimes people are grouped together because they share a common trait, such as being the same age or having the same job, even if they do not know or interact with each other. While these people are similar in one way, they do not form a real social group because they lack a shared identity and regular social interaction. Recognizing these categories is useful for social research and for understanding how different groups are treated in society, but it is distinct from groups.

192. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The lifelong process of learning our culture is essential for both the individual and the entire community. Without this learning, a person would not be able to develop a human personality

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but are shaped by the history, culture, and economic conditions of their society. This means that people born at different times or in different parts of the world will have very different developmental experiences. Recognizing this contextual nature of development is essential for understanding why people behave as they do and how societies and individuals adapt to new challenges.

133. (C) Anal
Some theories of personality suggest that early childhood experiences, especially those related to learning self-control, can have a lasting impact on an individual's traits. If a person had a particularly difficult time during this phase, they might develop a personality that is unusually focused on order, cleanliness, and rules. This shows how the way we handle early life challenges can shape our future behavior and attitudes. While these ideas are controversial, they highlight the importance of early development in the formation of stable personality characteristics.

134. (B) Feeling admiration or dislike for the candidate.
Our attitudes toward people or objects are often made up of several different parts. One important part involves the emotional reaction we have, such as feeling admiration, fear, or dislike. These feelings are often deep-seated and can be more powerful than our logical thoughts or beliefs. When we think about a public figure, for example, our emotional response can significantly influence how we perceive them and whether we support them, regardless of the specific facts or policy positions they might hold.

135. (A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
Small-scale communities are characterized by a strong sense of internal solidarity and a shared culture that is often distinct from the larger society. These groups typically inhabit a specific area and maintain their own language and traditions. Because they are often relatively isolated, they rely heavily on close kinship ties and collective practices for survival. These features create a unique and stable social structure that is deeply rooted in history and provides members with a strong sense of identity and belonging to their specific group.

136. (A) Imprisonment
Societies use various subtle methods to encourage people to follow social rules. These include the use of gossip, shame, and social disapproval, which can be very powerful in small, close-knit groups. These informal reactions help maintain social order without the need for official intervention. However, there are also more official methods used by the state to handle serious violations of the law. These official punishments involve established legal procedures and are a separate category from the social pressures used by community members.

137. (C) Post Modernism
This contemporary analytical method challenges the idea that many of our social categories, such as gender or what we call "standard" behavior, are natural or fixed. Instead, it suggests that these concepts are created through language and social practice. By carefully examining how these ideas are used, researchers can show how they often serve to maintain existing power structures and marginalize certain groups. This critical approach aims to reveal the hidden assumptions behind our everyday understandings of the social world and encourage diverse perspectives.

138. (A) Promote social cohesion and integration.
From a functionalist perspective, religion is seen as a key social institution that helps hold a community together. By providing a shared system of beliefs and rituals, it creates a strong sense of solidarity and purpose among its members. This common framework of meaning helps to integrate people into the social order and encourages them to follow shared norms and values. In this way, religion serves the vital function of promoting social cohesion and stability, ensuring that the community remains a unified whole.

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139. (D) Pre Natal period
The very first stage of the human life cycle begins at the moment of conception and lasts until birth. This is a period of incredibly rapid physical growth and development, as a single cell transforms into a complex biological organism. During these months, the basic foundations for all future health and behavior are established. Because the developing fetus is very sensitive to its environment, this is also a time of high risk.

people in their personal relationships. It provides a detailed view of how individuals create and maintain social order through their regular interactions and communication with others.

200. (A) Structuralism
Some theoretical perspectives focus on uncovering the deep and hidden patterns that organize human social and cultural phenomena. These approaches suggest that what we see on the surface is a product of these deep, hidden rules. By studying the relationships between different elements of a system, such as language or social myths, researchers aim to uncover the universal structures that organize human thought and action. This method prioritizes the stable framework of the system over the individual experiences or specific behaviors of people today.

201. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Sociological study involves understanding several key concepts that explain how societies function. These include the idea that social phenomena can be studied as objective facts, and the focus on the struggles between different social groups for power and resources. Newer perspectives challenge traditional explanations and focus on how meaning is constructed through language. There is also the study of how an individual's social position influences their overall life opportunities. Together, these concepts provide a comprehensive toolkit for analyzing human society today.

202. (A) Adjusting psychologically and socially to physical maturation.
The period of rapid physical and sexual growth that marks the beginning of adolescence brings significant psychological and social challenges. Individuals must learn to adjust to their new bodies and the changing expectations of their family and peers. This transition involves more than just biological changes; it also requires the person to integrate these changes into their sense of self and to navigate new types of social relationships. Successfully meeting these tasks is essential for healthy emotional development and for preparing for adulthood.

203. (D) Psychoanalytic
Some psychological techniques are based on the idea that many of our true thoughts and feelings are hidden from our conscious awareness. By encouraging a person to speak freely and to say whatever comes to mind without any filter, researchers hope to gain insight into these unconscious motivations. This method is used to uncover the deep-seated conflicts and desires that may be influencing an individual's behavior and personality. It shows that our mental life is much more complex than our conscious thoughts.

204. (B) The field of social psychology
The study of how people evaluate the social world and the individuals around them is a major area of research. This includes understanding how our beliefs and feelings about certain topics are formed and how they can be changed through persuasion or social influence. It also involves developing reliable ways to measure these attitudes. By exploring these processes, researchers gain valuable insights into how individuals navigate their social environment and how their internal evaluations of others shape their social interactions and participation.

205. (C) Religion
From a functionalist perspective, religion is seen as a key social institution that helps hold a community together. One fundamental way it does this is by separating the world into two distinct categories: things that are considered holy and extraordinary, and those that are part of everyday, ordinary life. By providing a shared system of rituals and beliefs around the holy, religion creates a strong sense of solidarity and purpose among its members, helping to integrate them and maintain social order.

206. (A) (a) and (b) only
Sociological theories provide different ways to understand the social world. Some focus on how society functions as a stable and orderly system where each part plays a role. Other perspectives highlight the role of power and inequality in creating tension and change. There are also views that seek to uncover the deep, hidden rules of human culture. Understanding these diverse viewpoints is essential for a complete analysis of social life, as each offers a unique insight into how societies are organized and transform.

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stratification is regarded as a functional tool that helps organize human effort and maximize the use of available talent.

222. (A) (c), (a), (d), (b)
The journey from birth to old age involves several important milestones that follow a typical sequence in modern societies. It begins with the development of early emotional bonds with caregivers, followed by the acquisition of fundamental skills in school. As individuals mature, they focus on establishing a stable career and taking on adult responsibilities. Finally, they reach a stage where they retire from formal work and focus on other areas of life. This predictable path ensures the gradual development of the individual and community.

223. (A) The fulfillment of one's unique potential as a human being.
This psychological perspective emphasizes that every person has an innate desire to grow and fulfill their unique potential. This process involves the pursuit of personal excellence, creativity, and self-direction. It is seen as the highest level of human development and can only be achieved once more basic needs like safety and belonging are met. Reaching this state means living authentically and according to one's own values, leading to a sense of genuine happiness and a life that is truly meaningful.

224. (B) How do people form first impressions of others?
Researchers who study how we understand and evaluate the people around us often ask questions about how we form initial opinions and how these impressions influence our behavior. This includes looking at the social cues we use, such as physical appearance or the way someone speaks. By exploring these processes, researchers gain valuable insights into how individuals navigate their social environment and how their internal evaluations of others shape their interactions and their participation in the community. This field is essential for social life.

225. (B) Urban
Large-scale metropolitan areas are characterized by a high degree of diversity and a focus on specialized roles. In these environments, social interactions are often impersonal and are based on the specific functions people perform, rather than on personal or family ties. This creates a sense of social distance between individuals who live in the same area. These features distinguish modern cities from traditional, smaller communities where everyone knows each other. The focus on formal and specialized interaction is a major part of life today.

226. (A) Continues throughout the entire life course.
The process of learning our culture and internalizing its values is not just for children but continues throughout our whole lives. At each new stage, from entering school to starting a career or retiring, we must learn new roles and behaviors. This constant learning allows us to adapt to change and to remain active and contributing members of our community. Recognizing that socialization is a lifelong journey is essential for understanding how individuals and societies maintain their continuity over long periods of time.

227. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social position is not only determined by wealth but also by the level of respect and social honor an individual receives from others. This social standing is often linked to factors like education, occupation, or family background. A person who is highly respected may have a higher social position than someone who is wealthier but lacks prestige. This highlights that social ranking is a complex process involving several different factors, including economic standing, social honor, and political influence, which all determine an individual's status.

228. (D) Geopolitical processes
Human growth is influenced by several key processes that interact throughout life. These include the biological changes in our bodies, the mental processes of our thoughts and learning, and the emotional and social changes in our relationships with others. While broader global events can sometimes have an impact, they are not usually considered to be among the primary and direct determinants of individual human development. Understanding the interaction between biological, cognitive, and social factors is essential for a complete picture of human growth.

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example of a fundamental shift in the social structure. This process changes how people work, where they live, and how they relate to each other. It leads to the growth of cities, the development of new social roles, and changes in the family and other social institutions. Understanding these large-scale changes is essential for analyzing how societies evolve and adapt to new challenges.

215. (B) Conflict/Dialectical
This critical perspective analyzes society by looking at the fundamental struggle between different economic groups for power and resources. It suggests that those who own the means of production have different interests than those who sell their labor. This conflict of interest is seen as the primary driver of social change and as the source of most social problems. By focusing on these power dynamics, researchers can understand how the economic system shapes social life and how inequality is maintained and challenged today.

216. (A) What is considered 'normal' in one social context or culture may be considered 'abnormal' in another.
The way behavior is judged as being acceptable or unusual is not absolute and varies greatly between different societies and social situations. What is considered standard and healthy in one culture might be seen as strange or even wrong in another. These judgments are based on the specific norms and values of each community. Therefore, the definition of what is normal is a social construction that can change over time as the community's beliefs and attitudes evolve, rather than being a universal rule.

217. (C) Executive manager that mediates between instinctual desires and social reality.
According to some psychological models, a rational component of the mind serves to manage the demands of reality and balance them with our inner drives and moral standards. This component operates on the basis of reason and evaluation, helping the individual to delay gratification and to find acceptable ways to satisfy their needs. By mediating between our instincts and the social world, this mental executive ensures that our behavior remains realistic and effective, allowing us to navigate the complexities of life.

218. (A) Social integration or cohesion
A strong sense of belonging and unity within a community is a vital social force. This internal cohesion allows people to work together, share common values, and support each other in achieving collective goals. When a society is well-integrated, its members feel a sense of loyalty and commitment to each other and to the social order. Understanding the factors that promote this unity is essential for sociology, as it explains how societies manage to stay together and function effectively even during times of rapid social change.

219. (D) Relative dependency and potential for exploitation.
Some people in society are at a higher risk of being disadvantaged because they must rely on others for their survival and well-being. This is often true for children and the elderly, who may be physically or economically less independent. This dependency can make them vulnerable to neglect or unfair treatment. Recognizing this risk is essential for developing social policies and community programs that aim to protect these individuals and ensure they receive the support and care they need to live a healthy life today.

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220. (C) (a), (b), (c), (d)
Social groups can be divided into two main types based on the nature of the relationships between their members. Some are small and involve deep personal connections and frequent interaction, like a family. Others are larger and are organized to achieve specific goals, with relationships being more formal and impersonal. Both types of groups are essential parts of social life and provide individuals with a framework for interaction and a sense of belonging. Understanding these groups is essential for analyzing how societies are maintained.

221. (C) Functionalist approach
From a functionalist perspective, social inequality is seen as a practical way to ensure that a society functions effectively. By offering greater wealth and prestige to certain positions, the community encourages its most talented and capable members to undergo the difficult training needed to fill those roles. This system of rewards serves to motivate people to take on the most important and demanding jobs. Thus,

251. (B) Social institutions are the building blocks that constitute the larger social structure.
Social structure represents the overall framework of patterned arrangements in society. Within this broader framework, social institutions serve as the essential components. These institutions, including family, education, and the economy, function as established patterns of relationships. Together, they form the comprehensive foundation upon which the larger social structure is organized and maintained over time.

252. (A) facilitate the learning of societal norms and values for social continuity.
Socialization acts as the primary mechanism through which individuals acquire the specific norms, values, and behaviors required for their roles within society. By internalizing these shared expectations, individuals ensure the stability and persistence of the social structure across generations. This process is vital for social reproduction and maintaining the functional integrity of established social systems.

253. (C) Social control mechanisms often act as a force of resistance against social change to maintain order.
Societies utilize social control to ensure individuals adhere to group norms and maintain stability. While social change involves the alteration of institutions and culture over time, social control mechanisms often function as counteractive forces. These mechanisms seek to preserve existing social arrangements and minimize disruptions, creating a dynamic tension between the pressure for change and stability.

254. (D) Formal social control
Formal social control involves official, codified mechanisms designed to regulate behavior and ensure conformity to societal laws. Governmental regulations and legal sanctions serve as primary examples of this type of control. Unlike informal methods like social disapproval, these structured measures are explicitly enforced by authorities to maintain order and address deviance within the framework of a society.

255. (C) a dynamic entity that both influences and is influenced by human action and change.
Social structure is not a static or rigid framework; instead, it is characterized by continuous evolution. While it determines the actions of individuals through established arrangements, it is also subject to transformation driven by technology, conflict, and social movements. This reciprocal relationship ensures that the structure remains responsive to human agency and the changing needs of society.

256. (B) Functionalist approach
The functionalist perspective views society as a complex system where various parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. From this viewpoint, social institutions like the educational system are analyzed based on their contribution to the overall consensus. By teaching shared values, education helps maintain the established social order and ensures that the system functions like a biological organism.

257. (D) Conflict/Dialectical approach
The conflict or dialectical approach interprets society as an arena of inequality and power struggles. This perspective focuses on how social patterns benefit dominant groups while disadvantaging others. Analyzing the tension between landlords and tenants reveals the inherent struggles over resources and control. Such dynamics are viewed as the primary drivers of social change and ongoing systemic societal transformation.

258. (A) Structuralism focuses on subconscious, underlying patterns rather than overt social functions or power struggles.
Structuralism shifts the analytical focus away from conscious human actions or societal functions toward deep, often unconscious structures. This approach investigates how systems like language and kinship govern human thought and behavior behind the scenes. Unlike functionalist or conflict theories that examine overt societal arrangements, structuralism prioritizes the foundational, underlying patterns that define and shape the broader social reality.

259. (C) rejects their claims to provide universal, all-encompassing explanations of society.
Post-modernism offers a radical critique of established grand theories by denying the existence of a single, objective social reality. It argues that universal explanations are insufficient for capturing the complexity of human life.

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229. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2
Some psychological models describe the personality as having three distinct components that operate on different principles. One part is driven by the need for immediate pleasure and the satisfaction of basic instincts. Another part mediates with the real world and seeks realistic ways to meet these needs. The third part acts as a moral conscience, guiding behavior toward idealistic and ethical standards. The ongoing interaction between these three parts shapes an individual's unique character and determines how they handle the challenges of social life.

230. (B) Crowd or mob, a form of collective behavior
Sometimes a large group of people gathers together and reacts to a shared interest or emotion in a way that is not planned. These temporary gatherings can be very emotionally charged and can lead to sudden and sometimes unpredictable behavior. These events, such as a crowd reacting to news or a sudden trend, occur outside of the normal rules and routines of social institutions. Understanding these spontaneous group actions is essential for analyzing how social change can happen quickly and unexpectedly in different populations.

231. (D) social structure
In every society, the way it is organized can create significant disadvantages for certain categories of people. These patterns of inequality are often built into the social structure and limit an individual's access to power, resources, and opportunities. Factors like age, gender, and background can all contribute to this vulnerability. Recognizing these systemic issues is essential for developing social policies that promote fairness and inclusion and ensure that all members of society have the support and opportunities they need to thrive.

232. (A) Economic resources and achievements.
In many modern societies, an individual's position in the social hierarchy is primarily determined by their economic resources and accomplishments. This means that factors like wealth, income, and education play a major role in determining social standing. Unlike more rigid systems based on birth, this structure allows for movement between different social levels through an individual's own talent and hard work. This openness is a fundamental characteristic of these systems and is a major factor in how they organize themselves and provide opportunities.

233. (C) An organized system of social behavior with a recognized purpose.
A social institution is more than just a specific organization or a physical building. It is an organized system of social behavior that is established to meet the fundamental needs of a community. These structures, such as the family, education, and religion, provide a stable framework for social life and ensure the continuity of society across generations. By providing predictable patterns of behavior and shared values, these institutions help maintain social order and provide individuals with a sense of identity and purpose.

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234. (A) Conflict/Dialectical approach
This critical perspective focuses on the internal contradictions and struggles for power that exist within any society. It suggests that these ongoing conflicts between different social groups are the primary driver of radical change and social progress. By analyzing how power is distributed and challenged, researchers can understand why societies transform and how new social structures are born. This approach challenges the idea that stability is the normal state of society and instead highlights the creative power of struggle in life.

235. (D) Provides a sound foundation for tackling the tasks of the next stage.
Successfully achieving the developmental goals expected at each stage of life provides a solid foundation for handling the challenges that will be faced in the next phase. Each milestone, from learning to trust as an infant to establishing a career as an adult, contributes to the individual's overall growth and well-being. Failing to achieve these goals can make it more difficult to navigate future stages. This process ensures that individuals gradually acquire the skills and maturity needed for a productive adult life.

236. (B) Behavioral
This psychological perspective suggests that human behavior is almost entirely shaped by the environment rather than by innate talent or personality. According to this view, individuals can be trained to behave in any way by using a system of rewards and punishments. This

approach prioritizes the role of learning and reinforcement in the development of traits and skills. By focusing on observable actions and the power of external influence, these theories provide a scientific way to analyze how personality is developed and changed.

237. (C) Social loafing
Social interaction can sometimes lead individuals to work less hard than they would if they were working alone. This reduction in effort often happens when people are part of a large group and feel that their individual contribution cannot be identified or evaluated. Understanding this phenomenon is essential for organizing effective teamwork and for improving the productivity of groups. It shows how the presence of others can influence individual motivation and behavior in ways that are not always beneficial to achieving a collective goal.

238. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Human communities can be divided into several different types based on their size and social organization. Some are small and are defined by close kinship ties and a shared traditional way of life. Others are much larger and are characterized by a focus on specialized roles and more formal and impersonal social relationships. Both types of communities are important and provide their members with a framework for interaction and a sense of identity. Understanding these different types of social groups is essential.

239. (A) Social Stratification
The ranking of different social groups into a hierarchy of advantage and disadvantage is a fundamental feature of most societies. This system determines how wealth, power, and prestige are distributed and influences an individual's overall life opportunities. Some groups have more access to resources than others, leading to persistent patterns of inequality. Recognizing these structures of stratification is essential for sociology, as it explains how societies are organized and how different categories of people interact and compete with each other for status.

240. (B) A focus on fragmentation, difference, and skepticism toward metanarratives.
This contemporary perspective is characterized by a deep skepticism toward all-encompassing explanations of history and society. It emphasizes the importance of diversity, plurality, and the instability of meaning. Instead of seeking universal truths, this approach focuses on how different perspectives are used to construct our understanding of reality. By highlighting fragmentation and deconstruction, this approach challenges the authority of traditional theories and encourages a more fluid and diverse understanding of the social world, recognizing that knowledge is partial.

241. (B) Middle Adulthood
The middle years of adulthood can be a time of intense self-reflection, as individuals evaluate their past accomplishments and future goals. This period sometimes brings a sense of dissatisfaction or uncertainty, leading the person to question their identity and choices. Navigating this transition successfully involves finding new ways to find meaning and purpose in life. This psychological challenge is a natural part of human development and provides an opportunity for personal growth and for finding a new direction for the final stages of the life course.

242. (B) (a), (b), and (c) only
Human personality is a complex subject that is analyzed from many different psychological and sociological angles. Some theories emphasize the power of unconscious motivations and early childhood experiences, while others focus on how our actions are shaped by learning and environmental influence. There are also views that highlight our innate drive for self-improvement and growth. These diverse perspectives provide a wide range of tools for understanding who we are and why we behave the way we do, throughout our life.

243. (C) Allows the sender to determine if the message was received and understood.
Effective communication is a two-way process that requires not just sending a message but also receiving a reaction from the audience. This response allows the sender to know if the message was received and if the meaning was correctly understood. Without this feedback, it is difficult to know if the communication was successful or if any misunderstandings occurred. This continuous loop of exchange is essential for building rapport, coordinating activities, and

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ensuring that information is shared accurately and effectively within any social group.

244. (D) The economy
Every society has an organized system for handling the production, distribution, and use of goods and services. This vital social institution ensures that the material needs of the community are met and provides a framework for economic activity and cooperation. It includes various roles and structures that organize work and determine how resources are shared. By providing a stable environment for economic life, this system plays a crucial role in maintaining social order and ensuring the survival and prosperity of the community.

245. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mechanisms to regulate behavior are an essential feature of all human communities. Without these systems of social control, it would be difficult to maintain order and to ensure that people can interact predictably and safely. By encouraging conformity to shared rules and standards, these methods help prevent chaos and protect the well-being of the entire collective group. Both formal legal punishments and informal social pressures are necessary to maintain social order and ensure that the community can function effectively.

246. (B) Social change is often controversial and has both positive and negative consequences.
Transformations in social institutions and culture are a natural and unavoidable part of social life. These changes can have both positive and negative effects and are often the source of tension and debate within a community. Social change happens at different rates in different societies and is often influenced by factors like technology, economic shifts, and social movements. Understanding the complex nature of change is essential for sociology, as it explains how societies evolve and how they adapt to new challenges and opportunities.

247. (D) Unidimensional model focusing on economic relations.
Some critical perspectives analyze social inequality by looking primarily at economic factors. They suggest that the division of society into different levels is fundamentally based on the ownership and control of the resources needed for production. This focus on economic relations provides a clear and powerful way to understand how power and wealth are distributed and how inequality is maintained. By looking at these processes, researchers can analyze the source of social conflict and potential for radical transformations in the social structure.

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248. (A) The Pre Natal, Infancy, and Babyhood periods
The most rapid and intense transformations in a person's physical and mental development happen during the very early years, starting before birth and continuing through the first stages of childhood. During this time, the body grows quickly, the brain develops complex new connections, and the individual acquires fundamental skills in language and motor control. These early experiences provide the foundation for all future growth and well-being. Ensuring a healthy and supportive environment during this critical period is essential for the individual's future life.

249. (C) High social mobility
Traditional systems of social hierarchy based on birth are characterized by very little opportunity for individuals to move between different levels. In such a system, social standing is fixed for life and is maintained through cultural traditions and the practice of marrying only within one's own group. This lack of mobility is a fundamental feature of these rigid systems and distinguishes them from more modern and open systems where social status can be achieved through economic success and talent, allowing for individual change and progress.

250. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
New forms of social interaction have emerged that are not tied to any shared physical location. These networks are formed by people who interact through digital media and are often united by a shared interest or hobby. Despite being physically separated, members can develop strong social bonds and a shared culture through their online interactions. These digital groups demonstrate how communication technology can create a sense of community that is independent of geographical boundaries, allowing individuals to find support in a globalized world.

207. (A) Non-normative
Human development is influenced by a wide variety of factors throughout life. Some events are common to everyone of a certain age, while others are shared by people who live through a specific historical period. However, there are also unusual and unpredictable events that happen to only a few individuals, such as a sudden change in fortune or a unique personal experience. These non-normative influences can have a profound impact on an individual's development, showing that the life course is not completely predictable.

208. (B) Ignoring cognitive, emotional, and biological factors.
Some psychological theories have been criticized for focusing too much on observable actions and the role of environmental rewards, while ignoring the complex mental and biological factors that also shape personality. Critics argue that these views treat people like passive subjects who simply react to their surroundings. By overlooking the influence of thoughts, emotions, and genetic foundations, these theories may offer a limited understanding of human behavior. A more complete view would recognize the interaction between inner and outer worlds.

209. (B) Channel
Effective communication involves the clear transmission of information through a particular medium. This could be anything from spoken words and physical gestures to digital text or video. The choice of medium can significantly influence how the message is received and interpreted. For example, a face-to-face conversation provides more social cues than a simple text message. Understanding the role of the medium is essential for successful communication, as it ensures that meaning is correctly delivered to the audience and any disruptions are minimized.

210. (A) The social, psychological, and biological aspects of aging.
As the population of older adults grows, it becomes increasingly important to study the physical, mental, and social changes that happen as people age. This field of research looks at how aging affects health, personality, and participation in the community. It also explores the specific challenges faced by the elderly, such as social isolation or economic insecurity. By understanding these processes, society can develop better policies and services to support the well-being and dignity of older people and ensure their continued inclusion.

211. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Societies use different systems to organize people into social levels. Some systems allow for a great deal of movement between levels, as a person's position is primarily based on their own economic success and talent. In contrast, other more rigid systems fix a person's social standing at birth based on their family and ancestry, offering almost no opportunity for change. Understanding the difference between these open and closed systems is essential for analyzing how different communities handle issues of inequality and social opportunity.

212. (D) An employee receiving a written warning for being late.
Every society uses various methods to ensure that its members follow established rules. Some of these are official and involve established procedures and legal consequences, such as receiving a written warning or a fine. These formal methods are a major part of how organizations and the state maintain order and regulate behavior. They provide clear consequences for breaking the rules and help ensure that everyone behaves in a predictable and acceptable way, protecting the interests of the entire collective group.

213. (C) Tribal community or ethnic group
Some social groups are defined by a shared sense of identity that is rooted in a common culture, language, and ancestry. These groups often have a long history and a unique way of life that distinguishes them from others. This sense of belonging is a powerful force that unites members and provides them with a framework for social life and personal identity. Recognizing these distinct cultural and ethnic groups is essential for understanding the diversity of human societies and for promoting mutual respect and inclusion.

214. (B) Instance of Social Change
The transformation from a traditional society based on small-scale farming to a modern one dominated by large-scale industry is a major

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Instead, it emphasizes that social realities are constructed through language and discourse, leading to multiple, often competing perspectives rather than one definitive truth about society.

260. (A) The post-modernist approach
The post-modernist perspective characterizes society through fragmentation and plurality, moving away from unified social theories. It highlights how discourse and language possess the power to construct diverse social realities. By questioning established truths and deconstructing narrative assumptions, this approach focuses on the diverse and often conflicting ways in which individuals and groups experience and interpret their social worlds.

261. (D) are fundamental in organizing social life and passing on cultural norms.
Social systems like the family and religion are considered foundational because they provide the framework for essential social functions. The family manages reproduction and early socialization, while religion offers a shared belief system and moral code. Together, they facilitate the transmission of cultural values and ensure social cohesion, making them pivotal in the organization and continuity of society.

262. (B) a system of ranking individuals and groups in a societal hierarchy.
Social stratification refers to the systematic process of organizing individuals and groups into distinct layers or strata. This hierarchical arrangement is typically based on factors such as wealth, power, and social prestige. It creates a structured inequality within a society, where different groups have varying levels of access to resources and opportunities based on their specific position in the hierarchy.

263. (C) The Weberian approach adds social prestige and political power to the economic focus of the Marxist approach.
While the Marxist approach focuses primarily on economic class conflict, the Weberian perspective provides a broader, multidimensional view of social hierarchy. It incorporates status, which represents social honor or prestige, and party, which represents political power, alongside economic class. This framework allows for a more nuanced analysis of inequality, showing that social standing is influenced by multiple intersecting social factors.

264. (D) Functionalist approach
The functionalist perspective on stratification argues that social inequality is a necessary and beneficial feature of society. It suggests that unequal rewards, such as higher wealth and prestige, are essential to motivate the most talented individuals to undergo the training required for critical roles. This system ensures that vital positions are filled by competent persons, contributing to societal efficiency.

265. (A) can be a source of social cohesion as well as a basis for social inequality.
Major social systems such as family and religion exhibit a dual nature by performing both integrative and divisive roles. While they promote social cohesion through shared values and emotional support, they are also deeply connected to social stratification. These systems often reflect and reinforce hierarchical arrangements based on wealth and power, contributing to the persistent reality of social inequality.

266. (B) An individual's relationship to the means of production.
In the Marxist framework, the division of society into classes is fundamentally rooted in the economic structure. Specifically, an individual's class position is determined by their ownership or lack of ownership of the means of production. This includes resources like land, factories, and tools. This economic relationship creates the primary divide between those who control production and those who labor.

267. (B) exploitative and conflict-ridden.
According to the Marxist perspective, the relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is inherently characterized by exploitation. The capitalist class appropriates the surplus value created by the workers' labor, leading to a fundamental conflict of interest. This economic disparity serves as the basis for class struggle, which Marx identified as the primary engine driving historical change and social transformation.

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268. (A) It functions to maintain and justify the power of the ruling class.
The Marxist concept of the superstructure includes social institutions like the state, law, and religion. These elements operate to legitimize the economic dominance of the bourgeoisie by reinforcing their interests and maintaining the status quo. By providing a framework of rules and beliefs that justify current arrangements, the superstructure ensures that the existing class-based economic system continues to function smoothly.

269. (C) proletariat's collective realization of their shared exploitation.
Class consciousness refers to the vital moment when the working class becomes aware of their common social and economic position. This collective awareness involves recognizing their shared exploitation under the capitalist system. Marx argued that this realization is a crucial step for the proletariat to organize and eventually initiate a revolution, aiming to overthrow the bourgeoisie and establish a classless society.

270. (D) protect the property rights and economic interests of the capitalist class.
A Marxist analysis views the legal system as part of the superstructure that serves the economic base. Consequently, laws are seen as tools designed primarily to safeguard the property and interests of the bourgeoisie. Rather than providing neutral justice, the legal framework is interpreted as a mechanism for maintaining the capitalist class's dominance and ensuring the continued exploitation of the proletariat.

271. (C) serves as a system of motivation for filling important societal roles.
The functionalist view justifies social stratification by presenting it as an evolved mechanism for societal efficiency. It argues that by offering greater rewards such as income and prestige, society motivates talented individuals to pursue demanding careers that require extensive training. This differential reward system ensures that the most critical positions are filled by the most qualified persons, benefiting society as whole.

272. (B) meritocracy.
A fundamental assumption of the functionalist perspective is that society functions as a meritocracy. In this system, rewards and social positions are distributed based on an individual's ability, talent, and effort. This ensures that those who possess the highest skills and are willing to undergo rigorous training achieve the most important roles, thereby maximizing the overall performance and stability.

273. (D) The Weberian approach introduces status and party as additional dimensions of stratification beyond just economic class.
The Weberian approach moves beyond the single-dimension economic focus of Marxism by incorporating multiple factors into the analysis of social stratification. It recognizes that an individual's position is shaped not only by their economic class but also by their social status and political party. This multidimensional perspective allows for a more complex understanding of how prestige and power influence social inequality.

274. (A) status is high, but class is low.
According to the Weberian framework, the dimensions of class, status, and party are not always perfectly aligned. A religious leader who is highly respected but receives a low salary exemplifies a discrepancy between these factors. While their social honor and prestige are elevated, their economic position in the market is relatively low, illustrating the complex and multidimensional nature of social stratification.

275. (C) Social inequality is an evolved mechanism that contributes to societal stability and efficiency.
The functionalist perspective concludes that social stratification is a necessary and functional aspect of organized society. By creating a hierarchy of rewards, societies ensure that essential roles are filled by the most capable members. This system is seen as an unconsciously evolved device that maintains stability and promotes overall efficiency, rather than being a source of dysfunction or purely exploitative conflict.

276. (A) a continuous process from conception to death.
The life span perspective emphasizes that human development is a lifelong journey that begins at conception and continues through all stages of

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life until death. It recognizes that growth and change occur across multiple dimensions and are influenced by a variety of interacting factors. This view rejects the idea that development is confined to childhood, acknowledging its persistence throughout the entire lifespan.

277. (D) deviation from age-appropriate developmental and social norms.
The distinction between normal and abnormal behavior is fundamentally based on social and developmental benchmarks. Normal behavior is defined by its conformity to the milestones and expectations set by society for a specific age group. Conversely, behavior is categorized as abnormal when it deviates significantly from these established norms, indicating potential issues in the individual's progression through their developmental stages.

278. (B) The formation of basic organs and body structures.
During the pre-natal period, the primary developmental focus is on the biological creation of the human being. This critical phase involves the rapid formation of the body's foundational structures and essential internal organs. Ensuring the healthy development of these basic systems is the central task of this period, making it highly susceptible to hazards like maternal malnutrition or exposure to teratogens.

279. (C) trauma experienced during the birth process.
The period of infancy, which covers the first two weeks after birth, is primarily defined by the infant's adjustment to a new environment outside the womb. During this vulnerable transition, significant hazards can arise from the birth process itself. These include physical trauma and anoxia, both of which can have lasting developmental impacts if they occur during this critical adjustment phase.

280. (D) Babyhood
Babyhood is a stage characterized by rapid physical growth and the acquisition of foundational skills. During this time, which lasts from the end of the second week to the second year, children begin to master essential developmental tasks. These include learning to walk and communicate through language. These milestones are critical for future socialization and for interacting effectively with their environment.

281. (A) forming a stable personal identity.
Adolescence is a critical stage in the life span focused on the transition from childhood to adulthood. The primary developmental task during this period is the formation of a stable and independent personal identity. Individuals work to establish a sense of self that is separate from their parents, which is essential for their future social roles and long-term psychological well-being.

282. (B) Adolescence
Adolescence involves navigating complex social and personal changes, making it susceptible to specific hazards. Role confusion occurs when an individual struggles to establish a clear identity. Additionally, the increased influence of friends can lead to peer pressure, which may result in risky behaviors or conflicts with authority. These challenges are central to this stage of development as individuals seek autonomy.

283. (B) A transitional phase characterized by physiological maturation.
Puberty is defined as a transitional period marked by significant biological and physiological changes. Its primary focus is the maturation of reproductive functions and rapid bodily transformations. This stage serves as a bridge between childhood and adolescence. If an individual is unprepared for these sudden physical developments, the transition can become a developmental hazard, impacting their self-image and overall social adjustment.

284. (A) middle adulthood.
Middle adulthood is a stage of life where individuals often focus on consolidating their professional achievements and guiding the next generation. Developmental tasks during this phase involve balancing career growth with family responsibilities and adjusting to physical changes. By providing support to others and securing their own professional legacy, individuals in this stage demonstrate the characteristic goals of this developmental period.

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among members.
d. Members interact and communicate with each other over time.
e. The group has a structure with roles and norms.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) b, c, d, and e only
(C) a and e only
(D) All of the above

15. Which of the following is considered a function of social group work?
(A) To enhance the social functioning of individuals through purposeful group experiences.
(B) To provide financial aid to all group members.
(C) To teach academic subjects in a group setting.
(D) To force individuals into conforming to a single group norm.

16. Which term describes the network of roles, statuses, and norms that emerge in a group over time?
(A) Group Climate
(B) Group Structure
(C) Group Process
(D) Group Dynamics

17. A group formed to help members cope with the loss of a loved one would be best classified as a:
(A) Task Group
(B) Therapeutic Group
(C) Educational Group
(D) Recreational Group

18. Issues of identity, diversity, and marginalization are critical in group work because they:
(A) Affect members' participation, sense of safety, and the overall group dynamics.
(B) Are irrelevant to the group's main task and should be ignored.
(C) Can be completely resolved in the first group session.
(D) Only matter in groups composed of religious minorities.

19. Which of the following is NOT a principle of social group work?
(A) Planned group formation
(B) Specific objectives
(C) Worker-dominated decision making
(D) Purposeful worker-group relationship

20. Arrange the typical stages of group development in the correct chronological order.
a. Storming
b. Forming
c. Performing
d. Norming
e. Adjourning

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) a, b, c, d, e
(B) b, a, d, c, e
(C) b, d, a, c, e
(D) e, d, c, b, a

21. What is a key determinant of group dynamics?
(A) The physical location of the agency office.
(B) The brand of coffee served during meetings.
(C) The communication patterns and interpersonal relationships among members.
(D) The social worker's personal political beliefs.

22. Consider the following statements regarding problem-solving in group work.
Statement I : In group work, problem-solving is a collective process where members collaborate to find solutions.
Statement II : The group leader's role in problem-solving is to provide the final answer to the group.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

23. A group leader who allows members to make their own decisions with minimal guidance is demonstrating which leadership style?
(A) Autocratic
(B) Democratic
(C) Charismatic
(D) Laissez-faire

24. A group member who consistently summarizes discussions and pulls together related ideas is fulfilling which type of role?

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common stimulus. Unlike the organized activities found in formal institutions, these behaviors are typically spontaneous, unpredictable, and lack clear rules. Examples include crowds, riots, or panics, where individuals act in an unstructured and often emotional manner that deviates from established societal patterns and formal organizations.

294. (B) attitude measurement.
Attitude measurement is a field within social psychology dedicated to quantifying internal states and evaluations. By designing tools such as questionnaires to gauge public opinion on specific policies or issues, researchers can assess the attitudes of a population. This process involves using standardized techniques to translate subjective feelings and beliefs into measurable data for analysis and understanding of social trends.

295. (C) typically spontaneous and lacks a defined structure.
Collective behavior is distinguished from the behavior within formal organizations by its lack of predictability and defined rules. While formal organizations operate according to established structures and schedules, collective behavior emerges spontaneously in response to a stimulus. This type of social action is often emotional and unstructured, making it significantly different from the goal-oriented and regulated activities of formal groups.

296. (D) Tribal community
Tribal communities are defined by several distinct characteristics that differentiate them from other community types. These include a foundation in kinship and shared ancestry, alongside a unique indigenous culture. Often, these communities maintain a strong connection to a specific territory and may live in geographical isolation. These factors create a cohesive social unit with a strong sense of common identity.

297. (A) caste is based on heredity, while class is based primarily on economic standing.
A fundamental difference exists between caste and class systems of social stratification. Caste is characterized as a rigid and hereditary hierarchy, where an individual's position is determined at birth. In contrast, class is a more fluid system that is primarily based on economic factors. While both systems organize society into different layers, the basis for movement and assignment differs significantly.

298. (B) internet technology and sustained public discussion.
Virtual communities represent a modern form of social aggregation that transcends geographical boundaries. Their existence depends on the availability of internet technology and the participation of individuals in sustained public discussions. When people engage in these digital interactions for a sufficient period with human feeling, they form webs of personal relationships, creating a community based on shared interests rather than physical proximity.

299. (B) face structural disadvantages that limit their access to resources and power.
Certain groups are categorized as vulnerable due to systemic societal factors. Women, children, the elderly, and Dalits often experience marginalization resulting from social, economic, and political structures. These structures create barriers that limit their ability to access essential resources and exercise power within their communities. This systemic disadvantage is a central feature of social stratification, profoundly affecting the life chances of these groups.

300. (A) Gesellschaft
The sociological term Gesellschaft is used to describe the type of social relationships commonly found in urban communities. Unlike the close-knit and personal ties of rural areas, Gesellschaft relationships are characterized by being impersonal, formal, and often based on self-interest or contract. This concept highlights the shift in social dynamics that occurs as population density increases and economic activities become more diverse.

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environment.

33. A case work interview aimed at gathering factual information about a client's history and current situation is best described as a:
(A) Therapeutic interview
(B) Informational or study interview
(C) Termination interview
(D) Confrontational interview

34. Consider the following components of the social case work relationship.
a. Empathy
b. Genuineness
c. Indifference
d. Warmth
Which of the above are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) a, c, and d only
(C) a, b, and d only
(D) b, c, and d only

35. A social worker is working with a group of older persons in a community center. A primary goal for this group would likely be:
(A) Preparing for university entrance exams.
(B) Providing intensive psychotherapy for severe mental illness.
(C) Combating social isolation and promoting active aging.
(D) Training for competitive athletic events.

36. In the context of group dynamics, what does 'decision making' refer to?
(A) The leader unilaterally deciding the group's course of action.
(B) A formal vote that must be taken on every minor issue.
(C) The process of avoiding any definitive choices to maintain harmony.
(D) The process by which a group chooses a course of action from several alternatives.

37. Identify the correct statement regarding group work with persons with disabilities.
(A) The focus should always be on the person's limitations and deficits.
(B) It is best to form groups where all members have the exact same disability.
(C) Group work can provide a space for peer support and advocacy for accessibility.
(D) The group leader should make all decisions on behalf of the members.

38. The use of games, crafts, and drama in group work is an application of:
(A) The Radical Approach
(B) Programme Media
(C) Case Work Recording
(D) The Diagnostic Model

39. Consider the following statements about group leadership.
a. Leadership can be a shared function among group members.
b. The democratic style of leadership is always the most effective in every situation.
c. A primary responsibility of the leader is to help the group achieve its goals.
d. An effective leader is sensitive to the needs of both the group as a whole and its individual members.
e. The leader's role remains static and unchanging throughout the life of the group.
Which of the above statements are true?
(A) a, c, and d only
(B) b, c, and e only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) All of the above

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40. What is a key characteristic of a 'closed group' in social group work?
(A) It has a fixed membership that begins and ends the group process together.
(B) It has a rolling admission policy, with new members joining at any time.
(C) It meets in a secret location unknown to the agency.
(D) It is open to any individual from the general public without screening.

41. A social worker helps a client identify and articulate a specific problem they want to work on, breaking it down into manageable steps. This is a core feature of which casework approach?
(A) Functional Approach
(B) Diagnostic Approach
(C) Task-Centered Approach
(D) Radical Approach

Statement I : The Functional approach in social case work views the agency's function as central to the helping process.
Statement II : Unlike the Diagnostic approach, the Functional approach emphasizes the client's potential for growth in the present moment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

7. Which of the following is NOT a core component of the Problem-Solving approach in social case work?
(A) Person
(B) Problem
(C) Place
(D) Prescription

8. In the Task-Centered approach to social case work, what is the primary focus of the intervention?
(A) Achieving specific, measurable, and client-acknowledged tasks within a limited time frame.
(B) Resolving long-standing unconscious conflicts stemming from the client's early childhood.
(C) Restructuring the client's entire social environment to eliminate all external stressors.
(D) Providing long-term, open-ended supportive counseling sessions without defining specific goals.

9. Consider the following statements about the Radical Approach to social case work.
a. It primarily focuses on intra-psychic conflicts of the individual.
b. It views individual problems as arising from an oppressive and unjust social structure.
c. The goal is to raise the client's consciousness about societal inequalities.
d. It advocates for social action and structural change as part of the intervention.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) b, c, and d only
(C) a, c, and d only
(D) a and d only

10. Which phase of case work intervention involves gathering information about the client's problem, history, and strengths?
(A) Study/Exploration Phase
(B) Intervention/Treatment Phase
(C) Termination Phase
(D) Evaluation Phase

11. A social worker says to a client, "I understand you feel angry about what happened. It's okay to feel that way." Which case work technique is being demonstrated?
(A) Ventilation
(B) Universalization
(C) Confrontation
(D) Acceptance

12. Identify the incorrect pair regarding techniques of case work intervention.
(A) Ventilation - The process of encouraging a client to freely express their feelings.
(B) Confrontation - The social worker aggressively challenges the client's life choices.
(C) Clarification - The social worker helps the client to understand their own statements more clearly.
(D) Reassurance - The social worker provides emotional support and builds the client's confidence.

13. What is the main purpose of case work recording?
(A) To fulfill a basic bureaucratic agency requirement using minimal descriptive detail.
(B) To create a personal diary for the worker to reflect on feelings about the client.
(C) To provide a permanent record for accountability, supervision, and service continuity.
(D) To share confidential information with external agencies without obtaining client consent.

14. Consider the following statements characterizing a social group in the context of group work.
a. It is merely a collection of individuals at the same place at the same time.
b. Members have a common purpose or goal.
c. There is a sense of "we-feeling" or belonging

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285. (C) learning difficulties and social adjustment problems.
Childhood is a vital period for expanding social horizons and mastering fundamental academic skills required for schooling. Consequently, the primary hazards associated with this stage often involve challenges in these areas. Learning disabilities and difficulties in social adjustment with peers can hinder a child's development. Family instability also serves as a significant hazard, potentially impacting their overall ability to succeed.

286. (D) Psychoanalytic theory
Psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the influence of the unconscious mind and early childhood experiences on personality development. It posits that unresolved conflicts during specific psychosexual stages can lead to permanent personality traits or neuroses in adulthood. For instance, an extreme need for order could be interpreted as a manifestation of a conflict that occurred and remained unsettled during one of these early stages.

287. (C) focus on observable actions and environmental learning.
Behavioral theories of personality differ from psychoanalytic approaches by prioritizing observable actions over internal psychic conflicts. This perspective suggests that personality is a collection of learned behaviors acquired through environmental conditioning. Instead of investigating the unconscious mind or psychosexual stages, behavioral theorists examine how reinforcement, punishment, and association shape an individual's consistent patterns of behavior throughout their life in response to stimuli.

288. (B) Humanistic theories
Humanistic theories provide an optimistic perspective on personality, emphasizing an individual's innate drive for personal growth. Central to this view is the concept of self-actualization, which represents the pursuit of one's full potential. This approach focuses on subjective experience and free will, arguing that the desire to grow and achieve a meaningful life is the primary determinant of human personality.

289. (D) Behavioral
A behavioral standpoint interprets personality traits, such as shyness, as responses learned through interactions with the environment. If a particular behavior was rewarded in the past, such as by avoiding discomfort, it is more likely to be repeated. This perspective focuses on the principles of conditioning and reinforcement to explain how consistent patterns of behavior are developed and maintained over time.

290. (A) the deterministic views of both unconscious drives and environmental conditioning.
Humanistic theories are known as the "third force" because they offer an alternative to the deterministic perspectives of psychoanalysis and behaviorism. While psychoanalysis focuses on unconscious drives and behaviorism emphasizes environmental conditioning, humanism highlights human agency and free will. It prioritizes the individual's capacity for self-determination and the pursuit of growth, moving away from the idea that behavior is pre-programmed.

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291. (C) social perception.
Social perception is the process of seeking to understand and form impressions of other people. When individuals observe the speech and body language of others to make inferences about their personality or intentions, they are engaging in this social psychological process. This is a fundamental aspect of social interaction, allowing people to navigate and interpret the complex social world around them.

292. (A) a pre-determined genetic code.
Attitude formation is a complex social process shaped by various external and experiential factors. According to social psychology, individuals develop evaluations of people and ideas through direct personal experience, social learning from family and peers, and affiliations with specific social groups. The passage does not identify genetic factors as a primary influence, focusing instead on environmental and social determinants of attitudes.

293. (D) The spontaneous and unstructured actions of a large group of people.
Collective behavior involves the actions of a relatively large group of people responding to a

(A) Task role
(B) Individual-focused role
(C) Maintenance role
(D) Self-serving role

25. The overall mood, tone, and emotional atmosphere of a group is referred to as:
(A) Group Structure
(B) Group Evaluation
(C) Group Climate
(D) Group Programme

26. Match List I with List II regarding casework approaches and their primary proponents or associations.
List I (Approach):
P. Problem-Solving Approach
Q. Functional Approach
R. Diagnostic Approach
S. Task-Centered Approach
List II (Proponent/School):
1. Functional School
2. William J. Reid and Laura Epstein
3. Mary Richmond and Gordon Hamilton
4. Helen Harris Perlman
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

27. Which of the following is an example of using 'Programme Media' in social group work?
(A) Conducting a formal lecture on group theory.
(B) Having members silently read a textbook.
(C) The group leader dictates the minutes of the meeting.
(D) Using role-playing exercises to practice communication skills.

28. In social work, 'monitoring' refers to the continuous process of collecting data to track progress, while 'evaluation' is:
(A) The same process as monitoring.
(B) The systematic assessment of a program's outcomes and effectiveness.
(C) The initial intake and assessment of a client.
(D) The final recording of case notes before closing a file.

29. A social worker in a correctional setting is conducting group work with inmates nearing their release date. The most appropriate focus for this group would be:
(A) Exploring early childhood trauma of each member.
(B) Organizing a protest against prison conditions.
(C) Developing job-seeking skills and strategies for reintegration into the community.
(D) Learning advanced abstract art techniques.

30. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : Social group work is an effective modality for addressing issues faced by oppressed groups.
Reason (R) : Group work provides a platform for mutual support, consciousness-raising, and collective action, empowering members who share experiences of oppression.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. Which of the following best describes the principle of 'self-determination' in social case work?
(A) The client's right to make their own choices and decisions.
(B) The worker's right to determine the best course of action for the client.
(C) The agency's right to determine the services it will offer.
(D) The community's right to determine who receives social services.

32. The concept of 'Social Functioning' in case work encompasses all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The client's ability to perform tasks of daily living.
(B) The client's genetic predispositions.
(C) The client's satisfaction in their various social roles.
(D) The client's interaction with their

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CHAPTER 03
Social Work with Individuals and Groups

1. Match List I with List II regarding concepts in social case work.
List I (Concept):
P. Social Role
Q. Social Functioning
R. Adaptation
S. Need Assessment
List II (Description):
1. The process of adjusting to new or changed circumstances in the environment.
2. The systematic process of identifying the problems and requirements of a client.
3. A set of connected behaviors, rights, obligations, beliefs, and norms as conceptualized by people in a social situation.
4. An individual's ability to accomplish the activities of daily living and to fulfill major social roles.

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

2. Which of the following best defines the 'Person-in-Environment Fit' concept in social case work?
(A) A framework assessing the congruence between an individual's needs and their environmental qualities.
(B) A theoretical concept focusing on the individual's psychological state excluding external factors.
(C) A clinical technique used to modify the client's immediate physical surroundings for better comfort.
(D) An approach prioritizing external environmental change over individual change in all scenarios.

3. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the principles of social case work.
(A) The principle of acceptance involves perceiving the client's feelings and thoughts without judgment.
(B) The principle of individualization recognizes that every client is unique and must be treated as such.
(C) The principle of confidentiality requires the worker to keep all client data private, with no exceptions.
(D) The principle of controlled emotional involvement means the worker is sensitive but not over-involved.

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4. A social worker is helping a family that has recently immigrated to a new country. The worker focuses on helping them learn the new language, find employment, and understand cultural norms. This intervention primarily addresses which concept?
(A) Radical casework
(B) Social Functioning
(C) Problem Solving
(D) Adaptation

5. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The Diagnostic approach to social case work, influenced by psychoanalytic theory, emphasizes understanding the client's past to diagnose the present problem.
Reason (R) : This approach involves a linear process of study, diagnosis, and treatment to resolve the client's issues.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

42. Consider the following statements regarding recording in case work.
Statement I : Process recording in case work is a detailed narrative account of the interaction between the worker and the client.
Statement II : Summary recording provides a condensed account of the case work process, focusing on key developments and decisions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

43. In group work, the 'storming' stage of development is typically characterized by:
(A) Politeness, uncertainty, and dependency on the leader.
(B) Cohesion, open communication, and established norms.
(C) A sense of loss and saying goodbye.
(D) Conflict, tension, and challenges to leadership.

44. A social worker is conducting a casework interview and notices the client is avoiding eye contact and fidgeting when talking about their family. The worker should interpret this as:
(A) A clear sign that the client is being dishonest.
(B) A form of non-verbal communication that may indicate discomfort or anxiety.
(C) An unimportant behavior with no meaning.
(D) A reason to immediately terminate the interview.

45. The social work principle of 'confidentiality' is most directly related to which component of the casework process?
(A) Need Assessment
(B) Principles of Interviewing
(C) Case Work Recording
(D) Adaptation

46. What is the primary difference between the Diagnostic and Functional approaches to casework?
(A) The Diagnostic approach uses groups, while the Functional approach is strictly individual.
(B) The Diagnostic approach is short-term, while the Functional approach is always long-term.
(C) The Diagnostic approach originated in the UK, while the Functional approach originated in Germany.
(D) The Diagnostic approach focuses on personality diagnosis, while the Functional approach uses agency function.

47. In the context of social group work, 'making of social groups' implies:
(A) A purposeful and planned process of composing a group based on member needs and group goals.
(B) Randomly assigning people to a group.
(C) Forcing individuals to join a group against their will.
(D) Only creating groups with members who are already close friends.

48. Which of the following is an example of a key consideration for a social worker conducting case work with members of the gay and lesbian community?
(A) Attempting to change their sexual orientation through therapeutic means.
(B) Understanding stressors related to societal prejudice and the coming-out process.
(C) Assuming that their presenting problems are unrelated to their sexual identity.
(D) Focusing solely on their sexual orientation as the primary source of all problems.

49. Which of the following indicators suggests a positive outcome in group work?
(A) Increased conflict and refusal to communicate among members.
(B) Members demonstrating improved social skills and mutual support.
(C) High member dropout rate.
(D) The group becomes entirely dependent on the leader for every decision.

50. The technique of asking open-ended questions during a casework interview is intended to:
(A) Encourage the client to elaborate and share more detailed information and feelings.
(B) Limit the client's response to a simple "yes" or "no".
(C) Confuse the client and test their cognitive abilities.
(D) Quickly confirm specific factual details.

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51. Match List I with List II regarding stages of group development and their characteristics.
List I (Stage):
P. Forming
Q. Storming
R. Norming
S. Performing
List II (Characteristic):
1. Conflict and competition among members
2. Cohesion and establishment of rules
3. Orientation and getting acquainted
4. Synergy and focus on task achievement
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

52. What is the most appropriate role for a social worker in a group for women who have experienced domestic violence?
(A) To act as a judge, determining who was at fault in their situations.
(B) To act as a passive observer who never speaks.
(C) To dictate the life choices each woman should make.
(D) To act as a facilitator, ensuring a safe environment for sharing and empowerment.

53. The 'termination' phase in social case work should be:
(A) Abrupt and unannounced to avoid emotional distress.
(B) Avoided if possible, by keeping cases open indefinitely.
(C) A planned process where the client and worker review progress and prepare for ending.
(D) Handled entirely by an administrative assistant to maintain professional distance.

54. In group work, a 'maintenance role' such as a harmonizer or encourager serves to:
(A) Push the group to complete its task at all costs.
(B) Build and maintain positive interpersonal relationships within the group.
(C) Distract the group from its purpose.
(D) Promote one's own personal agenda.

55. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The Radical approach to social case work critique traditional models for focusing too much on individual adaptation.
Reason (R) : It posits that social problems are rooted in systemic inequalities and that true change requires challenging the power structures of society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

56. A social worker in a hospital health setting is conducting casework. A common task in this setting would be:
(A) Conducting discharge planning and connecting patients to community resources.
(B) Teaching a high school curriculum.
(C) Designing a new surgical instrument.
(D) Managing the hospital's financial accounts.

57. Which concept refers to the 'reciprocal relationship between the individual and their environment' and is a cornerstone of the 'person-in-environment' perspective?
(A) Social Role
(B) Social Functioning
(C) Social environment
(D) Adaptation

58. Identify the correct pair related to group work skills.
(A) Expressive Skills - The worker's ability to clearly articulate thoughts and feelings.
(B) Attending Skills - Ignoring non-verbal cues from members.
(C) Responding Skills - Providing pre-written, generic answers to member questions.
(D) Focusing Skills - Allowing the group discussion to drift aimlessly.

59. Consider the following statements regarding the Problem-Solving Approach.

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a. It utilizes a structured framework for intervention.
b. It conceptualizes the process using the '4 Ps': Person, Problem, Place, and Process.
c. It completely disregards the client's past experiences and emotions.
d. It is a highly structured, time-limited approach focused on a single task.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, b, and d only
(D) b and c only

60. The final stage of group development, 'Adjourning' or 'Termination', involves all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Evaluating the group experience.
(B) Introducing new members to the group.
(C) Dealing with feelings of separation and loss.
(D) Planning for future application of learning.

61. What is a primary function of a social group work leader?
(A) To complete all the tasks on behalf of the group members.
(B) To maintain a formal and distant relationship with all members.
(C) To enable members to use their own resources to resolve problems.
(D) To ensure their own opinions are adopted by the group.

62. A case study describes a social worker helping a child in the foster care system adjust to a new home and school environment. This work is an example of practice in which setting with which client group?
(A) Correctional setting with older persons.
(B) Health setting with religious minorities.
(C) Women's shelter with persons with disabilities.
(D) Child welfare setting with children.

63. The principle of 'individualization' in case work practice means:
(A) Recognizing and responding to the unique qualities of each client and their situation.
(B) Treating all clients in exactly the same way to ensure fairness.
(C) Focusing only on the individual and ignoring their family and community.
(D) Conducting all casework sessions in a one-on-one format.

64. Consider the following statements regarding potential outcomes of a successful social group work process.
a. Enhanced self-esteem and social skills for members.
b. Achievement of specific group goals.
c. A sense of mutual aid and empowerment among members.
d. Increased social isolation for members.
e. Complete resolution of all members' life problems.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) d and e only
(C) a, c, and e only
(D) All of the above

65. Consider the following statements regarding the Task-Centered approach.
Statement I : In the Task-Centered approach, tasks are always determined solely by the social worker based on their expert assessment.
Statement II : The client's active involvement in defining and agreeing to the tasks is a crucial element of the Task-Centered model.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

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66. A group formed for the purpose of planning a community event is best classified as a:
(A) Task Group
(B) Treatment Group
(C) Support Group
(D) Psychoeducational Group

67. Which of the following is an ethical issue a social worker must navigate when working with oppressed groups?
(A) Deciding whether to promote individual coping or advocate for social change.
(B) Ignoring the group's cultural background to apply a universal model.
(C) Balancing the empowerment of the group with the risk of backlash from dominant structures.

122. A social worker is assigned to a 'correctional' setting. Which of the following client groups would they most likely work with?
(A) Inmates in a prison or individuals on probation/parole.
(B) Patients in a general hospital.
(C) Students in an elementary school.
(D) Residents of a nursing home.

123. Identify the incorrect statement about the Task-Centered approach.
(A) It is a brief and time-limited model.
(B) The client's problems are broken down into specific, measurable tasks.
(C) Collaboration between the worker and client in defining tasks is essential.
(D) It focuses extensively on exploring the client's unconscious motivations from early childhood.

124. In social group work, 'marginalization' refers to the:
(A) Process of becoming a leader in the group.
(B) Experience of being treated as insignificant or peripheral, often due to social identity.
(C) Feeling of being central and important to the group's function.
(D) The final stage of group development.

125. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation in group work is to:
(A) Fulfill a bureaucratic requirement without any practical use.
(B) Rank group members from best to worst.
(C) Assess the effectiveness of the group process and make necessary adjustments.
(D) Punish the group if it fails to meet its goals.

126. Match List I with List II regarding terms related to group structure and their definitions.
List I (Term):
P. Role
Q. Norm
R. Status
S. Communication Pattern
List II (Definition):
1. An unwritten rule or standard of behavior shared by group members.
2. The relative prestige and position of a member within the group.
3. The pattern of who talks to whom within the group.
4. A set of expected behaviors for a person occupying a certain position.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

127. A key principle of interviewing in case work is 'listening'. This involves:
(A) Paying attention to verbal content, non-verbal cues, and underlying feelings.
(B) Only hearing the words the client is saying.
(C) Thinking about what to say next while the client is talking.
(D) Interrupting the client frequently to show you are engaged.

128. What is the likely effect of a highly 'autocratic' leadership style on group dynamics?
(A) It will cause high member morale and creativity.
(B) It may cause dependency on the leader, resentment, and low member engagement.
(C) It will cause members to take more initiative.
(D) It will cause the group to function effectively even in the leader's absence.

129. When working with children in a case work or group work setting, a primary ethical consideration is:
(A) Ensuring the activities are academically rigorous.
(B) Obtaining informed consent from the child and/or their legal guardians.
(C) Treating the child as a miniature adult with the same cognitive abilities.
(D) Communicating exclusively with the parents and never with the child.

130. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The 'forming' stage of group development is often marked by anxiety and uncertainty among members.
Reason (R) : During this initial stage, members are unfamiliar with each other and the group's purpose, leading to a reliance on the leader for

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77. Which of the following is an example of an open-ended group?
(A) A 10-week psychoeducational group where all members start and end together.
(B) A task force created to produce a report by a specific deadline.
(C) A long-term support group in a hospital where new patients may join as others are discharged.
(D) A weekend retreat for a corporate team.

78. The primary focus of casework with older persons is often related to:
(A) Career counseling for first-time job seekers.
(B) Interventions for childhood behavioral problems.
(C) Marriage counseling for newlyweds.
(D) Issues of social isolation, health challenges, grief and loss, and maintaining independence.

79. Consider the following statements regarding the 'social environment' in casework.
Statement I : The 'social environment' in casework refers only to the client's immediate family.
Statement II : The 'social environment' is a broad concept that includes family, community, culture, social institutions, and economic conditions that affect the client.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

80. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The use of 'programme media' is a key technique in social group work.
Reason (R) : Activities like games, role-plays, and art can facilitate interaction, promote learning, and help the group achieve its objectives in a non-threatening way.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. A key skill for a group leader is the ability to manage conflict. An effective leader would:
(A) Immediately eject any members who disagree from the group.
(B) Help the group see conflict as a natural part of the process and facilitate a resolution.
(C) Ignore all conflict in the hope that it will go away.
(D) Take sides with one faction to end the argument quickly.

82. In casework recording, objectivity means:
(A) Recording facts and observable behaviors, distinguishing them from the worker's interpretations.
(B) Recording only the worker's personal opinions and feelings about the client.
(C) Writing the record in a way that makes the client seem as dysfunctional as possible.
(D) Only recording positive information about the client.

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83. The concept of 'diversity' in group work refers to:
(A) Ensuring all group members are exactly the same in terms of background and beliefs.
(B) A specific group work model used only with religious minorities.
(C) The presence of differences among group members, such as race, gender, age, religion, and sexual orientation.
(D) The variety of snacks provided at group meetings.

84. Consider the following statements regarding 'determinants' of group dynamics.
a. The personalities of the group members.
b. The size of the group.
c. The leadership style of the worker.
d. The goals and purpose of the group.
Which of the above are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) All of the above

85. A social worker in a school setting provides casework services to a student who is being

(D) Refusing to work with clients who have different political views.

68. The concept of 'group structure' includes all of the following components EXCEPT:
(A) Member roles
(B) Communication channels
(C) Group norms
(D) The leader's personal feelings about the group.

69. In casework, what is the best way to begin an interview with a new client?
(A) Immediately asking for their deepest secrets.
(B) Reading the agency's policies aloud for 15 minutes.
(C) Explaining the purpose of the meeting, the worker's role, and issues of confidentiality.
(D) Asking a series of rapid-fire, yes/no questions to complete the intake form.

70. Arrange the following phases of casework intervention in their logical order.
a. Treatment / Intervention
b. Follow-up and Termination
c. Intake
d. Study, Assessment, and Planning
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) c, d, a, b
(B) a, c, d, b
(C) d, c, a, b
(D) c, a, d, b

71. Which casework approach is most explicitly concerned with challenging societal structures that cause individual distress?
(A) Diagnostic Approach
(B) Functional Approach
(C) Problem-Solving Approach
(D) Radical Approach

72. Communication in groups can be described as:
(A) A complex process involving verbal and non-verbal messages, senders, receivers, and feedback loops among all members.
(B) A simple one-way transmission from the leader to the members.
(C) Unimportant as long as the group's task is completed.
(D) Solely the responsibility of the most talkative member.

73. A social worker in a family service agency is working with a couple experiencing marital conflict. This is an example of casework in which setting?
(A) A correctional setting
(B) A setting for older persons
(C) A setting for women's issues or family services
(D) A school setting

74. The 'Norming' stage of group development is best characterized by:
(A) The emergence of group cohesion, shared norms, and a sense of "we-ness".
(B) High levels of conflict and chaos.
(C) Initial introductions and awkwardness.
(D) The group disbanding and members going their separate ways.

75. What is the most significant determinant of group dynamics?
(A) The size of the room where the group meets.
(B) The agency's annual budget.
(C) The weather on the day of the meeting.
(D) The quality of the interpersonal relationships and interactions among members.

76. Match List I with List II regarding casework techniques and their descriptions.
List I (Technique):
P. Ventilation
Q. Universalization
R. Reassurance
S. Clarification
List II (Description):
1. Helping the client see that their problems are not unique and that others share similar experiences.
2. Restating the client's feelings and thoughts in a more organized way to enhance their understanding.
3. Building the client's confidence by expressing belief in their abilities.
4. Encouraging the client to pour out their pent-up feelings and emotions.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

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discrimination.
(D) A universal approach that ignores religious and cultural differences.

94. What is the primary advantage of a 'democratic' leadership style in group work?
(A) It is the fastest way to make decisions.
(B) It requires the least amount of skill from the leader.
(C) It works best in emergency situations requiring quick action.
(D) It promotes member participation, ownership, and morale.

95. In the context of casework, 'Need Assessment' primarily helps the worker and client to:
(A) Jointly identify and prioritize the problems to be addressed.
(B) Select a diagnosis from a standardized manual.
(C) Determine the client's eligibility for a specific government grant.
(D) Fulfill a mandatory administrative paperwork requirement.

96. Which stage of group work is most associated with developing cohesion and establishing ground rules?
(A) Forming
(B) Norming
(C) Storming
(D) Adjourning

97. One of the main functions of social group work is 'corrective/treatment'. This implies:
(A) Correcting the political views of the members.
(B) Helping members modify attitudes and behaviors that are detrimental to their social functioning.
(C) Punishing members for past mistakes.
(D) Providing medical treatment for physical ailments.

98. A social worker begins a session by saying, "Last week we talked about your feelings of anxiety at work. How did it go when you tried the deep breathing technique we discussed?" This is an example of which phase/technique?
(A) Following up on a task or intervention.
(B) Intake
(C) Establishing rapport in the first session.
(D) Termination

99. The 'person-in-environment fit' is poor when:
(A) The environment provides all the resources an individual needs.
(B) An individual's skills perfectly match the demands of their job.
(C) There is a significant mismatch between an individual's needs and the resources available in their environment.
(D) An individual feels a strong sense of belonging in their community.

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100. The decision-making process in a healthy group should ideally be:
(A) Dominated by the leader.
(B) Avoided entirely to prevent conflict.
(C) Based on the opinion of the most senior member only.
(D) A collaborative effort reflecting the input of the members.

101. Match List I with List II regarding group work principles and their meanings.
List I (Principle):
P. Principle of Specific Objectives
Q. Principle of Purposeful Worker-Group Relationship
R. Principle of Continuous Individualization
S. Principle of Guided Group Interaction
List II (Meaning):
1. The worker must be aware of and use the relationships within the group to effect change.
2. The worker must recognize and respond to the unique needs of each member within the group context.
3. The worker consciously uses their relationship with the group to help it achieve its goals.
4. The group must have clear, attainable goals that are understood by the members.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

102. An indicator of successful group work would be:
(A) Members showing increased dependence on the leader.

bullied. This is an example of practice in which setting?
(A) Health setting
(B) Correctional setting
(C) Setting for children
(D) Setting for older persons

86. What is the central idea of the 'Functional' approach to social case work?
(A) The client's problem is a disease that needs to be diagnosed and cured by the worker.
(B) The helping process is structured around the specific purpose or function of the social agency.
(C) All problems are economic and can be solved with financial aid.
(D) The client's entire family must be involved in every session.

87. Which of the following is an example of a 'task role' in a group?
(A) The encourager, who praises and supports others.
(B) The harmonizer, who mediates disagreements.
(C) The joker, who uses humor to defuse tension.
(D) The information-seeker, who asks for facts and clarifications.

88. The principle of 'acceptance' in case work requires the worker to:
(A) Maintain a warm, non-judgmental, and permissive attitude towards the client as a person of worth.
(B) Approve of all the client's behaviors, even if they are harmful.
(C) Accept the case only if it seems easy to solve.
(D) Agree with everything the client says.

89. Consider the following responsibilities of a social group work leader.
a. To guide the group process.
b. To ensure a safe and supportive group climate.
c. To help members connect with one another.
d. To make all decisions for the group without their input.
e. To facilitate the achievement of individual and group goals.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and e only
(B) d only
(C) a and e only
(D) All of the above

90. A client expresses a desire to improve their relationship with their teenage son. In the Task-Centered model, an appropriate first step would be to:
(A) Work with the client to define a specific, achievable task, such as "Have one 15-minute conversation with my son each day."
(B) Explore the client's own childhood relationship with their parents in depth.
(C) Refer the client for long-term psychoanalysis.
(D) Immediately arrange a confrontational meeting with the son.

91. The concept of 'social role' is best understood as:
(A) A fixed and unchangeable part of a person's identity.
(B) The part an actor plays in a theatrical production.
(C) A person's private thoughts and feelings, unshared with others.
(D) The expected behaviors and attitudes associated with a particular status or position in society.

92. Consider the following statements regarding evaluation in group work.
Statement I : Evaluation in group work is only done at the very end of the group's life.
Statement II : Effective group work involves ongoing monitoring and evaluation throughout the process to allow for adjustments.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

93. Working with religious minorities in a casework setting requires the social worker to be sensitive to:
(A) The need to convert the client to the worker's own belief system.
(B) The assumption that religion is the source of all the client's problems.
(C) The role of faith and community in the client's life, as well as experiences of

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time.
(B) Provide an experiential way for members to practice new skills and gain insights.
(C) Test the members' acting abilities.
(D) Replace the need for verbal discussion.

113. Casework practice with members of the gay and lesbian community must be informed by an understanding of:
(A) The belief that their identity is a mental disorder.
(B) The social, legal, and personal challenges associated with homophobia and heteronormativity.
(C) The idea that this client group does not require specialized knowledge.
(D) A focus on conversion therapy as the primary intervention goal.

114. Consider the following statements characterizing therapeutic groups.
a. The primary purpose is to complete a specific external product or task.
b. The goal is to help members with intensive psychological problems.
c. Leadership typically requires advanced clinical training.
d. The focus is on remediation and personality reconstruction.
e. An example would be a committee planning a fundraiser.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and e only
(B) b, c, and d only
(C) a, c, and d only
(D) All of the above

115. Consider the following statements regarding the Functional approach to casework.
Statement I : The Functional approach to casework is non-diagnostic and focuses on the client's strengths and potential for growth.
Statement II : The Functional approach was developed in opposition to the psychoanalytic determinism of the Diagnostic school.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

116. The "performing" stage of group development is characterized by:
(A) Members being polite and testing the waters.
(B) A great deal of conflict and disagreement.
(C) Sadness about the group ending.
(D) The group working together effectively and synergistically towards its goals.

117. Which of the following is NOT a principle of case work interviewing?
(A) Establishing a purposeful relationship.
(B) Listening attentively.
(C) Asking leading questions to get the desired answer.
(D) Maintaining professional objectivity.

118. A key issue when working with clients from oppressed groups is:
(A) Segregation
(B) Empowerment
(C) Pity
(D) Indifference

119. The process of keeping a written account of the services rendered to a client is known as:
(A) Need Assessment
(B) Group Work Evaluation
(C) Social Functioning
(D) Case Work Recording

120. Arrange the '4 Ps' of the Problem-Solving Model in the correct conceptual sequence for analysis.
a. The Place
b. The Person
c. The Problem
d. The Process
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) b, c, a, d
(B) a, b, c, d
(C) c, a, d, b
(D) d, b, a, c

121. The term 'group dynamics' refers to:
(A) The physical movement of the group from one room to another.
(B) The static structure and rules of a group.
(C) The influential interpersonal forces and processes that occur within a group.
(D) The leader's final report on the group's activities.

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for members of socially and economically disadvantaged groups.
a. Development of mutual aid and support networks.
b. Consciousness-raising about the structural nature of their problems.
c. A platform for collective action and advocacy.
d. Increased feelings of isolation and powerlessness.
e. Reinforcement of negative stereotypes.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) d and e only
(B) a, b, and c only
(C) a, d, and e only
(D) All of the above

140. A group of individuals with a shared identity who experience systemic discrimination can be described as an:
(A) Task Group
(B) Oppressed Group
(C) Recreational Group
(D) Educational Group

141. The primary purpose of a 'Need Assessment' in casework is to:
(A) Complete an agency form.
(B) Diagnose a mental health disorder.
(C) Systematically identify the client's problems, strengths, and needs to guide intervention.
(D) Determine if the worker likes the client.

142. The 'storming' stage of group development is critical because:
(A) It is a sign that the group is failing and should be disbanded.
(B) It is the most productive and efficient stage of the group.
(C) It only happens in groups with poor leadership.
(D) It is a necessary phase where differences are aired, and the group learns to manage conflict.

143. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the Radical Approach to casework?
(A) Analysis of social, economic, and political structures as the root of problems.
(B) Focus on individual adaptation to the environment.
(C) Emphasis on psychoanalytic diagnosis.
(D) A time-limited, task-oriented intervention plan.

144. Identify the incorrect pair regarding group member roles.
(A) Task Role - Initiator: Proposes new ideas or goals.
(B) Individual Role - Information Giver: Provides facts relevant to the group's task.
(C) Maintenance Role - Harmonizer: Mediates conflicts.
(D) Task Role - Gatekeeper: Encourages participation from all members.

145. A social worker providing counseling to a woman who has left an abusive relationship is an example of practice in a setting for:
(A) Older Persons
(B) Women
(C) Correctional services
(D) Children

146. A client in casework says, "I'm a complete failure." The social worker responds, "It sounds like you're feeling really discouraged right now because you didn't get that job." This response is an example of:
(A) Reflection of feeling and clarification
(B) Confrontation
(C) Giving advice
(D) Universalization

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147. A positive 'group climate' is characterized by:
(A) High levels of mistrust and fear.
(B) Strict, rigid control by the leader.
(C) Trust, support, and open communication among members.
(D) Apathy and lack of engagement from members.

148. The final phase of casework intervention is 'Termination'. It is important because:
(A) It allows the worker to end the relationship without warning.
(B) It is a chance for the worker to transfer the client to a colleague.
(C) It is an administrative step with no therapeutic value.
(D) It provides a structured end to the helping relationship, consolidating gains and

direction and structure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. In the Diagnostic casework approach, the term 'diagnosis' refers to:
(A) A medical diagnosis of a physical illness.
(B) The final label given to a client before closing their case.
(C) A critical understanding of the client's problem, in relation to their personality and environment.
(D) The agency's function.

132. What is a key characteristic of the 'performing' stage in group work?
(A) The group is in a state of conflict.
(B) The group has not yet established any norms.
(C) The group is just beginning, and members are introducing themselves.
(D) The group is focused and productive, working effectively to accomplish its goals.

133. The concept of 'social functioning' is a central focus in social work because it:
(A) Provides a narrow medical label for clients.
(B) Is only concerned with a client's employment status.
(C) Holistically assesses an individual's ability to navigate their life roles and environment.
(D) Is a term used exclusively in the Radical Approach.

134. Consider the following components of the 'social environment' that a caseworker must consider.
a. The client's family and peer group.
b. The cultural and religious community to which the client belongs.
c. The economic and political systems impacting the client.
d. The client's internal psychological state only.
Which of the above are correct?
(A) d only
(B) a and b only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) All of the above

135. Consider the following statements regarding case work recording.
Statement I : Case work recording is primarily for the social worker's personal use and is not an official document.
Statement II : Case work recording is a professional responsibility that ensures accountability, facilitates supervision, and provides a basis for evaluating practice.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

136. A group leader who guides and facilitates discussion while encouraging members to share in the decision-making process is using which style of leadership?
(A) Democratic
(B) Autocratic
(C) Laissez-faire
(D) Coercive

137. Which of the following is an example of casework in a 'health setting'?
(A) A social worker leading a job skills workshop in a community center.
(B) A social worker providing therapy to inmates in a prison.
(C) A social worker helping a family cope with a new diagnosis of a chronic illness for one of its members.
(D) A social worker helping a student with learning disabilities in a school.

138. The technique of 'universalization' in casework is used to:
(A) Reduce a client's feelings of isolation and shame by showing them that others have similar problems.
(B) Make the client feel that their problem is unique and unsolvable.
(C) Generalize the client's specific problem to a universal philosophical question.
(D) Apply a universal solution to every client's problem, regardless of the situation.

139. Consider the following statements regarding potential benefits of social group work

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(B) The group achieving its stated objectives.
(C) A high rate of member absenteeism.
(D) Persistent unresolved conflict among members.

103. Which is NOT a primary phase of case work intervention?
(A) Study/Assessment
(B) Diagnosis/Intervention
(C) Termination/Evaluation
(D) Agency Fundraising

104. A case worker is assisting a person with a newly acquired physical disability. A key practice focus would be:
(A) Helping the client with the psychological and social adaptation to their new reality.
(B) Ignoring the disability and focusing only on other issues.
(C) Advising the client to avoid all social contact.
(D) Focusing exclusively on the medical aspects of the disability.

105. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : Confidentiality is a cornerstone principle in social case work.
Reason (R) : It is essential for building trust, without which a client is unlikely to share sensitive information necessary for effective intervention.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. A group member who constantly tells personal stories unrelated to the group's purpose is fulfilling what kind of role?
(A) Individual or self-serving role
(B) Task role
(C) Maintenance role
(D) Leadership role

107. The 'Problem-Solving' casework model is most associated with which theorist?
(A) Florence Hollis
(B) Jesse Taft
(C) William J. Reid
(D) Helen Harris Perlman

108. A social worker is organizing a group for new mothers to share experiences and support each other. This group would be best classified as a:
(A) Task group
(B) Support group
(C) Educational group
(D) Correctional group

109. Consider the following statements about communication in groups.
a. It is a one-way process from leader to members.
b. Non-verbal cues are often more powerful than verbal messages.
c. Effective communication is essential for group cohesion and task accomplishment.
d. A good leader encourages open and respectful communication among all members.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) b, c, and d only
(C) a, c, and d only
(D) a and d only

110. The concept of 'adaptation' in social casework refers to the process of:
(A) Resisting all forms of change.
(B) The social worker changing the client's core personality.
(C) The agency adapting its rules to fit the social worker's preferences.
(D) The client and environment making mutual adjustments to achieve a better fit.

111. What is the most important element for a social worker to establish at the beginning of a casework relationship?
(A) Rapport
(B) Authority
(C) A list of problems
(D) A treatment plan

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112. In group work, the use of 'programme media' such as role-playing is primarily intended to:
(A) Entertain the group members and pass the

planning for the future.

149. The main determinant of whether a collection of people is a 'group' in the social work sense is:
(A) The number of people involved.
(B) The fact that they are all in the same room.
(C) The presence of interaction and a shared purpose.
(D) The demographic similarity of the individuals.

150. A leader who adopts a 'laissez-faire' style in a newly formed group that requires direction is likely to cause:
(A) Rapid progress towards the group's goals.
(B) A sense of chaos and frustration among members.
(C) High levels of member satisfaction.
(D) Strong group cohesion from the start.

151. Match List I with List II regarding casework approaches and their core ideas.
List I (Approach):
P. Diagnostic
Q. Functional
R. Task-Centered
S. Radical
List II (Core Idea):
1. The helping process is organized around the agency's purpose.
2. Individual problems are manifestations of societal oppression.
3. Intervention focuses on achieving specific, client-agreed tasks in a short time.
4. A psychosocial diagnosis (person-in-situation) guides the treatment process.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

152. Which of the following is NOT a technique of case work intervention?
(A) Hypnotherapy
(B) Ventilation
(C) Clarification
(D) Reassurance

153. 'Group structure' is best described as:
(A) The physical layout of the meeting room.
(B) The emotional atmosphere of the group.
(C) The established pattern of relationships, roles, and norms in a group.
(D) The topic of conversation for a single meeting.

154. A social worker is leading a group for teenagers with social anxiety. During the 'storming' phase, two members get into a heated argument. What is the most competent action for the worker to take?
(A) Intervene to de-escalate the argument, acknowledge the feelings of both members, and use the conflict as an opportunity to discuss communication and disagreement.
(B) Tell both members they are expelled from the group.
(C) Ignore the conflict and change the subject.
(D) Take the side of the member who seems more popular.

155. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The Problem-Solving approach in casework is a systematic process.
Reason (R) : It involves clearly identifying the problem, exploring alternative solutions, selecting and implementing a course of action, and evaluating the outcome.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. In group work with diverse populations, what is the leader's primary responsibility regarding 'identity'?
(A) To encourage all members to adopt a single, uniform identity.
(B) To create a safe space where members can explore and express their various social identities without fear of judgment.
(C) To ignore issues of identity as they are too controversial.
(D) To rank members based on the perceived status of their identity.

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213. A social worker who helps a client navigate the complex systems of healthcare and social security is acting in which casework role?
(A) Therapist
(B) Researcher
(C) Broker/Advocate
(D) Administrator

214. Consider the following statements regarding the 'forming' stage of a group.
a. Members are uncertain and look to the leader for direction.
b. There is a high level of conflict and open rebellion.
c. The primary task is orientation and building a safe environment.
d. Communication is tentative and polite.
e. The group is highly productive and works synergistically.
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) b and e only
(B) a, c, and d only
(C) b, c, and e only
(D) All of the above

215. The 'Radical Approach' to casework is critiqued for:
(A) Being too focused on individual psychology.
(B) Being too supportive of the status quo.
(C) Lacking a theoretical foundation.
(D) Potentially being impractical for implementation within traditional agency structures.

216. In group work evaluation, an 'outcome' refers to:
(A) The measurable change in members' knowledge, skills, or well-being as a result of the group.
(B) The process of how the group was conducted.
(C) The number of sessions held.
(D) The leader's subjective satisfaction with the group.

217. A social worker's ability to understand a client's experience from their perspective is called:
(A) Sympathy
(B) Apathy
(C) Empathy
(D) Judgment

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218. When working with clients from diverse cultural backgrounds, a social worker should:
(A) Strive to be culturally competent, acknowledging and respecting differences.
(B) Assume that a single intervention model works for everyone.
(C) Ignore cultural factors as they are not relevant to the client's problems.
(D) Insist that the client adopts the worker's cultural values.

219. The process of decision-making in a group can be negatively affected by:
(A) Open discussion of all viewpoints.
(B) A leader who facilitates but does not dominate.
(C) A clear understanding of the problem to be solved.
(D) Pressure to conform and the suppression of dissenting opinions.

220. Arrange the following approaches to social case work in the approximate chronological order of their development.
a. Task-Centered Approach
b. Functional Approach
c. Diagnostic Approach
d. Radical Approach
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) c, b, a, d
(B) b, c, a, d
(C) a, b, c, d
(D) d, c, b, a

221. A social group work leader has the primary responsibility to:
(A) Share their own personal problems with the group.
(B) Ensure that all members become close friends outside the group.
(C) Guide the group's process to help it achieve its goals.
(D) Make sure the group meeting room is always clean.

222. An individual's ability to fulfill their major life roles is a measure of their:
(A) Group Climate
(B) Person-in-Environment Fit
(C) Radical Consciousness
(D) Social Functioning

assessment.

166. In group work, a 'gatekeeper' is a member who:
(A) Tries to keep others from speaking.
(B) Attempts to facilitate participation and keep communication channels open.
(C) Dominates the conversation.
(D) Stands at the door to check people in.

167. An example of casework in a 'correctional setting' is:
(A) Helping a student adjust to a new school.
(B) Running a support group for new parents.
(C) Assisting an older adult in applying for benefits.
(D) Providing pre-release counseling to an inmate.

168. The initial phase of a casework relationship, where the client seeks help and the worker begins to build rapport, is often called:
(A) Intake
(B) Termination
(C) Intervention
(D) Evaluation

169. 'Group climate' refers to the:
(A) Temperature of the meeting room.
(B) The established roles and norms of the group.
(C) The emotional tone and atmosphere of the group.
(D) The specific task the group is working on.

170. Arrange the following casework activities in the typical chronological sequence of a single case.
a. Implementing the intervention plan.
b. Gathering information for a social history.
c. The client's initial contact with the agency.
d. Evaluating the outcomes and terminating the service.
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) a, b, c, d
(B) c, b, a, d
(C) b, c, a, d
(D) c, a, b, d

171. Which casework model is most explicitly concerned with challenging societal structures that cause individual distress?
(A) Diagnostic Approach
(B) Functional Approach
(C) Problem-Solving Approach
(D) Radical Approach

172. The ultimate outcome of the group work process should be:
(A) To make all members think and act alike.
(B) To enhance the social functioning and empowerment of the members.
(C) To prove that the leader's methods are superior.
(D) To create a permanent social club.

173. A social worker helping a client identify their strengths and resources is a key part of:
(A) A purely problem-focused assessment.
(B) The termination phase.
(C) A strengths-based perspective within a need assessment.
(D) The Radical Approach.

174. A key difference between a treatment group and a task group is:
(A) Treatment groups are always smaller than task groups.
(B) Only task groups have leaders.
(C) Treatment groups never have goals.
(D) The primary purpose of a treatment group is to meet members' socio-emotional needs, while a task group aims to accomplish a goal.

175. The principle of 'client self-determination' implies that:
(A) The social worker respects the client's right to make their own choices, even if the worker disagrees with them.
(B) The client must solve their problems entirely on their own.
(C) The social worker determines what is best for the client.
(D) The agency's policies determine the client's choices.

176. Match List I with List II regarding group leadership responsibilities and their descriptions.
List I (Responsibility):
P. Enabler
Q. Broker
R. Mediator
S. Advocate

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List II (Description):
1. Helps group members identify and link with community resources.
2. Intervenes in disputes between members or with the external environment.
3. Speaks on behalf of the group to address a cause or a policy.
4. Helps the group articulate its needs and clarify its goals.

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

177. A social worker in a hospital health setting is running a group for family members of patients in the ICU. This group is an example of:
(A) Social case work
(B) Social group work
(C) The Diagnostic Approach
(D) The Radical Approach

178. What does "Person-in-Environment Fit" assess?
(A) The compatibility between a person's needs and the resources and demands of their environment.
(B) The client's physical fitness level.
(C) The architectural design of the client's home.
(D) The client's fashion sense.

179. Consider the following statements regarding group leadership styles.
Statement I : Effective group leaders use only one leadership style regardless of the group's stage or situation.
Statement II : Competent group leaders adapt their leadership style based on the group's needs, developmental stage, and the specific task at hand.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

180. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The 'termination' phase of group work can evoke strong emotions in members.
Reason (R) : The ending of a cohesive group signifies a loss of supportive relationships and can trigger feelings similar to other life transitions and separations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. A client who has difficulty in her roles as a mother, employee, and spouse is experiencing a problem in the area of:
(A) Need Assessment
(B) Group Dynamics
(C) Social Functioning
(D) Radical Theory

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182. A group formed to teach anger management skills is an example of what type of group?
(A) Recreational group
(B) Psychoeducational group
(C) Task group
(D) Social action group

183. Identify the correct statement about case work recording.
(A) It should be written in highly technical jargon that no one else can understand.
(B) It should include the social worker's personal gossip about the client.
(C) It is an optional activity for social workers.
(D) It should be a clear, concise, and accurate account of the worker-client interaction and intervention plan.

184. Consider the following statements regarding principles of social case work.
a. Individualization
b. Purposeful expression of feelings
c. Controlled emotional involvement
d. Worker self-determination

Which of the above are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) a, b, and c only
(C) d only
(D) All of the above

185. If a group leader consistently ignores conflict during the 'storming' stage, what is a likely outcome?
(A) The group will quickly move to the 'performing' stage.
(B) Members will feel more cohesive and trusting.
(C) The conflict will fester, trust will be undermined, and the group may become stuck or dysfunctional.
(D) The group will resolve its conflicts on its own without any difficulty.

186. The main purpose of establishing ground rules (norms) in a group is to:
(A) Ensure a safe, predictable, and respectful environment for all members.
(B) Create a rigid and inflexible structure.
(C) Give the leader absolute control over the members.
(D) Test the members' ability to follow instructions.

187. The Functional approach to social work practice was historically associated with the:
(A) University of Chicago
(B) Columbia University
(C) Harvard University
(D) University of Pennsylvania

188. Working with oppressed groups, such as religious minorities or LGBTQ+ persons, requires the social worker to have an understanding of:
a. The group's history and experiences with systemic discrimination.
b. The worker's own biases and privileged status.
c. The principles of empowerment and social justice.
Which of the above are correct?
(A) a only
(B) b only
(C) a and c only
(D) All of the above

189. Consider the following statements regarding indicators of positive group dynamics.
a. High levels of trust and cohesion.
b. Open communication and constructive feedback.
c. Active participation from most members.
d. Shared leadership and mutual respect.
e. Scapegoating a member for the group's problems.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) e only
(B) a and b only
(C) a, b, c, and d only
(D) All of the above

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190. What is a 'role' in the context of group structure?
(A) A script that every member must memorize and recite.
(B) The physical position where a member sits.
(C) The leader's official job title.
(D) A set of expected behaviors associated with a particular position in the group.

191. A key skill in casework interviewing is 'probing'. This skill should be used to:
(A) Ask for specific, relevant details to gain a deeper understanding of the client's situation.
(B) Aggressively interrogate the client.
(C) Change the subject when the topic becomes uncomfortable.
(D) Ask questions to which the worker already knows the answer.

192. Consider the following statements regarding the Radical approach to social work.
Statement I : The Radical approach to social work is primarily concerned with helping individuals adjust to societal norms.
Statement II : The Radical approach seeks to raise consciousness about oppression and work towards fundamental social change.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

193. In a health setting, a social group worker might form a group for:
(A) A corporate team to improve their sales figures.
(B) Newly diagnosed diabetic patients to learn about diet and lifestyle changes.
(C) A group of artists to prepare for an exhibition.
(D) A political party to plan their election campaign.

232. An autocratic leader in a group would most likely:
(A) Make decisions unilaterally and direct the group's actions.
(B) Ask for the group's opinion on all decisions.
(C) Allow the group to function without any guidance.
(D) Share leadership responsibilities with other members.

233. The technique of 'ventilation' in casework allows the client to:
(A) Learn new social skills.
(B) Receive direct advice from the social worker.
(C) Express pent-up emotions in a safe context.
(D) Blame others for their problems.

234. Consider the following statements regarding components of group structure.
a. The group's purpose.
b. The roles members play.
c. The norms or rules of the group.
d. The communication patterns among members.
Which of the above are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) b, c, and d only
(C) a and d only
(D) All of the above

235. Consider the following statements regarding social casework approaches.
Statement I : The 'Diagnostic' and 'Functional' schools represent two historically significant approaches to social casework.
Statement II : The Diagnostic school emphasizes psychosocial diagnosis based on the client's history, while the Functional school focuses on agency function.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

236. A group for older persons in a residential facility that focuses on sharing life memories and finding meaning would be using which group work function?
(A) Task completion
(B) Socialization and relationship building
(C) Radical consciousness-raising
(D) Financial planning

237. The 'Problem-Solving' model of casework is client-centered in that it:
(A) Assumes the worker knows the problem better than the client.
(B) Solves the problem for the client.
(C) Engages the client's own motivation and capacities to cope with their problem.
(D) Focuses only on the client and ignores the environment.

238. An important skill for a group leader is to manage the 'group climate'. This means:
(A) Adjusting the thermostat in the room.
(B) Making sure everyone dresses appropriately for the weather.
(C) Only allowing positive emotions to be expressed.
(D) Paying attention to the emotional tone of the group and fostering an atmosphere of trust and safety.

239. Consider the following common client groups for social work practice.
a. Children
b. Correctional clients
c. Persons with Disabilities
d. Older Persons
e. Wealthy Philanthropists
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) e only
(B) a and b only
(C) a, b, c, and d only
(D) All of the above

240. Monitoring and evaluation of group work are important for all the following reasons EXCEPT:
(A) To determine if the group is meeting its objectives.
(B) To rank members based on their level of participation.
(C) To provide feedback for improving the leader's practice.
(D) To ensure accountability to the agency and funders.

241. A social worker says to a client, "Many people in your situation feel overwhelmed. You are not alone in this." This is an example of the technique of:

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204. A social worker in a community mental health center is running a support group for adults with bipolar disorder. This is an example of group work in which practice setting?
(A) Correctional setting
(B) Health setting
(C) Setting for older persons
(D) Setting for children

205. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The Task-Centered approach is highly structured and time-limited.
Reason (R) : This model's effectiveness relies on focusing on specific, achievable tasks that the client has agreed to, which is best accomplished within a defined timeframe.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. In group problem-solving, what is the leader's most effective role?
(A) To provide the solution immediately.
(B) To assign the problem to one member to solve.
(C) To dismiss the problem as unimportant.
(D) To facilitate a process where members can brainstorm, analyze, and choose a solution together.

207. A case record that includes a verbatim account of the dialogue between the worker and client is called:
(A) Process recording
(B) Summary recording
(C) Diagnostic recording
(D) Financial recording

208. A key goal of casework with socially and economically disadvantaged groups is:
(A) To blame them for their situation.
(B) To empower them by linking them to resources, advocating for their rights, and addressing systemic barriers.
(C) To provide temporary charity without addressing root causes.
(D) To encourage them to accept their situation without question.

209. Consider the following statements regarding the 'norming' stage of group development.
a. It is characterized by high levels of conflict and chaos.
b. Group cohesion begins to develop.
c. Members establish explicit and implicit rules for behavior.
d. There is a sense of "we-ness" and a desire to avoid future conflict.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and d only
(B) a and c only
(C) b, c, and d only
(D) a, b, and c only

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210. What is the main objective of the 'termination' phase in casework?
(A) To bring the helping relationship to a planned and positive conclusion.
(B) To transfer the client to another agency.
(C) To quickly discharge the client to make room for new cases.
(D) To leave the case open indefinitely.

211. The term 'group dynamics' encompasses all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Communication patterns
(B) Leadership style
(C) The agency's mission statement
(D) Cohesion and conflict

212. Consider the following statements regarding 'programme media'.
Statement I : In group work, 'programme media' refers to the use of television and radio to advertise the group.
Statement II : 'Programme media' refers to activities like games, role-plays, art, and discussions used to facilitate group process and achieve goals.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

194. The 'person-in-environment' perspective is a foundational concept in social work because it:
(A) Provides a framework for understanding individuals in the context of all the systems they interact with.
(B) Mandates that all interventions must focus only on changing the environment.
(C) Is a specific therapeutic technique like CBT.
(D) Focuses exclusively on the individual's psychological makeup.

195. The most important responsibility of a group leader during the 'forming' stage is to:
(A) Challenge the members and create conflict.
(B) Let the group figure everything out on its own.
(C) Provide structure, clarify purpose, and facilitate introductions to create a safe environment.
(D) Select a scapegoat for the group.

196. The process of helping a client adjust to new life circumstances, such as after a divorce or job loss, is known as:
(A) Need Assessment
(B) Group Recording
(C) Role Conflict
(D) Adaptation

197. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a social group as defined in social group work?
(A) Shared goals or interests.
(B) Face-to-face interaction.
(C) A random, temporary aggregation of people.
(D) A sense of belonging or 'we-feeling'.

198. A caseworker who helps a client identify their problem, specifies a measurable goal, and outlines concrete steps to reach it is most likely using which approach?
(A) Functional Approach
(B) Task-Centered Approach
(C) Diagnostic Approach
(D) Radical Approach

199. The effectiveness of communication in a group is greatly influenced by:
(A) The brand of furniture in the room.
(B) The leader doing all the talking.
(C) The group avoiding any difficult topics.
(D) The leader's ability to facilitate open dialogue and active listening.

200. A primary goal of social case work with persons with disabilities is:
(A) To promote their independence, social integration, and advocate for their rights.
(B) To foster dependence on the social worker.
(C) To focus solely on their medical needs while ignoring social and emotional aspects.
(D) To isolate them from the community for their own protection.

201. Match List I with List II regarding group work skills and their applications.
List I (Skill):
P. Attending
Q. Linking
R. Summarizing
S. Confronting
List II (Application):
1. Pointing out a discrepancy between a member's words and their actions.
2. Periodically restating the main points of the discussion to provide focus.
3. Physically and psychologically orienting oneself to the group members to show interest.
4. Connecting the comments or experiences of two or more group members.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

202. Which phase of group work is characterized by the establishment of trust, cohesion, and shared norms?
(A) Norming
(B) Forming
(C) Storming
(D) Adjourning

203. The concept of 'social roles' in casework is important for understanding:
(A) A client's fixed personality traits.
(B) The client's preferred leisure activities.
(C) The physical layout of the client's social environment.
(D) The societal expectations and behaviors associated with a client's various life positions.

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223. What is the main focus of social case work in a setting for women?
(A) Issues such as domestic violence, economic inequality, empowerment, and parenting.
(B) Preparing for retirement.
(C) Juvenile delinquency.
(D) Palliative care for the terminally ill.

224. The 'performing' stage of a group is possible after the group has successfully navigated which previous stages?
(A) Forming and Adjourning
(B) Storming and Norming
(C) Forming and Norming
(D) Storming and Adjourning

225. Which of these is an example of an 'open-ended question'?
(A) "Did you have a good week?"
(B) "Can you tell me more about what happened at work?"
(C) "Are you feeling sad?"
(D) "Is your son 15 years old?"

226. Match List I with List II regarding casework principles and their core meanings.
List I (Principle):
P. Acceptance
Q. Confidentiality
R. Self-Determination
S. Individualization
List II (Meaning):
1. Recognizing and respecting the client's unique characteristics.
2. Respecting the client's right to make their own choices.
3. Maintaining a professional duty to keep client information private.
4. Perceiving the client with warmth and without judgment.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

227. A client is a member of a religious minority and is experiencing discrimination at work. The Radical Approach to casework would suggest:
(A) Helping the client accept the discrimination as a fact of life.
(B) Focusing only on the client's feelings of sadness.
(C) Exploring how societal prejudice and power dynamics create this problem and potentially organizing for change.
(D) Blaming the client's religion for causing the problem.

228. Which of the following is a 'maintenance role' in a group?
(A) Information Seeker
(B) Initiator-Contributor
(C) Blocker
(D) Harmonizer

229. A key characteristic of the Functional Approach to casework is its emphasis on:
(A) The social worker's diagnosis of the client's past.
(B) A long-term, unstructured exploration of the client's psyche.
(C) The agency's purpose and function in shaping the helping process.
(D) The use of medication to solve problems.

230. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : In social group work, dealing with issues of diversity and marginalization is essential for creating an inclusive environment.
Reason (R) : Ignoring these issues can lead to the reinforcement of oppression within the group, making some members feel unsafe and silenced.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

231. The term 'Person-in-Environment Fit' suggests that problems can arise from:
(A) The individual only.
(B) The environment only.
(C) A purely biological cause.
(D) A mismatch or lack of fit between the individual and their environment.

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157. The 'Principle of Controlled Emotional Involvement' in case work suggests that the worker should:
(A) Remain completely detached and show no emotion.
(B) Become as emotionally involved as a close friend.
(C) Be sensitive and responsive to the client's feelings while maintaining professional objectivity.
(D) Only show positive emotions and suppress any negative reactions.

158. A key difference between a 'social group' and a 'crowd' is:
(A) The number of people
(B) The physical space they occupy
(C) The age of the individuals
(D) Sustained interaction and a sense of shared identity.

159. Consider the following statements regarding essential skills for a group work practitioner.
a. Facilitating communication between members.
b. Managing conflict within the group.
c. Using programme media effectively.
d. Ignoring the needs of individual members.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) a, b, and c only
(C) d only
(D) All of the above

160. What is the primary purpose of the 'study' phase in the casework process?
(A) To immediately solve the client's problem.
(B) To gather relevant information about the client and their situation.
(C) To terminate the helping relationship.
(D) To evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention.

161. A 'maintenance role' in a group, such as the 'encourager' or 'harmonizer', functions to:
(A) Focus the group on completing its assigned task.
(B) Build group cohesion and positive interpersonal relationships.
(C) Satisfy a member's personal needs at the expense of the group.
(D) Challenge the leader's authority.

162. Consider the following statements regarding the Task-Centered model.
Statement I : The Task-Centered model is best suited for clients with long-standing, diffuse, and vaguely defined problems.
Statement II : The Task-Centered model is most effective when the client can identify a specific problem and is willing to work on defined tasks to resolve it.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

163. The concept of 'marginalization' is particularly relevant when working with:
(A) A group of powerful corporate executives.
(B) A task force composed of community leaders.
(C) A support group for religious minorities or members of the LGBTQ+ community.
(D) Any group where all members are from the dominant culture.

164. Consider the following statements regarding reasons for case work recording.
a. To ensure accountability to the client and the agency.
b. To provide a basis for supervision and professional development.
c. To facilitate continuity of service if the worker leaves.
d. To help the worker reflect on and evaluate their own practice.
e. To create a document for public dissemination without client consent.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and d only
(B) e only
(C) a and b only
(D) All of the above

165. The casework principle of 'non-judgmental attitude' means that the social worker:
(A) Must approve of all the client's actions.
(B) Has no opinions about right or wrong.
(C) Refrains from assigning guilt or blame to the client for their problems.
(D) Avoided making any professional

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(A) Confrontation
(B) Universalization
(C) Ventilation
(D) Clarification

242. In the 'norming' stage, the group leader's role often shifts to being more of a:
(A) Facilitator
(B) Director
(C) Observer
(D) Disciplinarian

243. The Diagnostic approach is related to psychosocial history as the Functional approach is related to:
(A) Radical change
(B) Task completion
(C) Agency purpose
(D) Group dynamics

244. A primary purpose of social group work with oppressed groups is:
(A) To teach them to be silent.
(B) To help them individually adapt to their oppression.
(C) To provide a space for recreation only.
(D) To foster mutual aid and a sense of collective empowerment.

245. Casework recording should be:
(A) Lengthy, subjective, and full of jargon.
(B) Completed weeks after the client contact.
(C) Factual, objective, and concise.
(D) Shared with anyone who asks.

246. The classification of groups into types like 'task', 'treatment', or 'educational' is based on the group's:
(A) Size
(B) Primary purpose
(C) Location
(D) Leader's preference

247. A client's ability to cope with life's demands and fulfill their roles is termed:
(A) Social role
(B) Adaptation
(C) Social environment
(D) Social functioning

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248. The most significant aspect of the 'termination' phase in both casework and group work is:
(A) The planning and processing of the ending of the relationship.
(B) The exchange of gifts.
(C) The completion of final paperwork.
(D) The referral to a new worker.

249. Which leadership style is characterized by the leader providing minimal direction and allowing the group to self-manage?
(A) Autocratic
(B) Democratic
(C) Laissez-faire
(D) Situational

250. The core idea of the Task-Centered approach is to help clients resolve problems by:
(A) Undertaking a series of discrete, achievable actions or 'tasks'.
(B) Engaging in long-term psychoanalysis.
(C) Joining a political movement.
(D) Focusing on the function of the agency.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social case work operates on a foundation of core concepts that facilitate understanding and intervention in an individual's life. Central to this is the concept of 'social functioning', which refers to an individual's ability to fulfill their social roles and responsibilities within their environment. These social roles—such as being a parent, employee, or student—are defined by societal expectations and are integral to a person's identity and interaction with their community. When an individual struggles to perform these roles effectively, it indicates a disruption in their social functioning. A critical first step in intervention is 'need assessment', a systematic process to identify the client's unmet needs, challenges, and strengths. This assessment is not conducted in a vacuum; it heavily considers the 'social environment', which encompasses the family, community, cultural norms, and systemic factors influencing the individual. The concept of 'adaptation' is also pivotal, referring to the continuous process of adjustment that individuals make in response to environmental demands and life stressors. Effective case work aims to enhance this adaptive capacity, guided by the overarching

(A) Developing an individual parole plan.
(B) Conducting a one-on-one intake interview.
(C) Advocating for a single client in court.
(D) Addressing anger management issues with a group of inmates.

297. According to the source, a social worker in a health setting might use a support group for what purpose?
(A) To help people with chronic diseases cope and share experiences.
(B) To provide financial aid for medical bills.
(C) To train doctors in medical procedures.
(D) To discipline patients who do not follow medical advice.

298. The passage suggests that work with oppressed groups like religious minorities and persons who are gay & lesbian has a dual focus on:
(A) Fundraising for the agency and managing administrative tasks.
(B) Individual psychosocial needs and challenging systemic discrimination.
(C) Providing medical treatment and legal representation exclusively.
(D) Isolating clients from their communities to ensure their safety.

299. Based on the passage, which method is often used to address child protection and developmental issues with children?
(A) Lectures on legal statutes and policies.
(B) Use of play in case work and activity-based groups.
(C) Long-term psychoanalysis for the entire family.
(D) Group work focused on financial management.

300. The role of a social worker with older persons, as mentioned in the source, often includes:
(A) Combating isolation and advocating for accessibility.
(B) Encouraging social isolation to prevent risk.
(C) Focusing exclusively on their past career achievements.
(D) Restricting their access to community resources.

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(D) The Task-Centered Approach

257. A social worker focusing on a client's capacity for growth within a time-limited, agency-defined process is most likely using which approach?
(A) The Diagnostic Approach
(B) The Problem-Solving Approach
(C) The Radical Approach
(D) The Functional Approach

258. What is a key difference between the Diagnostic and Task-Centered approaches?
(A) The Diagnostic approach emphasizes psychosocial history, while the Task-Centered approach focuses on specific, agreed-upon tasks.
(B) The Diagnostic approach focuses on future goals, while the Task-Centered approach focuses on past history.
(C) The Diagnostic approach is short-term, while the Task-Centered approach is long-term and psychoanalytic.
(D) The Diagnostic approach critiques social structures, while the Task-Centered approach focuses on agency function.

259. The Problem-Solving Approach in social case work is characterized by its emphasis on:
(A) The social worker's diagnosis of the client's deep-seated conflicts.
(B) The inherent limitations of the social service agency.
(C) A collaborative process involving motivation, capacity, and opportunity.
(D) The necessity of radical social and political transformation.

260. A social worker and a client collaboratively define a specific target problem and break it down into measurable, achievable actions. This methodology is most characteristic of the:
(A) Task-Centered Approach
(B) Radical Approach
(C) Diagnostic Approach
(D) Functional Approach

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The process of social case work intervention is a structured and phased engagement designed to assist individuals in resolving their psychosocial difficulties. The intervention typically unfolds through distinct 'phases', beginning with intake and rapport building, moving to psychosocial study and assessment, and then to intervention or treatment, and finally culminating in termination and evaluation. The initial phase is crucial for establishing a trusting relationship. The 'techniques of case work intervention' are the specific tools and methods employed by the social worker within this process. These can be broadly categorized into direct and indirect interventions. Direct techniques involve face-to-face interaction with the client, such as counseling, clarification, and providing emotional support, while indirect techniques involve working with the client's environment, such as advocacy or mobilizing resources. A cornerstone of this process is 'interviewing', which is a purposeful conversation guided by specific principles. These 'principles of interviewing' include maintaining confidentiality, demonstrating non-judgmental acceptance, ensuring client self-determination, and active listening. Finally, the process is documented through 'case work recording', which serves multiple purposes: it ensures accountability, facilitates supervision, provides a basis for evaluating practice, and aids in continuity of service. The record captures the assessment, intervention plan, progress, and outcomes of the case work process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, which of the following is an example of an indirect technique of case work intervention?
(A) Providing emotional support to the client in a session.
(B) Using clarification to help a client understand their feelings.
(C) Engaging in active listening during an interview.
(D) Mobilizing community resources on behalf of the client.

262. The passage describes the phases of case work intervention. Which phase is identified as the culmination of the process?
(A) Intake and rapport building
(B) Termination and evaluation
(C) Psychosocial study and assessment

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principle of achieving a 'person-in-environment fit', where there is a harmonious balance between an individual's needs and capacities and the resources and demands of their environment. The components of case work—person, problem, place, and process—provide a structured framework for addressing these complexities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the primary indicator of a disruption in an individual's social functioning?
(A) The presence of a complex social environment.
(B) An inability to effectively perform expected social roles.
(C) The process of continuous adaptation to stressors.
(D) The completion of a thorough need assessment.

252. The concept of 'person-in-environment fit' in social case work aims to achieve:
(A) A harmonious balance between individual capacities and environmental resources.
(B) The complete removal of all environmental demands.
(C) The isolation of the individual from their social environment.
(D) A primary focus on the person's problems, excluding the environment.

253. What is described as a systematic process to identify a client's challenges, strengths, and unmet needs?
(A) Adaptation
(B) Social functioning
(C) Need assessment
(D) Role performance

254. Based on the passage, the 'social environment' in case work analysis encompasses all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Family and community structures.
(B) Cultural norms and expectations.
(C) Systemic factors influencing the individual.
(D) The individual's internal psychological state.

255. The passage suggests that the concept of 'adaptation' is best understood as:
(A) A one-time event of coping with a problem.
(B) A static condition of fitting into society.
(C) A continuous process of adjustment to life demands.
(D) A fixed capacity determined at birth.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The practice of social case work is informed by several distinct theoretical approaches, each offering a unique framework for understanding and intervening in a client's situation. The 'Diagnostic Approach', heavily influenced by psychoanalytic thought, emphasizes a thorough investigation into the client's past history and psychosocial development to diagnose the root cause of the problem. In contrast, the 'Functional Approach' focuses on the agency's function and the client's inherent capacity for growth, viewing the therapeutic relationship as a vehicle for a time-limited, goal-oriented process. Another significant model is the 'Problem-Solving Approach', which conceptualizes the client's issue as a problem to be solved through a structured, collaborative process involving motivation, capacity, and opportunity. This approach empowers the client by engaging them in identifying the problem, exploring alternatives, and implementing solutions. The 'Task-Centered Approach' is a highly structured, short-term method that concentrates on specific, measurable, and achievable tasks that the client and worker agree upon to resolve a target problem. This model is pragmatic and action-oriented. Finally, the 'Radical Approach' moves beyond individual pathology or dysfunction, critiquing the broader social, economic, and political structures as the primary source of the client's problems. It advocates for social change and collective action rather than solely individual adaptation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which social case work approach is described as critiquing broader social and political structures as the source of client problems?
(A) The Diagnostic Approach
(B) The Radical Approach
(C) The Functional Approach

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269. The passage highlights the importance of addressing issues of identity, diversity, and marginalization primarily to:
(A) Ensure the group completes its task as quickly as possible.
(B) Adhere to a rigid set of pre-determined group rules.
(C) Create an inclusive and equitable environment for all members.
(D) Select members who share identical backgrounds and experiences.

270. Which of the following is identified as a key characteristic of social group work?
(A) The absence of a professional worker to allow for natural development.
(B) The exclusive focus on individual therapy without group interaction.
(C) A process that is entirely spontaneous and unstructured.
(D) The use of the group as the primary medium for change.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The social group work process is a dynamic and evolving interaction guided by specific 'principles' such as purposeful group formation, guided group interaction, and the democratic participation of members. Central to this process is 'group dynamics', which refers to the complex forces and interactions that occur within a group, influencing its behavior and outcomes. The 'determinants' of group dynamics are multifaceted, including the personalities of the members, the leadership style, the group's size, and the nature of the task. 'Indicators' of healthy group dynamics include high levels of cohesion, open communication, and effective conflict resolution, while 'outcomes' can be seen in both individual member growth and the group's ability to achieve its goals. A critical function within the group is the 'decision-making and problem-solving process'. This can range from leader-centric decisions to fully democratic or consensus-based approaches, and the chosen method significantly impacts member satisfaction and commitment. Effective problem-solving involves clearly defining the issue, generating multiple solutions, evaluating them, and selecting and implementing the best course of action. 'Theories of leadership' provide frameworks for understanding the role of the group leader, with models ranging from authoritarian and democratic to laissez-faire and situational. The 'roles and responsibilities of group leaders' are extensive; they act as facilitators, mediators, enablers, and resource providers. Their primary responsibility is to guide the group process towards its stated purpose while attending to the needs of individual members.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. In the context of the passage, 'group dynamics' is best defined as:
(A) The formal rules and regulations established by the agency.
(B) The specific tasks that a group is assigned to complete.
(C) The complex forces and interactions that occur within a group.
(D) The individual goals of each member prior to joining the group.

272. Which of the following is mentioned as an indicator of healthy group dynamics?
(A) Low levels of member interaction.
(B) A high level of group cohesion.
(C) The avoidance of all conflict.
(D) A rigid, leader-centric decision-making process.

273. According to the passage, the roles and responsibilities of a group leader include acting as a:
(A) Dominant authority who makes all decisions.
(B) Passive observer who never intervenes.
(C) Detached analyst focused only on theory.
(D) Facilitator, mediator, and enabler.

274. The determinants of group dynamics, as described in the source, include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The final evaluation report of the group.
(B) The leadership style employed.
(C) The personalities of the members.
(D) The size of the group.

275. A leadership theory that suggests the leader's approach should change based on the group's needs and the context is best described as:

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(A) Authoritarian
(B) Laissez-faire
(C) Situational
(D) Democratic

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The life of a social work group is a developmental journey that progresses through predictable 'stages of group work'. While various models exist, a common trajectory includes a forming stage (orientation and dependency), a storming stage (conflict and resistance), a norming stage (cohesion and role definition), a performing stage (productive work), and an adjourning stage (termination and separation). Understanding these stages allows the group worker to anticipate challenges and facilitate smooth transitions. To navigate these stages effectively, the worker employs various 'techniques and skills in group work'. These skills include active listening, linking members' comments, providing support, managing conflict, and summarizing discussions. A crucial element for group success is the 'group climate', which is the emotional and social atmosphere of the group. A positive climate, characterized by trust, safety, and mutual respect, is conducive to self-disclosure and productive work. 'Communication in groups' is the lifeblood of the process; the worker must pay attention to both verbal and non-verbal cues and promote open and honest communication patterns. To facilitate interaction and goal achievement, workers make 'use of programme media', which can include activities like games, role-plays, art, and discussions. These activities are not ends in themselves but are tools to stimulate expression, learning, and interaction. The entire process is underpinned by systematic 'group work recording, monitoring, and evaluation' to track progress, ensure accountability, and assess the effectiveness of the intervention for both individuals and the group as a whole.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. In the stages of group development, which stage is characterized by conflict and resistance among members?
(A) Storming
(B) Forming
(C) Norming
(D) Performing

277. The use of programme media like role-plays and games in group work serves primarily to:
(A) Provide entertainment and fill time during sessions.
(B) Replace the need for a skilled group worker.
(C) Assess the members' artistic abilities for a final report.
(D) Stimulate expression, learning, and interaction among members.

278. The 'group climate' is described in the passage as the:
(A) Physical temperature and setting of the meeting room.
(B) Emotional and social atmosphere of the group.
(C) Formal agenda and objectives for the group.
(D) Final evaluation report on the group's performance.

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279. A group worker who connects the statement of one member with the feelings expressed by another is demonstrating the skill of:
(A) Summarizing
(B) Conflict management
(C) Linking
(D) Active listening

280. According to the passage, the stage where the group establishes cohesion and defines roles is known as:
(A) Adjourning
(B) Storming
(C) Forming
(D) Norming

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of 'Person-in-Environment Fit' is a cornerstone of modern social work practice, bridging the gap between individual-focused and environment-focused interventions. This perspective posits that human problems, needs, and behaviors are not solely the result of individual pathology but arise from the complex interplay between individuals and their various environments. The 'person' component includes their biological, psychological, and social

capacities, while the 'environment' encompasses the physical and social settings, including family, community, culture, and institutions. A good 'fit' occurs when an individual's needs, goals, and capacities are congruent with the opportunities and resources available in their environment. Conversely, a poor fit, or a lack of consonance, can lead to stress, maladaptation, and problems in 'social functioning'. The goal of social work intervention, from this perspective, is not merely to 'fix' the person or the environment in isolation. Instead, it aims to improve the transactions between them. This can involve enhancing an individual's 'adaptation' skills and coping mechanisms, or it may involve modifying the 'social environment' to be more responsive and supportive. For instance, intervention could focus on improving an individual's job skills (person-focused) while simultaneously advocating for fair hiring practices in their community (environment-focused). This dual focus is central to the 'need assessment' process, which must evaluate both personal strengths and deficits, as well as environmental resources and barriers, to develop a holistic intervention plan.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. The 'Person-in-Environment Fit' perspective suggests that human problems primarily arise from:
(A) The complex interplay between individuals and their environments.
(B) The individual's inherent psychological deficits.
(C) The oppressive nature of all social environments.
(D) The lack of personal motivation to adapt.

282. According to the passage, what does a "poor fit" between a person and their environment lead to?
(A) Automatic enhancement of adaptation skills.
(B) Increased stress and problems in social functioning.
(C) A greater availability of environmental resources.
(D) A simplified and less demanding social role.

283. An intervention based on the Person-in-Environment perspective would most likely involve:
(A) Focusing exclusively on changing the individual's behavior.
(B) Improving the transactions between the person and the environment.
(C) Focusing exclusively on modifying the environment.
(D) Ignoring the environment to concentrate on internal psychological states.

284. As described in the source, a holistic need assessment from this perspective must evaluate:
(A) Both personal attributes and environmental factors.
(B) Only the personal strengths of the individual.
(C) Only the barriers present in the environment.
(D) The historical context of the social work agency.

285. Advocating for fair hiring practices in a community is an example of which type of intervention within the Person-in-Environment framework?
(A) A person-focused intervention to change individual behavior.
(B) An intervention aimed at reducing an individual's adaptation skills.
(C) An environment-focused intervention to make it more supportive.
(D) A maladaptive response to environmental stress.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Leadership is a critical element in the success of social group work, as the leader's guidance profoundly influences group dynamics and outcomes. 'Theories of leadership' offer different perspectives on this role. The traditional trait theory suggested that leaders are born with certain innate qualities, while behavioral theories shifted the focus to observable actions, identifying styles such as 'authoritarian' (leader-centered), 'democratic' (group-centered), and 'laissez-faire' (hands-off). More contemporary models, like situational leadership, argue that the most effective style depends on the group's developmental stage, the nature of the task,

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and the members' capabilities. The 'roles and responsibilities of group leaders' are multifaceted. The leader is an enabler, helping the group and its members to utilize their own strengths. They are a facilitator, guiding the group process and ensuring effective communication. They also act as a mediator in times of conflict, a resource person providing necessary information, and an advocate for the group when needed. The leader's primary responsibility is to create a safe and purposeful environment where both individual and group goals can be pursued. This involves balancing task functions (keeping the group on track) with maintenance functions (attending to the socio-emotional needs of members). Effective leadership in group work is not about exerting control, but about empowering members and fostering a collaborative and democratic problem-solving process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, which leadership style is described as group-centered?
(A) Authoritarian
(B) Laissez-faire
(C) Situational
(D) Democratic

287. The 'situational leadership' theory proposes that the effectiveness of a leadership style is dependent on:
(A) The leader's innate, unchangeable personality traits.
(B) A strict adherence to a single, predetermined style.
(C) The context, including the group's stage and task.
(D) The formal policies of the sponsoring agency.

288. When a group leader helps resolve a dispute between two members, they are primarily fulfilling the role of a:
(A) Resource person
(B) Mediator
(C) Laissez-faire observer
(D) Authoritarian director

289. The passage suggests that effective leadership in social group work is primarily about:
(A) Exerting absolute control over the group's decisions.
(B) Focusing solely on the completion of the group's task.
(C) Maintaining a detached and uninvolved presence.
(D) Empowering members and fostering collaboration.

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290. Balancing task functions with maintenance functions involves:
(A) Keeping the group on track while also attending to members' socio-emotional needs.
(B) Ignoring the group's emotional needs to finish the agenda.
(C) Focusing only on group feelings and disregarding the goals.
(D) Alternating between authoritarian and laissez-faire styles randomly.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A fundamental challenge and ethical imperative in social group work is addressing the complex 'issues of identity, diversity, and marginalization'. Groups are microcosms of society and, as such, reflect its diversity in terms of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, religion, and ability. 'Identity' is a multifaceted concept, and each member brings their unique social and personal identities into the group space. These identities can be sources of strength and connection, but they can also be linked to experiences of 'marginalization' and oppression in the wider world. A group worker must be skilled in creating an environment where 'diversity' is not just tolerated but valued as a resource for learning and growth. This requires moving beyond a color-blind approach and actively acknowledging the different life experiences and social locations of the members. Failing to address these issues can perpetuate dynamics of power and privilege within the group, silencing the voices of those from oppressed or minority backgrounds. The group leader has a responsibility to facilitate discussions about these differences, challenge stereotypes and discriminatory behavior, and ensure that group norms and processes are inclusive and equitable. The goal is to foster a climate where all members, particularly those from socially and economically

disadvantaged groups or religious minorities, feel safe, respected, and empowered to participate fully. This proactive engagement is crucial for both individual healing and the group's potential to work towards social justice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the passage, why is it important to actively acknowledge diversity in a group?
(A) To categorize members into rigid, separate subgroups.
(B) To ensure that all members share the same identity.
(C) To value different life experiences as a resource for growth.
(D) To avoid discussing any potentially sensitive topics.

292. The passage suggests that failing to address issues of identity and marginalization can lead to:
(A) The silencing of voices from oppressed backgrounds.
(B) Increased group cohesion and productivity.
(C) A more efficient decision-making process.
(D) The complete elimination of conflict within the group.

293. The role of the group leader regarding diversity and marginalization includes:
(A) Adopting a color-blind approach to treat everyone identically.
(B) Avoiding any discussion of differences to maintain harmony.
(C) Prioritizing the needs of the majority members over minorities.
(D) Challenging stereotypes and facilitating inclusive discussions.

294. The passage describes social work groups as 'microcosms of society'. This implies that groups:
(A) Are completely isolated from societal influences.
(B) Reflect the diversity and social issues of the larger community.
(C) Are free from the power dynamics present in the wider world.
(D) Consist of members who are all from the same social background.

295. The ultimate goal of proactively engaging with issues of identity and diversity in a group is to:
(A) Prove that all members' experiences with oppression are identical.
(B) Focus exclusively on social justice, ignoring individual healing.
(C) Foster a climate where all members feel safe, respected, and empowered.
(D) Create a hierarchy based on members' social identities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social case work and social group work are practiced across a wide array of 'practice sites' and with diverse 'client groups'. The application of these methods is tailored to the unique needs and contexts of various settings. In 'correctional' settings, for example, social workers may use case work to develop parole plans and group work to address issues like anger management or substance abuse with inmates. In 'health' settings, they assist patients and families in coping with illness, navigating the healthcare system, and planning for post-discharge care; group work might be used for support groups for people with chronic diseases. Interventions with 'children' often focus on developmental issues, child protection, and school-related problems, using play in case work and activity-based groups. Work with 'women' may address domestic violence, empowerment, and parenting skills. Social workers in settings for 'persons with disabilities' and 'older persons' focus on enhancing social functioning, advocating for accessibility, and combating isolation, often through both individual counseling and group activities. A critical area of practice involves working with 'oppressed groups', such as 'religious minorities', 'persons who are gay & lesbian', and other 'socially and economically disadvantaged groups'. In these contexts, case work and group work not only address individual psychosocial needs but also aim to empower clients, build solidarity, and challenge systemic discrimination, linking personal troubles with public issues.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. In a correctional setting, what would be a typical application of social group work as described in the passage?

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(D) Intervention or treatment

263. What is a primary purpose of case work recording as mentioned in the source?
(A) To publicize the success stories of the agency.
(B) To replace the need for face-to-face interviewing.
(C) To serve as a basis for practice evaluation and ensure accountability.
(D) To enforce a specific outcome determined by the social worker.

264. The principles of interviewing in social case work include all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Maintaining strict confidentiality.
(B) Ensuring client self-determination.
(C) Offering a non-judgmental attitude.
(D) Directing the client towards a predetermined solution.

265. Based on the passage, what is the fundamental difference between direct and indirect case work techniques?
(A) Direct techniques involve face-to-face client interaction, while indirect techniques involve working with the client's environment.
(B) Direct techniques are short-term, while indirect techniques are long-term.
(C) Direct techniques are used in the initial phase, while indirect techniques are used in the termination phase.
(D) Direct techniques are documented, while indirect techniques are not.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social group work is a method of social work that helps individuals to enhance their social functioning through purposeful group experiences, and to cope more effectively with their personal, group, or community problems. The 'definition' of social group work emphasizes its dual focus on individual growth and the achievement of group goals. Key 'characteristics' include the presence of a professional worker, the use of the group as the primary medium for change, and a structured process of interaction among members. The 'functions' of group work are diverse, ranging from remedial and rehabilitative to preventive and developmental. Groups can help members develop coping skills, improve interpersonal relationships, and engage in collective action for social change. The 'group structure' refers to the underlying pattern of relationships, roles, norms, and communication networks that emerges over time. A clear structure provides stability and predictability for members. Groups can be categorized based on various criteria, leading to a 'classification of groups' such as treatment groups (e.g., support, therapy) and task groups (e.g., committees, teams). The process of 'making of social groups' involves conscious decisions about group purpose, composition, size, and environment. Within this process, it is crucial to address 'issues of identity, diversity, and marginalization'. Acknowledging and navigating differences in race, gender, class, sexual orientation, and ability is essential for creating an inclusive and equitable group environment where all members feel safe and valued.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. The dual focus of social group work, as described in the passage, is on:
(A) The worker's professional development and agency goals.
(B) Individual growth and the achievement of group goals.
(C) Task completion and fundraising activities.
(D) Theoretical research and policy formulation.

267. According to the source, the underlying pattern of relationships, roles, and norms within a group is referred to as:
(A) Group classification
(B) Group structure
(C) Group function
(D) Group making

268. Based on the classification mentioned, a committee formed to organize a community event would be an example of a:
(A) Task group
(B) Treatment group
(C) Support group
(D) Therapy group

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ANSWERS

1. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Social casework concepts integrate facets of human interaction and environmental adjustment. Social roles define expected behaviors and norms within specific social contexts, while social functioning assesses capacity to navigate daily life and fulfill roles effectively.

Adaptation involves the dynamic process of adjusting to environmental changes. Finally, need assessment provides a systematic framework for identifying specific client problems and requirements to guide intervention strategies during the helping process.

2. (A) A framework assessing the congruence between an individual's needs and their environmental qualities.
The person-in-environment fit is a central framework in social work practice that evaluates congruence between an individual's needs and environmental qualities. This perspective recognizes that problems often arise when resources fail to meet personal demands.

Interventions aim to improve this fit by enhancing coping capacities or modifying stressors to support social functioning. This focus ensures both individual and systemic factors are addressed effectively during the helping process.

3. (C) The principle of confidentiality requires the worker to keep all client data private, with no exceptions.
Confidentiality is a fundamental ethical principle in social casework used to build trust, but it is not absolute. Legal and ethical exceptions exist, particularly regarding the duty to warn or protect.

Instances involving child abuse, threats of harm to oneself or others, or specific court orders necessitate breaking confidentiality. Professional practice requires balancing the client's right to privacy with broader societal safety and legal requirements.

4. (D) Adaptation
Adaptation in social casework refers to the reciprocal process where individuals and their environments make mutual adjustments. For immigrants, this involves learning cultural norms, acquiring language skills, and securing employment to achieve a harmonious fit.

The social worker facilitates this transition by providing resources and guidance, helping the family navigate complex systems. This addresses the dynamic relationship between the individual's needs and the demands of their new surroundings.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The diagnostic approach to social casework is deeply rooted in psychoanalytic theory, emphasizing the significance of a client's past in shaping current difficulties. This model follows a structured methodology involving study, diagnosis, and treatment.

By understanding underlying psychological causes, the worker develops a targeted plan to resolve present life challenges. This linear process ensures that the intervention is grounded in a comprehensive understanding of the client's psychosocial history.

6. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The functional approach in social casework centers on the specific services and purpose of the social agency. It shifts focus from historical diagnosis to the client's current potential for growth and self-determination.

Utilizing the agency's function as a framework, the social worker and client collaborate to achieve goals. This model emphasizes the present moment and the client's capacity to change through the professional relationship and available resources.

7. (D) Prescription
Helen Harris Perlman's problem-solving approach identifies four core components: the person, the problem, the place, and the process. These elements provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the client's situation and the context of intervention.

The person is an individual seeking help with a specific problem. The place refers to the social

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agency where the process occurs. This structured model focuses on enhancing ego strengths to manage life's difficulties.

8. (A) Achieving specific, measurable, and client-acknowledged tasks within a limited time frame.
The task-centered approach is a short-term, structured model emphasizing the resolution of specific problems identified by the client. Its primary focus is achieving measurable and client-acknowledged tasks within a limited time frame.

This intervention style promotes empowerment by involving the client in every step. By breaking down large issues into manageable actions, the social worker helps the client gain a sense of mastery and improved social functioning.

9. (B) b, c, and d only
The radical approach identifies systemic inequalities as the root cause of personal distress rather than internal psychological failings. It views problems as outcomes of oppressive social, economic, and political structures.

The intervention aims to raise the client's consciousness regarding societal injustices. Practitioners advocate for social action and structural change to empower marginalized individuals. This perspective addresses the fundamental causes of life challenges rather than just individual adjustment.

10. (A) Study/Exploration Phase
The study or exploration phase is the initial stage of the casework process where the worker gathers comprehensive information. This involves collecting data regarding the client's problem, personal history, social environment, and existing strengths.

This factual foundation is crucial for developing an accurate assessment and a tailored intervention plan. Establishing a thorough understanding of the client's situation ensures subsequent treatment phases are relevant and effective for achieving goals.

11. (D) Acceptance
Acceptance is a core principle in social casework involving the recognition of the client's feelings and thoughts without judgment. It creates a safe environment where the client feels understood and valued as an individual.

By validating the client's emotions, the social worker builds a strong professional rapport. This technique does not necessarily mean approving of harmful behaviors but rather accepting the person as they are to facilitate growth.

12. (B) Confrontation - The social worker aggressively challenges the client's life choices.
Professional techniques in casework are designed to facilitate communication and self-awareness. Ventilation allows for the free expression of feelings, while clarification helps the client understand their own statements.

Reassurance builds confidence through emotional support. However, confrontation is a skilled technique used to point out discrepancies or inconsistencies in the client's narrative. It must be done sensitively and purposefully rather than aggressively to avoid damaging the relationship.

13. (C) To provide a permanent record for accountability, supervision, and service continuity.
Recording in social casework serves as a professional account of the helping process and client interactions. Its main purpose is to ensure accountability to the agency and facilitate supervision for professional development.

Records provide a permanent narrative that ensures service continuity if the worker changes. They also serve as a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of interventions and tracking the client's progress toward specific goals over time.

14. (B) b, c, d, and e only
A social group is characterized by more than just a collection of individuals in one location. Members must share a common purpose or goal and possess a sense of belonging or "we-feeling."

Interaction and communication over time lead to the development of a specific group structure including roles and norms. These elements differentiate a purposeful group from a random crowd, facilitating the achievement of collective and individual objectives.

15. (A) To enhance the social functioning of individuals through purposeful group experiences.
Social group work is a method used to enhance the social functioning of individuals through purposeful group experiences. It provides a

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platform for members to develop interpersonal skills and resolve personal issues within a collective context.

By participating in group processes, individuals gain support and learn from the experiences of others. The goal is to promote personal growth, empowerment, and improved social adjustment through guided interaction and shared activities.

16. (B) Group Structure
Group structure refers to the organized network of roles, statuses, and norms that emerge as members interact over time. It provides a framework that governs behavior and defines the relationships between participants.

Understanding this structure is essential for group workers to manage dynamics and facilitate progress. A well-defined structure helps members understand their responsibilities and expectations, contributing to the group's overall stability and its ability to achieve goals.

17. (B) Therapeutic Group
Therapeutic groups are specifically designed to help members cope with emotional or psychological issues, such as grief and loss. These groups provide a safe environment for sharing experiences and receiving support from others.

The focus is on healing, personal growth, and emotional remediation. Led by trained professionals, these groups utilize the collective energy of the members to facilitate individual recovery and improve the psychological well-being of all participants.

18. (A) Affect members' participation, sense of safety, and the overall group dynamics.
Identity, diversity, and marginalization are critical factors in group work as they profoundly influence participation and the sense of safety. Differences in background and social status can affect how members interact and perceive one another.

Acknowledging these issues allows the worker to create an inclusive environment where all voices are heard. Addressing marginalization prevents certain members from being silenced, thereby fostering healthier group dynamics and promoting more effective outcomes.

19. (C) Worker-dominated decision making
Social group work is guided by principles that promote democratic participation and professional ethics. These include planned group formation, the establishment of specific objectives, and a purposeful worker-group relationship.

Effective group work avoids worker-dominated decision-making, instead encouraging members to take ownership of the group's direction. Empowering members to make choices fosters independence and ensures that the group's activities remain relevant to their shared needs and goals.

20. (B) b, a, d, c, e
Group development typically follows a chronological sequence of stages starting with forming, where members get acquainted. This is followed by storming, characterized by conflict and competition as roles are established.

Norming occurs next, where cohesion and rules emerge, leading to the performing stage of effective goal achievement. The final stage is adjourning, which involves termination and evaluation. Understanding these stages helps the worker guide the group successfully.

21. (C) The communication patterns and interpersonal relationships among members.
Group dynamics are determined by the complex forces acting within a group, primarily communication patterns and interpersonal relationships. How members interact and relate to one another influences the group's cohesion and productivity.

Positive dynamics foster a supportive environment, while negative patterns can lead to conflict or apathy. The social worker monitors these interactions to facilitate healthy communication, ensuring that the group remains focused on its objectives and needs.

22. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Problem-solving in group work is a collective process where members collaborate to identify challenges and explore potential solutions. This collaborative effort leverages the diverse perspectives and resources of all participants.

The role of the group leader is to facilitate this process rather than providing final answers. By guiding members to reach their own conclusions,

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the leader promotes empowerment, critical thinking, and a sense of shared responsibility for the outcomes.

23. (D) Laissez-faire
A laissez-faire leadership style is characterized by minimal guidance and high member autonomy. The leader allows participants to make their own decisions and set their own pace with little intervention.

While this approach can foster creativity in highly motivated groups, it may lead to a lack of direction or confusion in others. Understanding when to apply this style is crucial for social workers to balance member independence with group progress.

24. (A) Task role
Task roles are behaviors that help a group achieve its specific goals and complete its work. Summarizing discussions and pulling together related ideas are key examples of these productive behaviors.

These roles ensure that the group remains focused and makes progress on its objectives. By organizing information and clarifying concepts, members fulfilling task roles contribute to the overall efficiency and success of the group's collective efforts and decision-making.

25. (C) Group Climate
Group climate refers to the overall emotional atmosphere, mood, and tone that exists within a group. It is shaped by the quality of interactions, the level of trust, and the sense of safety among members.

A positive climate encourages participation and risk-taking, whereas a negative climate can inhibit growth and lead to conflict. The group worker actively monitors and influences this atmosphere to ensure it remains conducive to goal achievement.

26. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Various casework approaches are associated with specific proponents and schools of thought. Helen Harris Perlman developed the problem-solving approach, while the functional approach is linked to the functional school and agency purpose.

The diagnostic approach traces back to Mary Richmond and Gordon Hamilton's focus on psychosocial history. The task-centered model was introduced by William J. Reid and Laura Epstein, emphasizing short-term, goal-oriented intervention to solve identified problems.

27. (D) Using role-playing exercises to practice communication skills.
Programme media refers to activities used in group work to facilitate interaction, learning, and goal achievement. Role-playing is a prime example, providing members with an experiential way to practice and refine communication skills.

These activities are purposefully selected to meet the specific needs of the group. Using creative media helps to engage members in a non-threatening manner, making the therapeutic or educational process more dynamic, interactive, and effective for personal growth.

28. (B) The systematic assessment of a program's outcomes and effectiveness.
Monitoring is the continuous collection of data to track progress, whereas evaluation is the systematic assessment of a program's outcomes and overall effectiveness. Evaluation determines whether the intervention achieved its intended goals.

This process involves analyzing the impact of services on the clients and identifying areas for improvement. Both monitoring and evaluation are essential for ensuring professional accountability and enhancing the quality of social work practice in various settings.

29. (C) Developing job-seeking skills and strategies for reintegration into the community.
In correctional settings, group work with inmates nearing release focuses on practical skills for community reintegration. Developing job-seeking strategies and social skills addresses the immediate challenges they will face upon leaving the facility.

This focus reduces the risk of recidivism by empowering individuals with the tools needed for a successful transition. Such interventions prioritize functional adaptation and social functioning, helping inmates navigate societal expectations and secure stable employment post-release.

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30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social group work is an effective modality for addressing the challenges faced by oppressed groups. It provides a structured platform for mutual support, consciousness-raising, and collective action among members who share similar experiences.

By engaging in group processes, individuals find empowerment and develop strategies to challenge systemic inequalities. The collective nature of the group validates personal experiences of oppression and fosters a sense of solidarity and strength required for social change.

31. (A) The client's right to make their own choices and decisions.
Self-determination is a foundational principle in social casework that respects the client's right to make their own choices. The social worker's role is to facilitate this process by providing information and support.

This principle empowers clients to take responsibility for their lives and promotes dignity. While the worker may offer guidance, the final decision-making power rests with the client, ensuring the intervention is aligned with their personal values and goals.

32. (B) The client's genetic predispositions.
Social functioning in casework assesses an individual's ability to perform daily living tasks and fulfill various social roles. It examines the reciprocal relationship between the person and their social environment.

While satisfaction in roles and environmental interactions are core components, genetic predispositions are biological factors rather than measures of social functioning. Social work interventions focus on modifying behaviors and environmental conditions to improve how individuals navigate their social worlds and life responsibilities.

33. (B) Informational or study interview
An informational or study interview is designed to gather factual data about a client's history and current situation. This process is essential for building a comprehensive understanding of the problem and the client's needs.

The information collected during this phase serves as the basis for assessment and intervention planning. These interviews focus on objective details regarding social, economic, and personal factors, ensuring that the worker has a clear foundation for professional decision-making.

34. (C) a, b, and d only
The social casework relationship is built on core components like empathy, genuineness, and warmth. Empathy allows the worker to understand the client's perspective, while genuineness ensures an honest and transparent professional interaction.

Warmth creates a supportive atmosphere conducive to growth and trust. Indifference is counterproductive, as it undermines the professional rapport and the client's sense of value. These positive qualities are essential for facilitating change and ensuring a successful therapeutic process.

35. (C) Combating social isolation and promoting active aging.
Group work with older persons in community settings often aims to combat social isolation and promote active aging. These groups provide opportunities for social interaction, which is vital for mental and emotional well-being.

By engaging in shared activities, members find support and maintain a sense of belonging. The focus is on enhancing the quality of life, maintaining independence, and addressing the unique challenges associated with the aging process in a supportive environment.

36. (D) The process by which a group chooses a course of action from several alternatives.
Decision-making in groups is the process of choosing a course of action from various alternatives. In social group work, this is ideally a collaborative effort that involves the input of all members.

Effective decision-making empowers members and ensures that the group's actions reflect collective interests. It requires clear communication and the management of differing viewpoints, ultimately contributing to the group's cohesion and its ability to achieve its stated goals.

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Performing is the stage where the group achieves synergy and focuses on task accomplishment. Recognizing these stages allows the social worker to apply appropriate leadership strategies, guiding the group through challenges toward a productive and successful conclusion of the group process.

52. (D) To act as a facilitator, ensuring a safe environment for sharing and empowerment.
In groups for survivors of domestic violence, the social worker acts as a facilitator to ensure a safe and supportive environment. The primary focus is on empowerment and allowing members to share their experiences.

The worker avoids making decisions for the members or judging their past actions. Instead, they guide the group process to foster mutual aid and self-determination, helping the women regain control over their lives and develop healthy coping strategies for the future.

53. (C) A planned process where the client and worker review progress and prepare for ending.
The termination phase in casework is a planned process where the worker and client review the progress made and prepare for the end of the helping relationship. It allows for the consolidation of gains.

Proper termination addresses any feelings of loss and ensures that the client has the necessary resources for continued independence. This structured ending is essential for a positive therapeutic outcome, as it provides closure and helps the client transition successfully beyond the intervention.

54. (B) Build and maintain positive interpersonal relationships within the group.
Maintenance roles like the harmonizer or encourager are essential for building and maintaining positive interpersonal relationships in a group. These behaviors promote cohesion and ensure that the group remains supportive of its members.

By mediating disagreements and providing praise, individuals in these roles reduce tension and foster a collaborative climate. This emotional support is vital for sustaining member engagement and creating an environment where the group can effectively work toward its collective and individual objectives.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The radical approach critiques traditional casework models for overemphasizing individual adaptation to oppressive environments. It posits that social problems are rooted in systemic inequalities and unjust societal structures rather than individual failings.

Consequently, the radical approach advocates for challenging power structures and promoting social justice as part of the intervention. This perspective empowers clients by identifying external causes for their distress and working toward structural change to resolve fundamental issues in society.

56. (A) Conducting discharge planning and connecting patients to community resources.
In hospital health settings, social workers perform critical tasks such as discharge planning and connecting patients to community resources. These interventions ensure that patients have the necessary support systems after leaving the hospital.

This work addresses the social and emotional aspects of illness, helping families navigate the healthcare system. By coordinating follow-up care and providing emotional support, the social worker facilitates a smoother transition and improves the overall recovery process for patients and their families.

57. (C) Social environment
The social environment encompasses the various systems an individual interacts with, including family, community, and social institutions. It is a cornerstone of the "person-in-environment" perspective in social work practice.

This concept emphasizes the reciprocal relationship between a person and their surroundings. Understanding how environmental factors influence individual behavior and well-being allows social workers to develop interventions that address both personal and systemic challenges, ultimately aiming for a better fit between the person and their social context.

58. (A) Expressive Skills - The worker's ability to clearly articulate thoughts and feelings.
Expressive skills are vital for group workers to clearly articulate thoughts and feelings,

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A skilled social worker observes these cues to gain a deeper understanding of the client's emotional state. Addressing these non-verbal signals sensitively can help build rapport and encourage the client to share more openly about their concerns and experiences.

45. (C) Case Work Recording
Confidentiality is most directly related to casework recording, as it involves the protection of sensitive client information. Professional standards require that records are stored securely and shared only with authorized individuals.

Maintaining confidentiality in recording is essential for building and preserving the client's trust. The social worker must ensure that the documentation is accurate and objective while respecting the client's privacy rights and adhering to legal and ethical guidelines.

46. (D) The Diagnostic approach focuses on personality diagnosis, while the Functional approach uses agency function.
The diagnostic approach emphasizes personality diagnosis and psychosocial history to understand and treat the client's problems. It is deeply influenced by psychoanalytic theory and focuses on long-term adjustment.

In contrast, the functional approach structures the helping process around the specific services and mission of the social agency. It emphasizes the client's capacity for growth in the present moment and uses the agency's function as a boundary and resource for change.

47. (A) A purposeful and planned process of composing a group based on member needs and group goals.
Composing a social group is a purposeful and planned process where the worker selects members based on their specific needs and the group's goals. This ensures that the group is balanced and effective.

Random assignment is avoided to increase the likelihood of positive dynamics and successful outcomes. By carefully considering individual characteristics and shared objectives, the social worker creates a cohesive environment where members can support one another and achieve meaningful personal growth.

48. (B) Understanding stressors related to societal prejudice and the coming-out process.
Casework with members of the gay and lesbian community requires an understanding of stressors related to societal prejudice and the coming-out process. These external factors significantly impact an individual's mental health and social functioning.

A culturally competent social worker acknowledges these challenges and provides a safe, affirming environment. Interventions focus on empowerment and navigating discrimination, ensuring that the support provided is relevant to the client's unique life experiences and identity.

49. (B) Members demonstrating improved social skills and mutual support.
Positive outcomes in group work are indicated by members demonstrating improved social skills and providing mutual support to one another. These changes reflect the successful achievement of personal and group goals.

As members grow through the group process, they become more independent and capable of navigating their social environments. Increased cohesion and a sense of empowerment among participants are hallmarks of an effective intervention that enhances overall social functioning and well-being.

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50. (A) Encourage the client to elaborate and share more detailed information and feelings.
Open-ended questions are used in casework interviews to encourage clients to share more detailed information and express their feelings. Unlike yes/no questions, they allow for a broader range of responses.

This technique helps the social worker gain a deeper understanding of the client's perspective and the nuances of their situation. By facilitating more elaborate communication, open-ended questions build rapport and provide the necessary data for a comprehensive assessment and intervention.

51. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Group development stages have distinct characteristics. Forming involves orientation and getting acquainted, while storming is marked by conflict and competition for roles. Norming leads to cohesion and the establishment of rules and behavior standards.

37. (C) Group work can provide a space for peer support and advocacy for accessibility.
Group work for persons with disabilities provides a vital space for peer support and collective advocacy. Members share similar experiences, which fosters mutual understanding and reduces feelings of isolation.

The focus is on empowerment and improving accessibility within the community. Rather than emphasizing limitations, these groups highlight strengths and work toward systemic change. This collaborative environment encourages members to take an active role in shaping their own lives and advocating for their rights.

38. (B) Programme Media
Using games, crafts, and drama in group work is an application of programme media. These activities are designed to facilitate interaction, promote learning, and help members achieve specific group and individual goals.

Programme media provides an experiential approach to the therapeutic process, making it more engaging and less threatening. By participating in these activities, members can practice new skills and explore feelings in a creative and supportive group environment.

39. (A) a, c, and d only
Effective group leadership involves facilitating the achievement of goals while remaining sensitive to both individual and group needs. Leadership is often a shared function, allowing members to contribute to the group's direction.

A static or overly rigid leadership style is rarely effective, as the needs of the group change throughout its development. Successful leaders adapt their approach to foster participation and manage dynamics, ensuring that the group remains focused and supportive for all members.

40. (A) It has a fixed membership that begins and ends the group process together.
A closed group is characterized by a fixed membership that begins and ends the group process together. This structure fosters a high level of trust and cohesion among members over time.

Because no new members are admitted once the group has started, the participants can engage in deeper work and build stronger relationships. This stability is particularly beneficial for therapeutic groups where a safe and predictable environment is essential for personal growth.

41. (C) Task-Centered Approach
The task-centered approach focuses on identifying specific, manageable problems and breaking them down into concrete steps. This model is highly structured and emphasizes client involvement in selecting the tasks to be addressed.

By focusing on achievable goals, the social worker helps the client gain a sense of progress and mastery. This approach is time-limited and outcome-oriented, making it an efficient method for improving social functioning and resolving clearly defined life challenges.

42. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Process recording provides a detailed narrative of the interactions between a social worker and a client, including verbal and non-verbal cues. It is a vital tool for supervision and self-reflection in casework.

Summary recording offers a condensed account focusing on key developments and professional decisions. Both types of recording are essential for maintaining accountability, ensuring service continuity, and evaluating the effectiveness of the casework process over time.

43. (D) Conflict, tension, and challenges to leadership.
The storming stage of group development is typically characterized by conflict, tension, and challenges to leadership. As members become more comfortable, they may disagree over goals, roles, or group direction.

This phase is necessary for establishing authentic relationships and clarifying group norms. Navigating this stage successfully requires the worker to facilitate communication and manage conflict, ultimately leading to greater group cohesion and a more effective performing stage later.

44. (B) A form of non-verbal communication that may indicate discomfort or anxiety.
Non-verbal behaviors like avoiding eye contact or fidgeting are important forms of communication in a casework interview. They often indicate underlying feelings such as discomfort, anxiety, or reluctance to discuss certain topics.

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facilitating open communication. Attending skills involve active listening and observing non-verbal cues, rather than ignoring them, to understand member needs.

Responding skills require the worker to provide thoughtful, relevant feedback rather than generic answers. Focusing skills help the group stay on task and avoid drifting aimlessly. Mastering these professional skills is essential for effectively guiding the group process and achieving successful outcomes.

59. (A) a and b only
The problem-solving approach utilizes a structured framework for intervention known as the "4 Ps": person, problem, place, and process. This model focuses on the client's current ability to cope with life challenges.

While it emphasizes the present, it does not completely disregard emotions or past experiences; rather, it uses them to understand current functioning. This approach aims to enhance the client's ego strengths to solve problems, making it a versatile and widely used model in social casework practice.

60. (B) Introducing new members to the group.
The adjourning or termination stage of group development involves evaluating the overall experience and dealing with feelings of separation. It is a time for planning the future application of learning and skills.

Introducing new members is counterproductive at this stage, as the focus is on closure and the end of the group's life. Proper termination ensures that members can successfully transition out of the group, feeling a sense of achievement and readiness to apply their gains elsewhere.

61. (C) To enable members to use their own resources to resolve problems.
A primary function of a social group work leader is to enable members to use their own resources to resolve problems. This empowering role fosters independence and builds the participants' self-confidence.

Rather than solving problems for the group, the leader facilitates the process and provides support. This approach ensures that members develop lasting skills and a sense of ownership over their progress, which is essential for improved social functioning beyond the group's lifespan.

62. (D) Child welfare setting with children.
Helping a child adjust to the foster care system is a characteristic task in child welfare settings. The social worker focuses on supporting the child's adaptation to new home and school environments.

This practice involves addressing the emotional and social needs of children who have experienced significant life transitions. By coordinating with foster parents and schools, the social worker ensures a supportive environment that promotes the child's well-being and successful adjustment during a challenging period.

63. (A) Recognizing and responding to the unique qualities of each client and their situation.
Individualization in social casework requires the worker to recognize and respond to the unique qualities of each client. This principle ensures that the intervention is tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of the person.

While fairness is important, treating everyone exactly the same ignores the diverse backgrounds and challenges clients face. By focusing on the individual's unique situation, the social worker can provide more relevant and effective support, ultimately leading to better outcomes for the client.

64. (A) a, b, and c only
Successful social group work leads to enhanced self-esteem and social skills for members. It also results in the achievement of specific group goals and a sense of mutual aid and empowerment among participants.

These positive outcomes are achieved through guided interaction and a supportive group climate. In contrast, successful group work should decrease social isolation rather than increase it. While goals are met, it is unrealistic to expect complete resolution of all life problems through a single group process.

65. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
In the task-centered approach, the client's active involvement in defining and agreeing to tasks is a crucial element. This collaboration ensures that

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the intervention is relevant to the client's self-identified problems and needs.

Tasks are not determined solely by the worker; rather, they are developed through a shared process. This partnership empowers the client and increases their commitment to the tasks, leading to more effective problem-solving and improved social functioning within a structured, time-limited framework.

66. (A) Task Group
Task groups are formed to achieve a specific goal or produce a particular outcome, such as planning a community event. The primary focus is on the completion of the assigned task rather than personal growth.

While members may develop relationships, these are secondary to the group's objective. These groups are common in community and organizational settings where collaboration is needed to solve problems or execute projects efficiently. The leader's role is to keep the group focused on its productivity.

67. (C) Balancing the empowerment of the group with the risk of backlash from dominant structures.
Working with oppressed groups involves navigating the ethical challenge of balancing empowerment with the potential risk of backlash from dominant societal structures. Social workers must support the group's advocacy while ensuring member safety.

This requires careful planning and a deep understanding of the political and social context. The goal is to facilitate meaningful change and empowerment without exposing vulnerable individuals to unnecessary harm, requiring professional sensitivity and a commitment to social justice principles throughout the intervention.

68. (D) The leader's personal feelings about the group.
Group structure consists of organized components such as member roles, communication channels, and established norms. These elements provide the framework that governs behavior and interaction within the group over its lifespan.

While the leader's personal feelings may influence their style, they are not a structural component of the group itself. A clear structure helps members understand their positions and the group's expectations, facilitating a more predictable and effective process for achieving both individual and collective goals.

69. (C) Explaining the purpose of the meeting, the worker's role, and issues of confidentiality.
Beginning a casework interview involves explaining the purpose of the meeting and the roles of both the worker and the client. Clarifying issues of confidentiality is also essential for building trust from the outset.

This orientation helps to reduce the client's anxiety and sets professional boundaries for the relationship. By providing a clear framework for the interaction, the social worker establishes a safe environment where the client feels comfortable sharing information and engaging in the helping process.

70. (A) c, d, a, b
Casework intervention follows a logical chronological sequence starting with intake, the client's initial contact with the agency. This is followed by the study, assessment, and planning phase where information is gathered and analyzed.

The treatment or intervention phase involves implementing the agreed-upon plan to address the client's problems. The process concludes with follow-up and termination, ensuring that the goals have been met and the client is prepared to move forward independently after the professional relationship ends.

71. (D) Radical Approach
The radical approach is explicitly concerned with challenging societal structures that cause individual distress. It views social problems as rooted in systemic inequalities like poverty, racism, and sexism rather than just personal psychological issues.

Interventions in this model aim to raise the client's consciousness and advocate for broader social and structural change. This perspective empowers individuals by identifying the external causes of their challenges and working toward more just and equitable social conditions for marginalized populations.

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72. (A) A complex process involving verbal and non-verbal messages, senders, receivers, and feedback loops among all members.
Communication in groups is a complex process involving verbal and non-verbal messages between all members. It includes senders, receivers, and constant feedback loops that shape the group's interactions and dynamics over time.

Effective communication is not just one-way; it requires active participation and listening from everyone involved. The group worker facilitates this process to ensure clarity and respect, which are essential for building trust, resolving conflicts, and successfully achieving the group's shared objectives.

73. (C) A setting for women's issues or family services
Working with couples experiencing marital conflict is a primary focus in family service agencies. This setting provides specialized casework to help individuals and families improve their relationships and resolve interpersonal disputes.

Social workers in family services address issues such as communication breakdowns, parenting challenges, and domestic stress. By providing a supportive environment and professional guidance, they help couples develop healthier interaction patterns, ultimately enhancing the social functioning and well-being of the entire family unit.

74. (A) The emergence of group cohesion, shared norms, and a sense of "we-ness".
The norming stage is best characterized by the emergence of group cohesion and shared norms. Members move beyond the conflict of the storming stage and develop a sense of "we-ness" and mutual trust.

During this phase, members establish clear expectations for behavior and work more collaboratively toward their goals. This stability is essential for the subsequent performing stage, as it provides the supportive atmosphere and organized structure needed for effective group productivity and significant personal growth among members.

75. (D) The quality of the interpersonal relationships and interactions among members.
The most significant determinant of group dynamics is the quality of interpersonal relationships and interactions among members. How individuals relate to one another influences the group's cohesion, trust, and overall effectiveness.

While environmental factors like room size matter, the internal psychological and social forces are more powerful in shaping the group's atmosphere. Positive interactions foster a supportive climate, whereas poor relationships can lead to conflict or stagnation, directly impacting the group's ability to achieve its goals.

76. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Casework techniques are used to facilitate communication and build rapport. Ventilation encourages clients to express pent-up feelings, while universalization shows them that their problems are not unique, reducing isolation and shame.

Reassurance builds confidence by expressing belief in the client's abilities. Clarification involves restating the client's thoughts in a more organized way to enhance their understanding. These purposeful techniques help the social worker guide the client through the helping process more effectively and empathetically.

77. (C) A long-term support group in a hospital where new patients may join as others are discharged.
An open-ended group allows new members to join at any time as existing members depart. This structure provides continuity of support and allows for a diverse range of perspectives within the group over its lifespan.

In contrast, closed groups have a fixed membership and a defined beginning and end. Open-ended groups are common in hospital settings where they provide ongoing support for patients and families, accommodating the varying timelines of recovery and discharge while maintaining a stable group presence.

78. (D) Issues of social isolation, health challenges, grief and loss, and maintaining independence.
Casework with older persons frequently addresses issues of social isolation, health challenges, and grief and loss. These interventions aim to help individuals maintain their independence and enhance their overall quality of life.

Social workers in this setting connect clients to community resources, provide emotional support, and advocate for their rights. By

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addressing the unique psychosocial needs associated with aging, caseworkers help older adults navigate life transitions and remain active and engaged members of their communities for as long as possible.

79. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The social environment is a broad concept including family, community, culture, and social institutions. It also encompasses economic and political conditions that significantly impact an individual's life and well-being.

In casework, understanding this environment is essential for a holistic assessment of the client's situation. It is not limited to the immediate family but includes all the systems with which the person interacts. This perspective allows social workers to identify both external stressors and potential resources for support.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Programme media like games, role-plays, and art are key techniques in social group work. These activities facilitate interaction and promote learning by providing a non-threatening environment for members to explore issues and practice skills.

These purposeful activities help the group achieve its objectives while keeping members engaged and motivated. By using creative media, the group worker can address complex social and emotional topics in an experiential way, making the therapeutic or educational process more effective and meaningful for all participants.

81. (B) Help the group see conflict as a natural part of the process and facilitate a resolution.
Conflict management is a key skill for group leaders, who should view disagreements as a natural part of the group process. An effective leader facilitates a resolution by encouraging open communication.

Rather than ignoring or suppressing conflict, the leader helps the group navigate through it to build stronger relationships and clearer norms. Resolving conflict constructively can lead to increased trust and cohesion, ultimately contributing to a more effective performing stage where the group can achieve its goals more successfully.

82. (A) Recording facts and observable behaviors, distinguishing them from the worker's interpretations.
Objectivity in casework recording involves documenting facts and observable behaviors rather than just the worker's personal opinions. It requires a clear distinction between what happened and how the worker interpreted those events.

Accurate and objective records are essential for professional accountability and effective supervision. They provide a reliable narrative of the client's progress and the interventions used. This clarity ensures that the helps process is transparent and that the client's situation is represented as fairly and professionally as possible.

83. (C) The presence of differences among group members, such as race, gender, age, religion, and sexual orientation.
Diversity in group work refers to the presence of various differences among members, including race, gender, religion, and sexual orientation. Acknowledging and respecting this diversity is essential for creating an inclusive group environment.

Social group workers must be culturally competent and aware of how these differences impact group dynamics and individual participation. Embracing diversity enriches the group experience by bringing multiple perspectives and fostering mutual understanding, which are vital for promoting social justice and achieving effective group outcomes.

84. (D) All of the above
Group dynamics are influenced by several determinants, including member personalities, group size, and the worker's leadership style. The goals and purpose of the group also play a critical role in shaping interactions.

These factors combine to create a unique social environment with specific patterns of communication and conflict. Understanding these determinants allows the group worker to manage the group more effectively, ensuring that the dynamics remain positive and conducive to the successful achievement of both individual and collective objectives.

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85. (C) Setting for children
Providing casework services to a student who is being bullied is a characteristic intervention in a school setting. The social worker focuses on supporting the child's emotional well-being and social adjustment within the educational environment.

This work involves collaborating with teachers and parents to address the bullying and develop coping strategies for the student. By ensuring a safe and supportive school experience, the social worker helps children navigate interpersonal challenges and maintain their focus on academic and personal development.

86. (B) The helping process is structured around the specific purpose or function of the social agency.
The functional approach to social casework structures the helping process around the specific purpose or function of the social agency. It emphasizes the client's capacity for growth and the use of agency resources.

This model focuses on the present moment and the client's self-determination within the professional relationship. By utilizing the agency's function as a boundary and a resource, the worker and client can collaborate on achieving realistic goals that are aligned with the agency's mission and the client's needs.

87. (D) The information-seeker, who asks for facts and clarifications.
Task roles consist of behaviors that help the group achieve its specific goals. The information-seeker is a task role because they ask for facts and clarifications necessary for the group's decision-making and progress.

These roles focus on the group's productivity and the successful completion of its work. By gathering and organizing information, members in task roles ensure that the group has the data it needs to move forward, contributing to the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the group's collective efforts.

88. (A) Maintain a warm, non-judgmental, and permissive attitude towards the client as a person of worth.
The principle of acceptance requires the social worker to maintain a warm, non-judgmental attitude toward the client. This approach recognizes the client's inherent dignity and value as a person, regardless of their past actions.

Acceptance creates a safe environment where the client feels comfortable sharing their problems and exploring solutions. It does not mean approving of harmful behaviors but rather accepting the individual as they are. This professional stance is essential for building a strong therapeutic relationship and facilitating positive change.

89. (A) a, b, c, and e only
A social group work leader is responsible for guiding the group process, ensuring a safe climate, and helping members connect. They facilitate the achievement of both individual and collective goals through supportive interaction.

Effective leadership avoids making all decisions for the group, instead encouraging member participation and autonomy. By empowering members to take ownership of the group's direction, the leader fosters growth and self-determination. This collaborative approach ensures that the group's activities remain relevant and meaningful to the needs of its participants.

90. (A) Work with the client to define a specific, achievable task, such as "Have one 15-minute conversation with my son each day."
In the task-centered model, the social worker helps the client identify and define specific, achievable tasks to resolve their problems. This focused approach encourages immediate action and provides a sense of progress.

Breaking down a broad goal, like improving a relationship, into manageable steps empowers the client and clarifies the intervention. By agreeing on concrete tasks, the worker and client can track progress and build the client's confidence, ultimately leading to improved social functioning and the resolution of the identified issue.

91. (D) The expected behaviors and attitudes associated with a particular status or position in society.
A social role consists of the expected behaviors and attitudes associated with a particular status or position in society. These roles govern how individuals are expected to act in different social contexts.

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131. (C) A critical understanding of the client's problem, in relation to their personality and environment.

In the diagnostic casework approach, diagnosis refers to a critical understanding of the client's problem in relation to their personality and social environment. This psychosocial diagnosis guides the entire treatment process toward achieving change.

It is not a medical label but a professional assessment of the client's functioning and the factors contributing to their difficulties. This comprehensive understanding allows the social worker to develop a tailored intervention plan that addresses both the internal and external aspects of the client's situation for a more holistic resolution.

132. (D) The group is focused and productive, working effectively to accomplish its goals.

The performing stage is characterized by a focused and productive group that works effectively to accomplish its goals. By this phase, members have established trust, cohesion, and clear norms for behavior and communication.

The synergy developed during earlier stages allows for efficient problem-solving and collaboration. This is the most effective period of the group's development, where individual and collective objectives are pursued with commitment. The leader's role becomes more supportive, allowing the group to use its established strengths and resources for maximum impact.

133. (C) Holistically assesses an individual's ability to navigate their life roles and environment.

Social functioning is a central focus in social work because it holistically assesses an individual's ability to navigate their life roles and environment. It examines the relationship between the person and the various social systems.

This perspective allows social workers to identify both personal strengths and environmental barriers. By focusing on how well individuals perform their social duties and achieve satisfaction, interventions can be targeted toward improving coping skills or modifying external conditions, ultimately enhancing the client's overall well-being and their successful integration into society.

134. (C) a, b, and c only

A caseworker must consider various components of the social environment, including the client's family, peers, and cultural or religious communities. Economic and political systems that impact the individual's life are also critical factors.

This broad perspective recognizes that individual problems are often influenced by larger societal forces. By assessing these environmental components, social workers can identify both stressors and resources for support. This holistic approach is essential for developing comprehensive intervention plans that address the complex reality of the client's situation and promote sustainable change.

NODIA

135. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

Casework recording is a professional responsibility that ensures accountability and facilitates supervision and professional development. It is an official document of the helping process rather than just for the worker's personal use.

Records provide a basis for evaluating practice and ensuring service continuity. They document assessments, interventions, and client progress, which is essential for ethical and effective social work. Professional standards require that these records are accurate, objective, and maintained with strict adherence to confidentiality guidelines to protect the rights of the client.

136. (A) Democratic

A democratic leadership style involves guiding and facilitating discussion while encouraging members to share in the decision-making process. This approach fosters a sense of participation, ownership, and morale among all group members during the sessions.

By promoting collaboration, the leader empowers members to take responsibility for the group's direction. This style is effective for building cohesion and ensuring that the group's activities are relevant to its participants' needs. It also helps members develop valuable interpersonal and leadership skills, leading to more sustainable group outcomes.

with the client about the actions they agreed to take between sessions.

This process allows the social worker to provide feedback, address any challenges the client faced, and celebrate successes. Ongoing follow-up ensures that the intervention remains focused and that the client is making consistent progress toward their goals, ultimately leading to more effective and sustainable change.

99. (C) There is a significant mismatch between an individual's needs and the resources available in their environment.

The person-in-environment fit is considered poor when there is a significant mismatch between an individual's needs and the environmental resources. This imbalance often leads to stress and decreased social functioning for the person.

Social work interventions aim to improve this fit by either enhancing the person's coping abilities or advocating for environmental changes. Addressing these mismatches is essential for promoting well-being and ensuring that individuals have the necessary support and resources to successfully navigate their life roles and societal demands.

100. (D) A collaborative effort reflecting the input of the members.

In a healthy group, the decision-making process should be a collaborative effort that reflects the input of all members. This inclusive approach ensures that the group's actions are aligned with collective interests and needs.

Encouraging participation in decision-making fosters empowerment and increases members' commitment to the group's goals. While the leader facilitates the process, the emphasis is on consensus and shared responsibility. This democratic approach contributes to group cohesion and helps members develop valuable interpersonal and problem-solving skills.

101. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

Group work principles guide the professional practice of social workers. These include the principle of specific objectives, which ensures clear goals, and the principle of a purposeful worker-group relationship to achieve those goals.

The principle of continuous individualization requires the worker to respond to the unique needs of each member within the group context. Guided group interaction uses the relationships within the group to effect positive change. Together, these principles provide a framework for managing group dynamics and ensuring that interventions are effective and ethical.

102. (B) The group achieving its stated objectives.

An indicator of successful group work is the achievement of the group's stated objectives. This outcome reflects the effective use of group processes and interventions to meet member needs and goals.

Success is also evidenced by increased member independence, improved social skills, and the development of mutual support networks. When a group successfully completes its tasks and helps members grow personally and socially, it demonstrates the value of the group work method in enhancing individual well-being and social functioning.

103. (D) Agency Fundraising

The primary phases of casework intervention include study and assessment, diagnosis and intervention, and finally termination and evaluation. These stages provide a structured framework for the helping process, ensuring that it is systematic and goal-oriented.

Each phase serves a specific purpose, from gathering information to implementing changes and assessing outcomes. While agency fundraising is a necessary administrative activity, it is not a direct phase of the professional casework intervention process with an individual client. Professional focus remains on the client's needs and well-being.

104. (A) Helping the client with the psychological and social adaptation to their new reality.

Casework with individuals with newly acquired disabilities focuses on helping them adapt psychologically and socially to their new reality. This involves addressing issues of identity, grief, and the practical challenges of daily living.

The social worker provides emotional support and connects the client with necessary resources and rehabilitation services. By facilitating this adaptation, the worker helps the client regain a sense of mastery and independence, promoting social integration and the successful navigation of their changed life circumstances and roles.

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Understanding social roles is essential in casework for assessing how well a client is fulfilling their life responsibilities. Problems often arise when there is a conflict between different roles or when a person struggles to meet societal expectations. Interventions aim to help clients navigate these roles and improve their social functioning.

92. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Effective group work involves ongoing monitoring and evaluation throughout the process rather than just at the end. This continuous assessment allows the worker to make necessary adjustments to the group's direction and activities.

By tracking progress and gathering feedback from members regularly, the worker ensures that the group remains responsive to their needs and goals. Ongoing evaluation provides valuable data for assessing the effectiveness of interventions and contributes to professional accountability and the overall success of the group work process.

93. (C) The role of faith and community in the client's life, as well as experiences of discrimination.
Casework with religious minorities requires sensitivity to the role of faith and community in the client's life. Social workers must also understand and acknowledge the experiences of discrimination these individuals may face.

A culturally competent approach involves respecting religious beliefs and integrating them into the helping process when appropriate. By addressing systemic barriers and providing an affirming environment, the social worker helps the client navigate societal challenges while drawing on their personal and community strengths for resilience and empowerment.

94. (D) It promotes member participation, ownership, and morale.
The primary advantage of a democratic leadership style in group work is that it promotes member participation, ownership, and morale. By involving members in decision-making, the leader fosters a sense of empowerment.

This style encourages collaboration and ensures that the group's activities are aligned with the members' needs and interests. While it may take more time than other styles, the resulting increase in commitment and cohesion often leads to more sustainable and meaningful outcomes for the group and its individual participants.

95. (A) Jointly identify and prioritize the problems to be addressed.
Need assessment in casework allows the worker and client to jointly identify and prioritize the problems to be addressed. This systematic process ensures that the intervention is focused on the client's most pressing needs.

By exploring the client's situation, strengths, and challenges, the social worker can develop a relevant and effective intervention plan. This collaborative approach empowers the client and ensures that the goals of the helping process are clearly defined and agreed upon by both parties, leading to more successful outcomes.

96. (B) Norming
The norming stage of group development is most associated with developing cohesion and establishing ground rules. During this phase, members move past initial conflicts and begin to work together more collaboratively.

This stage is characterized by increased trust and a shared sense of purpose. By establishing clear norms for behavior and communication, the group creates a stable and predictable environment. This structure is essential for members to feel safe enough to engage in deeper work and successfully achieve their objectives.

97. (B) Helping members modify attitudes and behaviors that are detrimental to their social functioning.
The corrective or treatment function of social group work aims to help members modify attitudes and behaviors that negatively impact their social functioning. This process focuses on remediation and personal growth.

By interacting with others in a supportive group environment, individuals can gain insights into their own behaviors and practice new ways of relating. The group provides a safe space for feedback and support, enabling members to make positive changes that enhance their well-being and their ability to navigate social roles.

98. (A) Following up on a task or intervention.
Following up on a task or intervention is a key technique used to track progress and reinforce learning in casework. It involves checking in

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accurate assessment or develop a successful intervention plan. Rapport is essential for ensuring that the client remains engaged and motivated throughout the helping process.

112. (B) Provide an experiential way for members to practice new skills and gain insights.
Using programme media like role-playing provides group members with an experiential way to practice new skills and gain insights into their behavior. These activities make the therapeutic or educational process more dynamic and interactive.

By engaging in creative exercises, members can explore difficult topics and practice social interactions in a safe and supportive environment. This hands-on approach facilitates deeper learning and personal growth, helping members apply what they have learned in the group to their daily lives and various social roles.

113. (B) The social, legal, and personal challenges associated with homophobia and heteronormativity.
Casework with members of the gay and lesbian community must be informed by an understanding of the social, legal, and personal challenges they face. These include systemic homophobia and the societal pressures of heteronormativity.

A culturally competent social worker acknowledges these external stressors and provides an affirming and supportive environment. Interventions focus on empowerment and navigating discrimination, ensuring that the support provided is relevant to the client's unique identity and life experiences. This inclusive approach is essential for promoting well-being and social justice.

114. (B) b, c, and d only
Therapeutic groups are designed to help members with intensive psychological problems, focusing on remediation and personality reconstruction. These groups typically require advanced clinical training for the leader to manage complex dynamics.

Unlike task groups, their primary goal is personal growth and healing rather than completing an external task. These groups provide a safe environment for deep emotional work and are used in various mental health settings to support individuals in resolving long-standing issues and improving their overall psychological well-being and functioning.

115. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The functional approach to casework is non-diagnostic and focuses on the client's current strengths and potential for growth. It was developed as an alternative to the psychoanalytic determinism that characterized the diagnostic school.

By centering the helping process on the specific purpose and function of the social agency, this model emphasizes the client's self-determination in the present moment. This shift away from historical diagnosis allows for a more focused and collaborative professional relationship that uses agency resources to facilitate the client's progress.

116. (D) The group working together effectively and synergistically towards its goals.
The performing stage of group development is characterized by high levels of synergy and productivity. During this phase, members work together effectively and collaboratively to achieve both individual and collective goals.

The trust and cohesion established in earlier stages allow for open communication and efficient problem-solving. This is the most productive period of the group's life, where the group operates as a functional unit. The social worker's role shifts to more supportive facilitation, allowing the group to exercise its collective strengths.

117. (C) Asking leading questions to get the desired answer.
Principles of casework interviewing include establishing a purposeful relationship, listening attentively, and maintaining professional objectivity. These elements are essential for building trust and gathering accurate information about the client's situation and needs.

Effective interviewing avoids the use of leading questions, as they can bias the client's responses and undermine the authenticity of the communication. Instead, social workers use open-ended and probing questions to encourage the client to share their own perspectives and feelings, ensuring a more comprehensive and unbiased assessment.

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118. (B) Empowerment
Empowerment is a key focus when working with clients from oppressed groups. It involves helping individuals gain more control over their lives and their social environments by building on their strengths and resources.

Social workers advocate for systemic change and link clients to supportive networks and resources. This process moves beyond individual adaptation, aiming to address the root causes of oppression and promote social justice. Empowering clients enables them to challenge discrimination and improve their social functioning and overall quality of life.

119. (D) Case Work Recording
Casework recording is the process of maintaining a written account of the services provided to a client. It serves as a professional record of the worker-client interactions, assessments, and the ongoing intervention plan.

Accurate recording is essential for ensuring professional accountability and facilitating supervision and service continuity. It provides a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the casework process and tracking the client's progress toward their goals. Professional standards require that these records are maintained with objectivity, clarity, and strict adherence to confidentiality.

120. (A) b, c, a, d
The "4 Ps" of Helen Harris Perlman's problem-solving model follow a conceptual sequence for analysis: the person, the problem, the place, and the process. This framework provides a comprehensive way to understand the client's situation.

Starting with the person and their identified problem allows the social worker to then consider the context of the social agency (the place) and the helping process itself. This systematic analysis ensures that all critical elements are addressed, leading to a more accurate assessment and a more effective intervention plan.

121. (C) The influential interpersonal forces and processes that occur within a group.
Group dynamics refers to the influential interpersonal forces and social processes that occur within a group over time. These include communication patterns, leadership styles, conflict resolution, and the development of group cohesion.

Understanding these dynamics is essential for social group workers to facilitate the group process and manage interactions effectively. Positive dynamics foster a supportive environment for personal growth, while negative forces can hinder progress. The worker monitors and influences these dynamics to ensure the group remains focused on achieving its objectives.

122. (A) Inmates in a prison or individuals on probation/parole.
In a correctional setting, social workers primarily work with individuals in the justice system, such as prison inmates or those on probation and parole. The focus is on rehabilitation and successful community reintegration.

Tasks include providing counseling, conducting risk assessments, and developing plans for life after release. By addressing the psychosocial factors associated with criminal behavior, social workers in this setting aim to reduce recidivism and help individuals navigate the challenges of returning to society as law-abiding and productive members.

123. (D) It focuses extensively on exploring the client's unconscious motivations from early childhood.
The task-centered approach is a brief, time-limited model that focuses on solving specific problems identified by the client. It emphasizes collaboration in defining measurable tasks to achieve clearly stated goals and improve social functioning.

Unlike traditional psychoanalytic models, it does not focus extensively on early childhood or unconscious motivations. This structured and outcome-oriented approach empowers the client by involving them in every step, making it an efficient method for addressing current life challenges and building the client's capacity for independent problem-solving.

124. (B) Experience of being treated as insignificant or peripheral, often due to social identity.
Marginalization in social group work refers to the experience of being treated as insignificant or peripheral, often due to social identities such as race, gender, or disability. This systemic exclusion can silence voices within the group.

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Group workers must be aware of marginalization and actively work to create an inclusive environment where all members feel valued and safe to participate. Addressing these power imbalances is essential for fostering healthy group dynamics and promoting empowerment and social justice for all participants in the group process.

125. (C) Assess the effectiveness of the group process and make necessary adjustments.
Monitoring and evaluation are essential in group work to assess the effectiveness of the process and make necessary adjustments. This ongoing assessment ensures that the group remains responsive to the needs of its members.

By collecting data and gathering feedback, the worker can determine whether the group is meeting its objectives and identify areas for improvement. This professional practice ensures accountability to the agency and the members, ultimately enhancing the quality of the group work experience and its outcomes for participants.

126. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Terms related to group structure define how a group is organized. Roles are expected behaviors for specific positions, while norms are unwritten rules shared by members. Status refers to the relative prestige of a member within the group.

Communication patterns describe the flow of information among participants. Understanding these structural elements is vital for group workers to manage dynamics and facilitate progress. A clear structure provides stability and helps members understand their responsibilities, contributing to the group's overall ability to achieve its collective and individual goals.

127. (A) Paying attention to verbal content, non-verbal cues, and underlying feelings.
Listening in casework interviewing is an active process that involves paying attention to verbal content, non-verbal cues, and underlying feelings. It requires the social worker to be fully present and responsive to the client.

By listening deeply, the worker builds rapport and gains a more comprehensive understanding of the client's perspective and needs. This attentive listening validates the client's experiences and is essential for an accurate assessment and the development of an effective helping relationship, ultimately leading to more successful professional outcomes.

128. (B) It may cause dependency on the leader, resentment, and low member engagement.
A highly autocratic leadership style, where the leader makes decisions unilaterally, can negatively impact group dynamics by causing dependency and resentment. This approach often leads to low member engagement and limited participation.

While it may be efficient in crises, it suppresses the development of shared leadership and member empowerment. In most group work settings, an overly controlling style inhibits personal growth and group cohesion, making it more difficult for the group to function effectively or for members to take ownership of their progress.

129. (B) Obtaining informed consent from the child and/or their legal guardians.
Working with children requires significant ethical considerations, the most important being obtaining informed consent from the child and their legal guardians. This ensures that the rights and interests of the child are protected throughout the process.

Social workers must also adapt their communication and activities to the child's developmental level. Respecting the child as a participant in the helping process, while maintaining legal and professional standards, is essential for building trust and ensuring that the intervention is safe, ethical, and effective.

130. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The forming stage of group development is often marked by anxiety and uncertainty as members are unfamiliar with each other and the group's purpose. This leads to a strong reliance on the leader for direction.

During this initial phase, members are testing boundaries and looking for structure. The social worker's role is to provide clear orientation and facilitate introductions to create a safe and predictable environment. Addressing these initial feelings is essential for building the foundation of trust and safety necessary for the group's future progress.

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105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Confidentiality is a cornerstone principle in social casework because it is essential for building and maintaining trust between the worker and the client. Without this trust, clients are unlikely to share sensitive personal information.

This open communication is necessary for an accurate assessment and the development of an effective intervention plan. Protecting the client's privacy respects their dignity and ensures that the helping relationship is a safe space for exploring problems and working toward solutions, ultimately leading to more successful professional outcomes.

106. (A) Individual or self-serving role
A member who consistently tells personal stories unrelated to the group's purpose is fulfilling an individual or self-serving role. These behaviors can distract the group and hinder progress toward its collective goals.

Unlike task or maintenance roles, individual roles prioritize the personal needs of the member over the group's objectives. The group worker must manage these behaviors by redirecting the focus back to the group's purpose, ensuring that all interactions contribute to a productive and supportive environment for all participants.

107. (D) Helen Harris Perlman
The problem-solving model of social casework is most closely associated with Helen Harris Perlman. She conceptualized the process around the "4 Ps": person, problem, place, and process, providing a systematic framework for intervention.

This approach focuses on enhancing the client's ego strengths and their ability to cope with life's challenges. By identifying manageable steps and engaging the client in the helping process, Perlman's model emphasizes the current capacity for growth and self-determination, making it a foundational and widely used approach in casework.

108. (B) Support group
A group for new mothers to share experiences and provide emotional support is best classified as a support group. These groups are designed to help members cope with common life transitions and challenges.

The primary focus is on mutual aid and reducing feelings of isolation through shared experiences. By providing a safe space for discussion and validation, support groups foster a sense of community and empowerment among participants. This emotional connection is vital for mental well-being and successful adjustment to new roles and responsibilities.

109. (B) b, c, and d only
Communication in groups is a multi-faceted process where non-verbal cues often carry significant meaning. Effective communication is essential for developing group cohesion and successfully accomplishing the group's tasks and objectives.

A skilled group leader encourages open and respectful dialogue among all members rather than dominating the conversation. By facilitating healthy communication patterns, the leader ensures that all voices are heard and that the group remains focused and supportive. This environment is crucial for building trust and resolving conflicts during the group process.

110. (D) The client and environment making mutual adjustments to achieve a better fit.
Adaptation in social casework refers to the reciprocal process of mutual adjustment between the client and their environment. The goal is to achieve a better fit that supports the individual's well-being and social functioning.

This may involve the client developing new coping skills or advocating for changes in environmental conditions. By addressing both personal and systemic factors, social workers help individuals navigate life transitions and environmental challenges more effectively, ultimately aiming for a more harmonious and supportive relationship between people and their surroundings.

111. (A) Rapport
Establishing rapport is the most important element at the beginning of a social casework relationship. Rapport involves building a sense of trust, mutual respect, and understanding between the worker and the client.

A strong professional bond creates a safe environment where the client feels comfortable sharing sensitive information. Without this foundation of trust, it is difficult to conduct an

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137. (C) A social worker helping a family cope with a new diagnosis of a chronic illness for one of its members.
Helping a family cope with a new diagnosis of a chronic illness is a primary task for caseworkers in health settings. These social workers address the social and emotional impacts of illness on families.

They provide emotional support, connect families with community resources, and help them navigate the healthcare system. By addressing the psychosocial factors associated with health conditions, social workers in medical settings facilitate better adjustment and improve the overall well-being and quality of life for patients and their caregivers.

138. (A) Reduce a client's feelings of isolation and shame by showing them that others have similar problems.
Universalization is a technique used in casework to reduce a client's feelings of isolation and shame. It involves showing them that their problems are not unique and that others share similar life experiences.

This validation helps the client feel more "normal" and less alone in their struggles. By highlighting commonalities, the social worker can lower the client's anxiety and build a stronger therapeutic rapport. Universalization is particularly effective for addressing sensitive issues, making it easier for clients to engage openly in the helping process.

139. (B) a, b, and c only
Social group work benefits members of disadvantaged groups by developing mutual aid networks and raising consciousness about the structural nature of their problems. It also provides a platform for collective action and advocacy for rights.

These benefits lead to a sense of empowerment rather than isolation. By participating in a supportive group, individuals can share experiences and strategies for challenging systemic inequalities. This collaborative environment fosters social justice and helps members build the collective strength and confidence needed to improve their social and economic conditions.

140. (B) Oppressed Group
An oppressed group consists of individuals with a shared identity who experience systemic discrimination and marginalization. Social work with these groups focuses on empowerment, social justice, and challenging the power structures that cause inequality.

Groups for members of marginalized communities provide a space for mutual support and collective action. By addressing the systemic causes of their distress, social workers help these groups find their voices and advocate for structural change, ultimately aiming to improve their social conditions and enhance their overall well-being.

141. (C) Systematically identify the client's problems, strengths, and needs to guide intervention.
The primary purpose of a need assessment in casework is to systematically identify the client's problems, strengths, and needs. This comprehensive assessment serves as the foundation for developing a targeted and effective intervention plan.

By exploring both the challenges and the resources available to the client, the social worker can ensure that the support provided is relevant and empowering. This collaborative process involves the client in identifying priorities, ensuring that the goals of the helping process are clearly defined and meaningful.

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142. (D) It is a necessary phase where differences are aired, and the group learns to manage conflict.
The storming stage is a critical phase where differences are aired and the group learns to manage conflict. This tension is a natural part of group development as members establish roles and challenge leadership.

Successfully navigating this stage is essential for building authentic trust and cohesion. Rather than a sign of failure, storming allows the group to move beyond superficial politeness and address underlying issues. This process ultimately leads to clearer norms and a more effective performing stage where goals can be achieved collaboratively.

143. (A) Analysis of social, economic, and political structures as the root of problems.
The radical approach is characterized by its analysis of social, economic, and political structures as the root cause of individual

problems. It moves beyond individual adaptation to focus on systemic inequalities and injustices.

Interventions in this model aim to raise consciousness and advocate for structural change and social justice. This perspective empowers marginalized individuals by identifying external causes for their distress and working toward more equitable societal conditions. It challenges the status quo to address the fundamental issues affecting people's well-being and social functioning.

144. (B) Individual Role - Information Giver: Provides facts relevant to the group's task.
Member roles in group work are categorized as task, maintenance, or individual roles. Task roles help the group achieve goals, while maintenance roles build cohesion. Individual roles prioritize personal needs over group objectives.

The information giver is actually a task role because providing facts is essential for the group's work. Individual roles often involve behaviors that can be disruptive, such as dominating the conversation or being overly critical. Understanding these roles allows the group worker to manage dynamics and ensure interactions remain productive.

145. (B) Women
Providing counseling to a woman who has left an abusive relationship is an example of practice in a setting for women. These settings address issues such as domestic violence, empowerment, and safety planning for victims.

Social workers in this field provide emotional support and connect clients with legal and financial resources. By focusing on the unique challenges and needs of women in these situations, the social worker helps them rebuild their lives and develop healthy coping strategies, ultimately promoting their independence and long-term well-being.

146. (A) Reflection of feeling and clarification
Reflection of feeling involves the social worker identifying and articulating the client's emotions. Clarification helps to restate the client's thoughts in a more organized way to enhance their understanding of their own situation.

These techniques build empathy and ensure that the worker has a clear understanding of the client's perspective. By validating the client's feelings and organizing their statements, the social worker creates a supportive environment that encourages the client to explore their problems more deeply and work toward meaningful solutions and personal growth.

147. (C) Trust, support, and open communication among members.
A positive group climate is characterized by trust, support, and open communication among all members. This emotional atmosphere creates a safe environment where participants feel comfortable sharing experiences and taking risks for personal growth.

The group worker plays a critical role in fostering this climate by modeling empathy and respect. A supportive atmosphere encourages participation and reduces anxiety, making it easier for the group to resolve conflicts and work collaboratively toward their shared and individual goals throughout the group process.

148. (D) It provides a structured end to the helping relationship, consolidating gains and planning for the future.
Termination is the final phase of casework and is important for providing a structured end to the helping relationship. It allows the worker and client to review progress and consolidate the gains made.

This phase also involves planning for the client's future and addressing any feelings of loss associated with the ending. Proper termination ensures that the client is prepared to move forward independently, with the necessary resources and confidence. It is a vital therapeutic step that brings a sense of closure to the process.

149. (C) The presence of interaction and a shared purpose.
The main determinant of a social group is the presence of interaction and a shared purpose among its members. Unlike a random crowd, a group consists of individuals who collaborate to achieve collective and individual goals.

Sustained interaction leads to the development of a sense of belonging and a specific group structure with roles and norms. This purposeful connection is essential for the group work method, as it uses the power of group dynamics to facilitate personal growth, support, and social change among its participants.

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150. (B) A sense of chaos and frustration among members.
Adopting a laissez-faire leadership style in a newly formed group that requires direction can lead to a sense of chaos and frustration. In the forming stage, members look to the leader for structure and purpose.

A lack of guidance can cause anxiety and hinder the development of group cohesion. Effective group leaders provide necessary direction early on and gradually allow for more autonomy as the group matures. Balancing guidance with member independence is essential for navigating the stages of group development successfully and achieving desired outcomes.

151. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Casework approaches have distinct core ideas. The diagnostic approach uses a psychosocial diagnosis to guide treatment. The functional approach structures the helping process around the specific purpose and function of the social agency to support growth.

The task-centered approach focuses on achieving specific, client-agreed tasks in a short time frame. The radical approach identifies individual problems as manifestations of broader societal oppression and advocates for structural change. These diverse models provide social workers with various frameworks for addressing the complex needs and situations of their clients effectively.

152. (A) Hypnotherapy
Standard techniques of casework intervention include ventilation, which allows for the expression of feelings, and clarification to help clients understand their thoughts. Reassurance is used to build the client's confidence and emotional support.

These techniques are used within a professional helping relationship to facilitate change and self-awareness. Hypnotherapy, however, is a specialized psychological technique and is not considered a core method of traditional social casework. Social workers focus on using purposeful communication and environmental modification to enhance the social functioning and well-being of their clients.

153. (C) The established pattern of relationships, roles, and norms in a group.
Group structure refers to the established pattern of relationships, roles, and norms that emerge within a group over its lifespan. It provides a framework that governs behavior and defines how members interact with one another.

This structure is essential for group stability and for achieving collective and individual goals. Understanding the structure allows the group worker to manage dynamics and influence the group process effectively. A clear structure helps members understand their responsibilities and expectations, contributing to a more predictable and productive group environment.

154. (A) Intervene to de-escalate the argument, acknowledge the feelings of both members, and use the conflict as an opportunity to discuss communication and disagreement.
When conflict arises in a group, a competent social worker intervenes to de-escalate the situation while acknowledging the feelings involved. This approach uses the conflict as a learning opportunity to discuss communication and disagreement.

Managing conflict constructively builds trust and helps the group establish clearer norms. By facilitating a resolution, the worker prevents the conflict from becoming destructive and ensures that the group remains a safe and supportive environment. This skill is essential for navigating the storming stage and achieving group cohesion.

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The problem-solving approach in casework is a systematic process that involves identifying the problem and exploring alternative solutions. It includes selecting and implementing a course of action and then evaluating the outcome for the client.

This structured model ensures that the intervention is goal-oriented and focused on the client's current needs. By engaging the client in every step, the social worker promotes empowerment and builds the client's problem-solving skills. This systematic approach facilitates more effective coping and improved social functioning in a variety of life situations.

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the power structures that contribute to their difficulties. This approach emphasizes the need for broader societal transformation to address the fundamental issues affecting marginalized populations and promote overall well-being.

193. (B) Newly diagnosed diabetic patients to learn about diet and lifestyle changes.
In health settings, social group workers often form groups for patients with chronic conditions, such as diabetes. These groups provide educational information and a space for mutual support during lifestyle changes.

Members share experiences and coping strategies, which reduces feelings of isolation and improves adherence to treatment plans. This psychoeducational modality addresses both the medical and socio-emotional aspects of illness. By fostering a supportive environment, the group worker helps patients navigate the challenges of their diagnosis and enhance their overall health, social functioning, and well-being.

194. (A) Provides a framework for understanding individuals in the context of all the systems they interact with.
The person-in-environment perspective is foundational to social work, providing a framework for understanding individuals in the context of all the systems they interact with. It acknowledges the reciprocal relationship between people and their surroundings.

This perspective recognizes that personal well-being is influenced by family, community, and larger societal structures. By assessing both individual and environmental factors, social workers can identify stressors and resources for support. This holistic approach ensures that interventions address the complex reality of people's lives, aiming for a better fit and improved social functioning.

195. (C) Provide structure, clarify purpose, and facilitate introductions to create a safe environment.
During the forming stage of group development, the leader's primary responsibility is to provide structure and clarify the group's purpose. Facilitating introductions helps to create a safe and predictable environment for members.

In this initial phase, members are often anxious and uncertain, looking to the leader for direction. By establishing clear ground rules and orientation, the social worker sets the foundation for future trust and cohesion. Addressing these early needs is essential for building a supportive climate that allows the group to progress toward its collective and individual goals.

196. (D) Adaptation
Adaptation in social casework refers to the process of helping a client adjust to new or changed life circumstances, such as divorce or job loss. It involves making mutual adjustments between the individual and their environment.

The goal is to achieve a better fit that supports the person's social functioning and well-being during transitions. This may involve developing new coping skills or accessing community resources. By facilitating this adaptation, social workers help clients navigate life changes more effectively, promoting resilience and a successful transition to new social roles and responsibilities.

197. (C) A random, temporary aggregation of people.
A social group is defined by shared goals, face-to-face interaction, and a sense of belonging among its members. It is a purposeful collection of individuals who interact over time to achieve objectives.

Unlike a random, temporary aggregation of people, a social group develops a specific structure with roles and norms. This sustained connection is essential for the group work method, as it utilizes dynamics to provide support, facilitate learning, and promote personal growth and social change. Understanding these characteristics allows social group workers to manage and guide the group process effectively.

198. (B) Task-Centered Approach
A caseworker who helps a client identify a problem and set measurable goals with concrete steps is using the task-centered approach. This model is structured, time-limited, and focuses on achievable tasks agreed upon by the client.

By breaking down larger issues into manageable actions, this approach promotes empowerment and clear progress. It is an outcome-oriented model designed to improve social functioning by resolving specific life challenges. The active involvement of the client in defining tasks is a crucial element

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162. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The task-centered model is most effective when the client can identify a specific problem and is willing to work on defined tasks. It is less suited for long-standing, vaguely defined, or diffuse psychological problems.

This structured and time-limited approach focuses on achievable goals and concrete actions. By involving the client in defining tasks, the social worker promotes empowerment and clear progress. This outcome-oriented model is designed to improve social functioning by resolving specific life challenges through a series of discrete and manageable activities within a professional framework.

163. (C) A support group for religious minorities or members of the LGBTQ+ community.
The concept of marginalization is particularly relevant when working with groups that experience systemic discrimination, such as religious minorities or the LGBTQ+ community. These members often face exclusion from dominant societal structures.

Social group work with marginalized populations focuses on empowerment, consciousness-raising, and providing a safe space for mutual support. By addressing experiences of discrimination and fostering a sense of collective strength, the worker helps members challenge systemic barriers and improve their social conditions and overall well-being in a supportive environment.

164. (A) a, b, c, and d only
Casework recording ensures accountability to the client and agency and provides a vital basis for supervision and professional development. It also facilitates service continuity and helps the worker reflect on and evaluate their practice.

Accurate records document assessments and interventions, which is essential for ethical social work. Professional standards strictly prohibit public dissemination without client consent to protect confidentiality. Maintaining high-quality records is a core professional responsibility that supports effective and transparent service delivery while respecting the privacy and dignity of the individuals receiving social work services.

165. (C) Refrains from assigning guilt or blame to the client for their problems.
A non-judgmental attitude in social casework means the worker refrains from assigning guilt or blame to the client. This professional stance recognizes the client's inherent worth and value as a person despite their mistakes.

By avoiding judgment, the social worker creates a safe environment where the client feels comfortable exploring their problems and working toward solutions. This principle does not require approving of harmful behaviors but rather accepting the person as they are. This approach is essential for building trust and a successful therapeutic relationship.

166. (B) Attempts to facilitate participation and keep communication channels open.
In group work, a gatekeeper is a member who attempts to facilitate participation and keep communication channels open for all participants. They ensure that everyone has an opportunity to speak and contribute.

This maintenance role is vital for fostering inclusivity and ensuring that no single member dominates the discussion. By encouraging quieter members to participate, the gatekeeper helps the group benefit from diverse perspectives. This role contributes to a balanced group dynamic and a more supportive and collaborative emotional climate for all members.

167. (D) Providing pre-release counseling to an inmate.
Providing pre-release counseling to an inmate is a characteristic example of casework in a correctional setting. The social worker focuses on preparing the individual for successful reintegration into the community after their release.

These interventions address the practical and emotional challenges of returning to society, such as finding employment and navigating social systems. By addressing the psychosocial factors associated with criminal behavior and providing support for the transition, social workers aim to reduce recidivism and help individuals become law-abiding and productive members of their communities.

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members can review progress and find closure. Consolidating the gains made during the group process helps participants transition successfully and apply what they have learned to their daily lives and social roles beyond the group's lifespan.

181. (C) Social Functioning
An individual experiencing difficulty in their roles as a mother, employee, and spouse is having a problem with their social functioning. Social functioning assesses how well a person navigates their various life positions and roles.

Social work interventions focus on improving this functioning by enhancing the individual's coping skills or addressing environmental barriers. By helping the client manage these multiple demands more effectively, the social worker promotes their overall well-being and satisfaction in their personal and professional life. This focus is a core goal of social casework practice.

182. (B) Psychoeducational group
A group formed to teach specific skills, such as anger management, is an example of a psychoeducational group. These groups combine educational information with psychological support to help members develop healthy coping strategies.

The primary focus is on learning and skill development within a supportive group environment. By providing both knowledge and a space for practice, psychoeducational groups empower members to make positive changes in their behavior and social functioning. This modality is effective for addressing a variety of emotional and interpersonal challenges in diverse practice settings.

183. (D) It should be a clear, concise, and accurate account of the worker-client interaction and intervention plan.
Accurate casework recording should be clear, concise, and provide an objective account of the worker-client interactions and the intervention plan. It serves as a professional record for accountability, supervision, and service continuity.

Objectivity is essential to ensure that the client's progress is represented fairly and without bias. Professional standards require that records are maintained with strict adherence to confidentiality guidelines. Quality recording is a vital part of effective social work practice, allowing for the ongoing evaluation of interventions and ensuring that the client receives high-quality and transparent support.

184. (B) a, b, and c only
Principles of social casework include individualization, the recognition of each client's unique situation, and the purposeful expression of feelings. Controlled emotional involvement ensures the worker remains empathetic yet professional and objective.

While client self-determination is a core principle, worker self-determination is not a standard principle of casework practice. These guiding values provide an ethical and professional framework for the helping relationship. By adhering to these principles, social workers ensure that their interventions are respectful, empathetic, and focused on the well-being and empowerment of the individual client in their social environment.

185. (C) The conflict will fester, trust will be undermined, and the group may become stuck or dysfunctional.
Ignoring conflict during the storming stage can lead to festering resentment and undermined trust, potentially making the group dysfunctional. Conflict is a natural part of development that must be addressed to move forward.

An effective group worker facilitates communication and helps members resolve their differences. Successfully navigating this stage is essential for building authentic cohesion and establishing healthy norms. By addressing conflict constructively, the leader ensures that the group remains a safe and productive environment, ultimately leading to a more effective performing stage and successful goal achievement.

186. (A) Ensure a safe, predictable, and respectful environment for all members.
Establishing ground rules or norms in a group is essential for ensuring a safe, predictable, and respectful environment. These rules clarify behavioral expectations and help to manage group dynamics and interactions.

Clear norms promote trust and safety, allowing members to engage more openly in the group process. They provide a framework

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needs, such as support or personal growth, through interaction and shared experiences.

In contrast, task groups are formed to accomplish a specific external goal or produce a particular outcome, like planning an event. While both types involve group dynamics, the focus of intervention differs significantly. Understanding these distinctions allows social workers to choose the most appropriate group modality and leadership style to meet the members' objectives effectively.

175. (A) The social worker respects the client's right to make their own choices, even if the worker disagrees with them.

The principle of client self-determination implies that social workers respect the client's right to make their own choices. The worker's role is to provide information and support to facilitate this decision-making process.

This principle empowers clients to take responsibility for their lives and promotes their dignity. While the worker may offer professional guidance, the final decision rests with the client, ensuring the intervention is aligned with their values. Respecting self-determination is essential for building an authentic and effective professional relationship based on mutual trust.

176. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

Group leadership responsibilities involve several roles. As an enabler, the worker helps the group articulate needs and clarify goals. As a broker, they link members with community resources. The mediator intervenes in disputes between members.

The advocate speaks on behalf of the group to address causes or policy changes. These diverse roles allow the worker to support the group in multiple ways, both within the group and in its interactions with the external environment. Mastering these responsibilities is essential for promoting empowerment and ensuring that the group achieves its intended outcomes effectively.

177. (B) Social group work

Running a group for family members of patients in an ICU is an example of social group work in a hospital setting. This intervention provides a platform for mutual support and shared experiences during a crisis.

The group worker facilitates interactions that help members cope with stress and navigate the healthcare system. By providing a safe space for emotional expression and connection, this group work improves the well-being of families and enhances their ability to support their loved ones. It demonstrates the value of group dynamics in addressing socio-emotional needs.

178. (A) The compatibility between a person's needs and the resources and demands of their environment.

Person-in-environment fit assesses the compatibility between an individual's needs and the resources and demands of their environment. This framework recognizes that problems often arise from a mismatch between the two.

Social work interventions aim to improve this fit by enhancing the person's coping abilities or modifying environmental stressors. A good fit supports social functioning and well-being, while a poor fit can lead to stress and dysfunction. Understanding this relationship is foundational for social work practice, as it addresses both individual and systemic factors in the helping process.

179. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

Competent group leaders adapt their leadership style based on the group's needs, its developmental stage, and the specific task at hand. No single style is effective in every situation or at every point in the group's life.

A flexible approach allows the leader to provide direction during the forming stage and shift to a more facilitative role as the group matures. By responding to the changing dynamics and needs of the members, the leader ensures that the group remains focused, supportive, and capable of achieving its goals effectively and sustainably.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

The termination phase of group work can evoke strong emotions as it signifies the loss of supportive relationships. Cohorts in a cohesive group often experience feelings similar to other major life transitions and separations.

Properly addressing these emotions is essential for a positive therapeutic outcome. The group worker facilitates a planned ending where

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168. (A) Intake
Intake is the initial phase of the casework relationship where the client seeks help and the worker begins to build rapport. This stage involves identifying the problem and determining if the agency can provide the needed services.

During intake, the social worker provides information about the agency's policies and procedures. Establishing a positive initial contact is essential for building the trust and understanding necessary for a successful helping relationship. This phase sets the foundation for the subsequent stages of assessment, planning, and intervention in the casework process.

169. (C) The emotional tone and atmosphere of the group.
Group climate refers to the emotional tone and atmosphere that exists within a group. It is shaped by the quality of interpersonal relationships, the level of trust, and the sense of safety among its members.

A positive climate encourages participation and growth, while a negative climate can inhibit communication and lead to conflict. The social group worker actively monitors and influences this atmosphere to ensure it remains supportive and conducive to goal achievement. Creating a safe and respectful climate is essential for building cohesion and promoting meaningful outcomes.

170. (B) c, b, a, d
The chronological sequence of a casework case begins with the client's initial contact at intake. This is followed by gathering information for a social history and assessment to understand the client's unique situation and needs.

The social worker then implements the intervention plan to address the identified problems. The process concludes with evaluating outcomes and terminating the service. This structured approach ensures that the intervention is systematic, goal-oriented, and focused on enhancing the client's well-being and social functioning throughout the helping relationship.

171. (D) Radical Approach
The radical approach to casework is explicitly concerned with challenging societal structures that cause individual distress. It views problems as outcomes of systemic inequalities like poverty and discrimination rather than individual psychological failings.

Interventions in this model aim to raise the client's consciousness and advocate for broader social and structural change to promote social justice. This perspective empowers marginalized individuals by identifying the external causes for their difficulties and working toward more equitable social conditions, ultimately aiming to address the fundamental issues affecting well-being.

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172. (B) To enhance the social functioning and empowerment of the members.
The ultimate outcome of the group work process is to enhance the social functioning and empowerment of its members. This is achieved through purposeful group experiences and guided interaction among all the participants.

As members develop social skills and build mutual support networks, they become more independent and capable of navigating their social roles. The group provides a platform for personal growth and collective action, helping individuals address both personal and systemic challenges. Improving the well-being and autonomy of participants is the core goal of group work.

173. (C) A strengths-based perspective within a need assessment.
Helping a client identify their strengths and resources is a key part of a strengths-based perspective within a need assessment. This approach moves beyond a purely problem-focused assessment to identify internal and external assets.

Recognizing strengths empowers the client and provides a more comprehensive foundation for the intervention plan. By utilizing these resources, the social worker and client can collaborate on effective solutions to life's challenges. This positive focus fosters resilience and encourages the client to take an active role in their own helping process.

174. (D) The primary purpose of a treatment group is to meet members' socio-emotional needs, while a task group aims to accomplish a goal.
A primary difference between treatment and task groups is their purpose. Treatment groups are designed to meet members' socio-emotional

for resolving conflicts and ensuring that all participants are treated with dignity. This structure is particularly important during the early stages of group development, setting the foundation for the group's productivity and the achievement of its shared objectives.

187. (D) University of Pennsylvania
The functional approach to social casework was historically developed at the University of Pennsylvania. This school of thought emphasizes the agency's function and the client's capacity for growth in the present moment.

Unlike the diagnostic school, the functional approach is non-diagnostic and structures the helping process around the specific services and mission of the social agency. This historical context is important for understanding the theoretical diversity within social work practice. The functional approach remains influential, particularly for its emphasis on client self-determination and the professional use of agency resources.

188. (D) All of the above
Working with oppressed groups requires an understanding of their history of systemic discrimination and the social worker's own biases. Principles of empowerment and social justice must guide the intervention process throughout the relationship.

Acknowledging power dynamics and privileged status is essential for building an authentic and respectful professional relationship. Social workers advocate for structural change and support clients in challenging oppression. This comprehensive and culturally competent approach ensures that the support provided is relevant, empowering, and aimed at promoting social justice and the well-being of marginalized individuals and communities.

189. (C) a, b, c, and d only
Indicators of positive group dynamics include high levels of trust and cohesion, as well as open communication and constructive feedback. Active participation from most members and shared leadership are also characteristic.

These positive forces create a supportive environment for personal growth and goal achievement. In contrast, scapegoating is a sign of dysfunctional dynamics and must be addressed by the group worker. Fostering healthy interactions is essential for building a productive group that promotes mutual respect and empowers all its participants to successfully navigate their individual and collective challenges.

190. (D) A set of expected behaviors associated with a particular position in the group.
A role in a group is a set of expected behaviors associated with a particular position or status occupied by a member. These roles can be task-oriented, maintenance-oriented, or individual-focused.

Understanding these roles is essential for group workers to manage dynamics and ensure that interactions remain productive. Roles provide a structure for participation and help members understand their responsibilities. By influencing the roles members take, the worker can foster a more supportive and collaborative group environment, ultimately contributing to the successful achievement of both individual and collective goals.

191. (A) Ask for specific, relevant details to gain a deeper understanding of the client's situation.
Probing is an essential skill in casework interviewing used to ask for specific, relevant details to gain a deeper understanding. It helps the worker explore issues that the client may have only touched upon.

When used purposefully and sensitively, probing facilitates a more comprehensive assessment of the client's situation. It is not about interrogation but rather about encouraging the client to elaborate on their experiences and feelings. This skill is vital for building a clear narrative and identifying the underlying factors contributing to the client's problems, ensuring a more effective intervention plan.

192. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The radical approach to social work seeks to raise consciousness about oppression and work toward fundamental social change. It is not primarily concerned with helping individuals adjust to societal norms.

This perspective identifies systemic inequalities as the root cause of personal distress rather than individual failings. By advocating for social justice and structural change, radical social workers empower clients to challenge

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156. (B) To create a safe space where members can explore and express their various social identities without fear of judgment.

In diverse groups, the leader is responsible for creating a safe space where members can explore and express their social identities without judgment. Acknowledging diversity is essential for fostering an inclusive group environment.

Respecting different identities encourages participation and builds a sense of belonging for all members. This affirming atmosphere allows participants to address issues related to their identity and its impact on their lives. By promoting respect and understanding, the group worker facilitates healthier dynamics and more effective outcomes for every participant in the group.

157. (C) Be sensitive and responsive to the client's feelings while maintaining professional objectivity.

The principle of controlled emotional involvement suggests that social workers should be sensitive to the client's feelings while maintaining professional objectivity. This balance allows for empathy without becoming over-involved or emotionally overwhelmed.

Being responsive to the client's emotions builds trust and rapport, but objectivity ensures that the worker can provide unbiased professional guidance. This controlled involvement is essential for making sound assessments and developing effective intervention plans. It protects both the worker and the client, ensuring that the helping relationship remains purposeful and professional.

158. (D) Sustained interaction and a sense of shared identity.

A key difference between a social group and a crowd is the presence of sustained interaction and a sense of shared identity. Group members work together over time to achieve common goals and interests.

This interaction leads to the development of specific roles, norms, and a sense of belonging or "we-feeling." These elements are absent in a temporary crowd. Social group work utilizes this sustained connection and the resulting dynamics to facilitate personal growth, provide mutual support, and address the social and emotional needs of the participants effectively.

159. (B) a, b, and c only

Essential skills for group work practitioners include facilitating communication among members and managing conflicts constructively. Using programme media effectively is also a vital skill for engaging members and achieving specific group and individual goals.

A competent practitioner remains sensitive to the needs of each individual member within the group context. Neglecting individual needs can undermine trust and participation. By mastering these professional skills, the group worker can guide the group process more effectively, ensuring a safe and supportive environment that promotes empowerment and meaningful growth for all participants.

160. (B) To gather relevant information about the client and their situation.

The primary purpose of the study phase in social casework is to gather relevant information about the client and their situation. This data collection is essential for understanding the problem and its social context.

Information gathered during this phase includes the client's personal history, strengths, and existing challenges. This factual foundation serves as the basis for assessment and the development of a tailored intervention plan. A thorough study ensures that subsequent phases of the helping process are grounded in a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the client's unique needs.

161. (B) Build group cohesion and positive interpersonal relationships.

Maintenance roles like the encourager or harmonizer function to build group cohesion and positive interpersonal relationships among members. These behaviors are essential for creating a supportive and collaborative group emotional climate.

By reducing tension and providing emotional support, individuals in these roles ensure that the group remains a safe and engaging environment. This focus on the group's socio-emotional health is vital for sustaining member participation and facilitating the effective pursuit of collective goals, ultimately leading to more successful outcomes for the group and its members.

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that increases commitment and leads to more successful professional outcomes.

199. (D) The leader's ability to facilitate open dialogue and active listening.
The effectiveness of communication in a group is greatly influenced by the leader's ability to facilitate open dialogue and active listening. A skilled leader ensures that all members feel heard and respected.

Encouraging respectful communication patterns is essential for building trust and resolving conflicts within the group. By managing interactions and providing feedback, the leader fosters a supportive climate that is conducive to personal growth and the achievement of collective goals. Effective communication is the lifeblood of successful group dynamics and ensures that the group remains focused and collaborative.

200. (A) To promote their independence, social integration, and advocate for their rights.
A primary goal of social casework with persons with disabilities is to promote their independence and social integration. Social workers advocate for their rights and connect them with necessary resources and support systems.

Interventions focus on empowering the individual and addressing environmental barriers to accessibility. By providing emotional support and facilitating adaptation to life challenges, caseworkers help clients with disabilities navigate societal expectations and participate more fully in their communities. This strengths-based approach enhances well-being and promotes social justice, ensuring that individuals have the support needed to achieve their goals.

201. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Group work skills are essential for facilitating interactions. Attending involves physically and psychologically orienting oneself to members. Linking connects the comments or experiences of different participants to build cohesion.

Summarizing periodically restates main points to provide focus for the group. Confronting points out discrepancies between a member's words and actions in a purposeful way. Mastering these professional skills allows the group worker to manage dynamics and guide the group process effectively, ensuring that meetings are productive and that members feel supported and engaged throughout their shared group experience.

202. (A) Norming
The norming phase of group development is characterized by the establishment of trust, cohesion, and shared norms. During this stage, members move past initial conflicts and begin to work together more collaboratively and respectfully.

This stability creates a predictable and safe emotional climate, which is essential for deeper personal work and effective problem-solving. By establishing clear expectations for behavior and communication, the group creates a foundation of "we-ness." This structure allows members to feel safe enough to engage in meaningful growth and successfully achieve the group's collective and individual objectives.

203. (D) The societal expectations and behaviors associated with a client's various life positions.
Social roles are important for understanding the societal expectations and behaviors associated with a client's various life positions, such as parent or employee. These roles define how individuals are expected to act in society.

In casework, assessing how well a client fulfills these roles is essential for identifying areas of difficulty in social functioning. Role conflict or failure to meet expectations can lead to personal distress. Interventions aim to help clients navigate these roles and develop the skills needed to achieve satisfaction and effective performance in their multiple life positions and responsibilities.

204. (B) Health setting
Running a support group for adults with bipolar disorder in a community mental health center is an example of group work in a health setting. These interventions address the psychosocial aspects of chronic mental illness.

The group provides a space for mutual support, shared experiences, and learning coping strategies to manage the disorder. By fostering a supportive environment, the group worker helps members reduce isolation and improve their social functioning and well-being. This modality complements medical treatment by addressing the emotional and social needs of individuals

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professional accountability and demonstrating the effectiveness of the group work modality. Evaluation provides valuable feedback for improving practice and ensuring that the group remains responsive to the needs and goals of its individual participants.

217. (C) Empathy
Empathy is the social worker's ability to understand a client's experience from their unique perspective. It involves recognizing and sharing the client's feelings while maintaining professional objectivity and boundaries within the helping relationship.

This core skill is essential for building trust and rapport in casework. By demonstrating empathy, the worker validates the client's experiences and creates a safe environment for open communication. Empathy allows for a more accurate assessment of the client's needs and situation, ultimately leading to more effective and sensitive intervention planning and more successful professional outcomes for the client.

218. (A) Strive to be culturally competent, acknowledging and respecting differences.
When working with diverse cultural backgrounds, social workers must strive to be culturally competent. This involves acknowledging and respecting differences in values, beliefs, and life experiences to provide sensitive and relevant support.

Cultural competence requires ongoing self-reflection and learning about different communities. Acknowledging the impact of culture on the client's situation is essential for building rapport and conducting an accurate assessment. By providing inclusive and respectful services, social workers promote social justice and ensure that their interventions are effective for all clients, regardless of their cultural or ethnic identity.

219. (D) Pressure to conform and the suppression of dissenting opinions.
Decision-making in a group can be negatively affected by pressure to conform and the suppression of dissenting opinions. This phenomenon, often called groupthink, can lead to poor choices and decreased member satisfaction.

Effective group work requires an environment where all viewpoints can be expressed and considered openly. The group leader plays a vital role in encouraging diverse perspectives and managing conflict constructively. By facilitating a truly collaborative process, the leader ensures that decisions are well-reasoned and reflect the collective interests of the members, ultimately contributing to more sustainable and meaningful group outcomes.

220. (A) c, b, a, d
The chronological development of casework approaches began with the diagnostic approach, followed by the functional approach as a distinct alternative. The task-centered approach emerged later as a structured and time-limited model for intervention.

The radical approach is a more recent development that explicitly addresses systemic inequalities and social justice. This historical progression reflects the evolving nature of social work practice and its response to changing societal needs and theoretical perspectives. Understanding this order provides context for the diverse models available to practitioners today to address the complex challenges faced by individuals and communities in society.

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221. (C) Guide the group's process to help it achieve its goals.
A social group work leader's primary responsibility is to guide the group process to help achieve its collective and individual goals. This involves managing dynamics, facilitating communication, and ensuring a supportive climate.

The leader provides structure and direction while encouraging member participation and autonomy. By empowering members to take ownership of the group's progress, the leader fosters growth and self-determination. Effective leadership ensures that the group remains focused and collaborative, creating an environment where participants can successfully address their challenges and improve their overall social functioning and well-being.

222. (D) Social Functioning
Social functioning is a measure of an individual's ability to fulfill their major life roles and responsibilities. It assesses how well a person interacts with their social environment and navigates life demands.

with the necessary resources and skills to continue moving forward without professional support. It is a critical therapeutic step that provides closure and consolidates the gains made during the helping process.

211. (C) The agency's mission statement
Group dynamics encompass the influential interpersonal forces within a group, such as communication patterns, leadership styles, and the development of cohesion and conflict. These forces shape the group's interactions and its overall atmosphere over time.

While the agency's mission statement provides the context for the service, it is not an internal dynamic of the group itself. Understanding these social processes is essential for social group workers to facilitate the group process effectively. By monitoring and influencing dynamics, the worker ensures a supportive climate that encourages participation and promotes the successful achievement of both individual and collective objectives.

212. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
In group work, programme media refers to activities like games, role-plays, art, and discussions used to facilitate the group process and achieve goals. These are not advertisements but purposeful therapeutic or educational tools.

Using creative media provides an experiential way for members to explore issues and practice new skills in a non-threatening environment. These activities are carefully selected by the group worker to meet the specific needs and interests of the participants. Programme media makes the group process more engaging and interactive, leading to more meaningful personal growth and more effective group outcomes.

213. (C) Broker/Advocate
A social worker who helps a client navigate complex systems like healthcare or social security is acting as a broker and advocate. These roles involve linking clients with necessary community resources and services.

Advocacy ensures that the client's rights are respected and that they receive the support they are entitled to. By addressing systemic barriers and facilitating access to resources, the social worker empowers the client and improves their social functioning. These roles are essential in casework for helping individuals navigate the often-confusing bureaucracy of social institutions to meet their basic needs and well-being.

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214. (B) a, c, and d only
In the forming stage of a group, members are often uncertain and look to the leader for direction. Communication is typically tentative and polite as participants orientation themselves to each other and the group's purpose.

The primary task of this phase is to build a safe environment and clarify the group's goals. Conflict and high productivity are generally characteristic of later stages like storming and performing. Providing clear structure and facilitating introductions during the forming stage is essential for building the initial trust and safety necessary for the group to progress and achieve its future objectives.

215. (D) Potentially being impractical for implementation within traditional agency structures.
The radical approach is often critiqued for being potentially impractical within traditional social agency structures. Its emphasis on challenging societal power structures and promoting social action may conflict with conservative agency policies.

While providing a powerful framework for social justice, its focus on systemic change can be difficult to implement in settings that prioritize individual adaptation. Social workers using this approach must navigate these organizational challenges while advocating for marginalized clients. Despite these practical difficulties, the radical approach remains a vital perspective for addressing the structural causes of distress and promoting equitable social conditions.

216. (A) The measurable change in members' knowledge, skills, or well-being as a result of the group.
In group work evaluation, an outcome refers to the measurable change in members' knowledge, skills, or overall well-being as a result of the group experience. It assesses the actual impact of the intervention.

Determining outcomes involves comparing the members' status at the end of the group with their status at the beginning. This systematic assessment is essential for ensuring

reduce tension among members. This behavior is essential for building and maintaining positive interpersonal relationships within the group.

By promoting a collaborative and supportive emotional climate, the harmonizer helps to sustain group cohesion. Maintenance roles focus on the group's socio-emotional health, ensuring that the group remains an engaging and safe environment for all participants. This emotional support is vital for member participation and the group's ability to effectively work toward its collective and individual goals during the group process.

229. (C) The agency's purpose and function in shaping the helping process.
The functional approach emphasizes the agency's purpose and function in shaping the helping process. It structures intervention around the specific services and mission of the social agency to support client growth.

This model focuses on the client's capacity for growth in the present moment and their self-determination within the professional relationship. By using agency resources and boundaries as a framework for change, the worker and client collaborate on realistic goals. This focus on current functioning and agency context distinguishes the functional approach from models that prioritize historical psychosocial diagnosis or systemic structural change.

230. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dealing with issues of diversity and marginalization is essential in social group work to create an inclusive and safe environment. Ignoring these factors can lead to the reinforcement of oppression within the group.

When marginalized voices are silenced, the group's dynamics become skewed, and trust is undermined. Acknowledging differences and addressing power imbalances ensures that all members feel valued and comfortable participating. This culturally competent approach promotes mutual respect and social justice, which are vital for fostering healthy dynamics and achieving meaningful and effective outcomes for every participant in the group process.

231. (D) A mismatch or lack of fit between the individual and their environment.
Person-in-environment fit suggests that individual problems often arise from a mismatch between a person's needs and the resources and demands of their environment. This poor fit can lead to distress and dysfunction.

Social work interventions focus on improving this fit by enhancing the individual's coping skills or advocating for environmental changes to better support their needs. This foundational perspective acknowledges both personal and systemic factors in the helping process, aiming to achieve a more harmonious and supportive relationship that enhances social functioning and overall well-being for the client in their unique social context.

232. (A) Make decisions unilaterally and direct the group's actions.
An autocratic leader in a group makes decisions unilaterally and directs the group's actions with little member input. This style is characterized by high control and low member autonomy during the group process.

While this approach can be efficient in crises, it may also lead to member dependency, resentment, and low engagement. In most group work settings, an overly controlling style suppresses shared leadership and prevents members from taking ownership of their progress. Understanding when and how to apply different leadership styles is crucial for group workers to facilitate goal achievement effectively while supporting member empowerment.

233. (C) Express pent-up emotions in a safe context.
The technique of ventilation in casework allows the client to express pent-up emotions and feelings in a safe and supportive context. This release of emotional tension is often the first step in the helping process.

By providing a non-judgmental space for the client to "pour out" their feelings, the social worker builds rapport and reduces the client's anxiety. This technique validates the client's experiences and helps them feel understood, which is essential for conducting a more accurate assessment and engaging the client more deeply in subsequent stages of problem-solving and personal growth.

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This holistic concept is a central focus in social work practice, as it addresses the reciprocal relationship between the person and their surroundings. Interventions aim to enhance this functioning by improving the individual's coping skills or advocating for environmental changes. Enhancing social functioning promotes overall well-being and helps people successfully integrate into society and achieve satisfaction in their personal and professional roles.

223. (A) Issues such as domestic violence, economic inequality, empowerment, and parenting.
Casework in settings for women primarily focuses on issues such as domestic violence, economic inequality, and empowerment. These social workers also address challenges related to parenting and the unique societal pressures women face.

Interventions aim to promote independence and connect women with legal, financial, and emotional resources. By providing a safe and supportive environment, social workers help women navigate life transitions and challenge systemic barriers. This empowerment-focused practice enhances the social functioning and well-being of women, helping them regain control over their lives and their future security.

224. (B) Storming and Norming
The performing stage is achieved after the group has successfully navigated the storming and norming stages. Storming involves managing conflict and clarifying roles, while norming builds cohesion and establishes shared ground rules.

These earlier phases are essential for establishing the trust and structure needed for a highly productive performing stage. By this point, the group has developed efficient communication and problem-solving patterns. This maturity allows the group to operate as a functional unit, working synergistically toward its collective and individual goals with a high level of commitment and mutual support among members.

225. (B) "Can you tell me more about what happened at work?"
An open-ended question is designed to encourage the client to share detailed information and elaborate on their experiences and feelings. It cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no," unlike closed questions.

This technique is essential in casework for gathering comprehensive data and understanding the client's unique perspective. By facilitating more elaborate communication, open-ended questions build rapport and allow the social worker to explore underlying issues more deeply. This skill is vital for an accurate assessment and the development of an effective intervention plan tailored to the client's needs.

226. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Casework principles provide a professional and ethical framework for practice. Acceptance involves perceiving the client with warmth and without judgment. Confidentiality requires maintaining a professional duty to keep client information private and secure.

Self-determination respects the client's right to make their own life choices. Individualization involves recognizing and responding to the unique characteristics of each client and their situation. Adhering to these principles ensures that interventions are respectful, empathetic, and focused on the well-being and empowerment of the individual, leading to more successful professional relationships and meaningful change for the client.

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227. (C) Exploring how societal prejudice and power dynamics create this problem and potentially organizing for change.
The radical approach to casework focuses on exploring how societal prejudice and power dynamics contribute to individual problems, such as discrimination. It moves beyond individual adaptation to identify systemic causes of distress.

Interventions in this model aim to raise consciousness and may involve organizing for collective action or advocating for structural change. This perspective empowers marginalized clients by acknowledging the external sources of their challenges and working toward social justice and more equitable conditions, ultimately aiming to address the fundamental issues affecting their well-being and social functioning in an unjust society.

228. (D) Harmonizer
A harmonizer is a maintenance role in group work, serving to mediate disagreements and

252. (A) A harmonious balance between individual capacities and environmental resources.
The concept of person-in-environment fit seeks to create a state of equilibrium between the individual and their surroundings. This involves ensuring that a person's specific needs and internal capacities align well with the available external resources and environmental demands. Achieving this harmonious balance is central to promoting better social adjustment and overall well-being for the client in practice.

253. (C) Need assessment
A need assessment is a systematic and critical first step in social work intervention. This process involves identifying the unmet needs, challenges, and strengths of a client. Rather than operating in isolation, it accounts for various environmental factors. This comprehensive evaluation provides the necessary foundation for developing an effective plan to address the client's specific psychosocial situation comprehensively.

254. (D) The individual's internal psychological state.
In social case work, the social environment is a broad concept encompassing external influences on an individual. This includes family structures, community dynamics, cultural norms, and various systemic factors. While internal psychological states are personal attributes, they are distinct from the external environmental factors that the social worker analyzes to understand the client's context and social functioning effectively.

255. (C) A continuous process of adjustment to life demands.
Adaptation is defined as the ongoing and continuous process of adjustment that individuals undertake. This process occurs in response to various environmental demands and life stressors encountered over time. Enhancing this adaptive capacity is a key goal in social case work, as it enables individuals to better manage changes and maintain balance within their social environment through active intervention.

256. (B) The Radical Approach
The radical approach in social case work shifts the focus from individual pathology to broader systemic issues. It critiques existing social, economic, and political structures, identifying them as the primary sources of client problems. By advocating for social change and collective action, this model seeks to address the root causes of distress rather than focusing solely on individual adaptation.

257. (D) The Functional Approach
The functional approach is centered on the specific function of the social work agency and the client's inherent potential for growth. It views the therapeutic relationship as a primary vehicle for progress. This model utilizes a time-limited and goal-oriented process to help clients achieve change, emphasizing the importance of working within the structured framework provided by the sponsoring agency.

258. (A) The Diagnostic approach emphasizes psychosocial history, while the Task-Centered approach focuses on specific, agreed-upon tasks.
The diagnostic approach emphasizes a thorough investigation into a client's past history and psychosocial development to find root causes. In contrast, the task-centered approach is a pragmatic, short-term method. It focuses on achieving specific, measurable, and achievable tasks agreed upon by the worker and client. These models differ significantly in their focus on past history versus action-oriented tasks.

259. (C) A collaborative process involving motivation, capacity, and opportunity.
The problem-solving approach conceptualizes client issues as practical problems that can be addressed through a structured, collaborative process. This method empowers the client by engaging them in identifying issues and exploring alternatives. It relies heavily on three key components: the client's motivation to change, their capacity for action, and the availability of opportunities within their specific social environment.

260. (A) Task-Centered Approach
The task-centered approach is a highly structured and action-oriented method within social work. It involves the social worker and client working together to identify a specific target problem. This problem is then broken down into manageable, measurable, and achievable tasks. Because it is short-term and focused on tangible outcomes, it provides a clear framework for resolving immediate client difficulties.

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234. (B) b, c, and d only
Components of group structure include the roles members play, the established norms or rules, and the communication patterns among participants. These elements provide a framework that governs interactions and behavior.

While the group's purpose provides direction, it is not a structural element itself. Understanding these organized patterns is essential for group workers to manage dynamics and influence the group process effectively. A clear structure provides stability and helps members understand their responsibilities and expectations, contributing to a more predictable and productive group environment that supports the successful achievement of collective and individual goals.

235. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The diagnostic and functional schools represent two historically significant approaches to social casework. The diagnostic school emphasizes psychosocial diagnosis based on history, while the functional school focuses on agency function and current growth.

These different models provide caseworkers with distinct frameworks for understanding the client's situation and guiding the intervention process. While the diagnostic approach is more psychoanalytically influenced, the functional approach emphasizes the client's self-determination within the context of agency services. Understanding these diverse perspectives is important for modern social work practice, as it allows workers to draw on multiple theoretical traditions to help clients effectively.

236. (B) Socialization and relationship building
A group for older persons in a residential facility focusing on sharing life memories and finding meaning utilizes the socialization and relationship-building function. These groups combat social isolation and promote well-being.

By sharing experiences, members find mutual support and develop a sense of belonging in their community. This focus on interpersonal connection and socio-emotional support is vital for mental health in residential settings. Through guided interaction, the group worker helps participants maintain an active social life and find purpose, ultimately enhancing their quality of life and social functioning as they navigate the aging process.

237. (C) Engages the client's own motivation and capacities to cope with their problem.
The problem-solving model is client-centered because it engages the client's own motivation and capacities to cope with their problems. It focuses on enhancing ego strengths and empowering the individual to take action.

Rather than solving the problem for the client, the social worker facilitates a process where the client takes an active role. This collaborative approach builds the client's skills and self-confidence, leading to more sustainable change and improved social functioning. By respecting the client's agency, the problem-solving model ensures that the intervention is meaningful and relevant to the individual's needs and goals.

238. (D) Paying attention to the emotional tone of the group and fostering an atmosphere of trust and safety.
Managing the group climate involves paying attention to the emotional tone and atmosphere and fostering an environment of trust and safety. A positive climate is essential for member engagement and personal growth.

The group worker monitors interactions and models empathetic behavior to influence the atmosphere. A supportive and respectful climate reduces anxiety and encourages participants to share openly and work collaboratively toward their goals. Ensuring a safe emotional space is a primary responsibility of the worker, as it directly impacts group cohesion and the overall success of the group work process and its outcomes.

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239. (C) a, b, c, and d only
Social work practice typically involves working with vulnerable client groups such as children, individuals in the correctional system, persons with disabilities, and older persons. These groups often face significant social and emotional challenges.

Practitioners address issues such as child welfare, rehabilitation, accessibility, and social isolation. While philanthropists may provide funding, they are generally not considered the primary client group receiving social work services. Focusing on these marginalized populations ensures that social work remains

navigating long-term health challenges and transitions.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The task-centered approach is highly structured and time-limited, relying on focusing on specific, achievable tasks that the client has agreed to. This model is most effective within a defined and limited timeframe.

By involving the client in defining tasks, the social worker promotes empowerment and clear progress toward resolving identified problems. This outcome-oriented model encourages immediate action and builds the client's confidence in their own problem-solving abilities. The structured nature of the intervention ensures that it remains focused on the client's current needs, leading to improved social functioning and meaningful change.

206. (D) To facilitate a process where members can brainstorm, analyze, and choose a solution together.
In group problem-solving, the leader's most effective role is to facilitate a collaborative process where members can brainstorm, analyze, and choose a solution together. This inclusive approach empowers members and builds their skills.

By encouraging participation, the leader ensures that the resulting decisions reflect collective input and interests. This shared responsibility fosters a sense of ownership over the outcomes and strengthens group cohesion. Facilitating this process allows the group to benefit from diverse perspectives, leading to more creative and effective solutions to both individual and collective challenges during the group process.

207. (A) Process recording
Process recording is a type of casework record that includes a verbatim account of the dialogue between the worker and the client. It also documents non-verbal cues and the worker's internal reactions during the interaction.

This detailed account is a vital tool for supervision and self-reflection, allowing social workers to analyze and improve their practice. While time-consuming, process recording provides deep insights into the helping relationship and the dynamics of the communication. It ensures that the intervention is examined critically, contributing to professional development and the provision of high-quality, transparent social work services.

208. (B) To empower them by linking them to resources, advocating for their rights, and addressing systemic barriers.
A key goal of casework with disadvantaged groups is to empower individuals by linking them to resources and advocating for their rights. Social workers also address systemic barriers that contribute to their social and economic difficulties.

This approach moves beyond individual adaptation to promote social justice and systemic change. By building on the client's strengths and fostering collective support, social workers help marginalized individuals find their voices and challenge oppression. This empowerment enhances their social functioning and well-being, ensuring that they have the support and resources needed to improve their life conditions.

209. (C) b, c, and d only
The norming stage of group development is characterized by the emergence of group cohesion and the establishment of shared norms for behavior. Members develop a sense of "we-ness" and often seek to avoid future conflict.

This phase creates a stable and predictable environment where members feel safe to participate. By establishing clear ground rules and communication patterns, the group moves past the tension of the storming stage and begins to work more collaboratively. This structure is essential for members to build trust and successfully pursue the group's collective and individual goals during the performing stage.

210. (A) To bring the helping relationship to a planned and positive conclusion.
The main objective of the termination phase in casework is to bring the helping relationship to a planned and positive conclusion. It allows the worker and client to review progress and celebrate the achievement of goals.

This phase also involves preparing the client for independence and addressing any feelings of loss associated with the ending. Proper termination ensures that the client is equipped

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recording is also a vital ethical responsibility, as it protects the client's rights and ensures that the help provided is transparent and based on a clear and professional understanding of their unique situation.

246. (B) Primary purpose
Groups in social work are classified into types like task, treatment, or educational groups based on their primary purpose. This categorization defines the group's main objectives and the focus of the group worker's interventions.

Task groups aim to achieve a specific external goal, while treatment groups focus on socio-emotional needs and personal growth. Educational groups prioritize the sharing of information and skill development. Understanding the group's purpose allows the worker to apply the most appropriate techniques and leadership style to facilitate the group process effectively and ensure that the needs of all members are met successfully.

247. (D) Social functioning
Social functioning refers to a client's ability to cope with life's demands and successfully fulfill their various social roles. It measures how effectively an individual interacts with their social environment and navigates daily challenges.

In social work, improving this functioning is a primary goal of interventions. Social workers assess both the person's coping capacities and the environmental barriers they face. By enhancing skills and addressing stressors, social workers help individuals achieve a better fit with their surroundings, promoting overall well-being and satisfaction in their personal, family, and professional lives within their community and larger society.

248. (A) The planning and processing of the ending of the relationship.
The most significant aspect of the termination phase in both casework and group work is the planned and sensitive processing of the ending of the professional relationship. It allows for closure and progress review.

Proper termination addresses any feelings of loss and helps to consolidate the gains made during the intervention. By planning the ending with the client or group, the social worker ensures that participants are prepared for independent functioning and have the necessary resources for the future. This structured phase is essential for a positive therapeutic outcome and successful transition beyond the professional helping process.

249. (C) Laissez-faire
A laissez-faire leadership style is characterized by the leader providing minimal direction and allowing the group to manage itself. The leader acts as a resource person rather than directing the group's actions or decisions.

This style can foster creativity in highly motivated and mature groups, but it may lead to chaos in newly formed groups requiring more structure. Understanding when to use this approach is essential for group workers to balance member autonomy with the need for group progress. Selecting the appropriate leadership style throughout the group's life cycle is a key skill for ensuring successful group outcomes.

250. (A) Undertaking a series of discrete, achievable actions or 'tasks'.
The core idea of the task-centered approach is to help clients resolve problems by undertaking a series of discrete, achievable tasks. This model is highly structured, time-limited, and focuses on client-identified goals and immediate actions.

By breaking down complex problems into manageable steps, the social worker promotes empowerment and provides the client with a sense of mastery and clear progress. This outcome-oriented model is designed to improve social functioning by resolving specific life challenges through collaborative effort. The active involvement of the client in defining and completing tasks is essential for achieving successful and sustainable professional outcomes.

251. (B) An inability to effectively perform expected social roles.
Social functioning revolves around an individual's capacity to fulfill their specific social roles and responsibilities within their environment. Roles like being a parent or employee are defined by societal expectations. When a person cannot perform these roles effectively, it serves as a primary signal that their social functioning is disrupted, necessitating professional intervention to restore balance and performance.

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committed to its mission of promoting social justice, empowerment, and the well-being and social functioning of individuals in need throughout society.

240. (B) To rank members based on their level of participation.
Monitoring and evaluation are important for determining if a group is meeting its objectives and for providing feedback to improve practice. They also ensure professional accountability to the social agency and funders.

These processes focus on assessing the effectiveness of the intervention and tracking members' progress toward their goals. Ranking members based on participation is counterproductive and not a professional purpose of evaluation. Instead, the focus is on gathering data and feedback to refine the group process, ensuring it remains responsive to the needs of the participants and successfully achieves meaningful outcomes for everyone involved.

241. (B) Universalization
Showing a client that they are not alone and that others have similar feelings of being overwhelmed is the technique of universalization. It helps reduce feelings of isolation and shame, normalizing the client's experiences.

By validating the client's feelings as common in their situation, the social worker can lower their anxiety and build therapeutic rapport. Universalization is particularly effective in the early stages of a relationship, making it easier for the client to open up and engage in the helping process. This technique encourages the client to see their problems as manageable and shared by others in society.

242. (A) Facilitator
In the norming stage, the group leader's role often shifts from providing direction to being a facilitator. This shift allows members to take more ownership of the group's process as trust and cohesion grow.

As the group establishes its own rules and norms, the leader supports interactions and ensures that the atmosphere remains respectful. This facilitative role empowers members and encourages collaborative problem-solving. By allowing for more autonomy, the social worker helps the group mature toward the performing stage, where members work together effectively and synergistically to achieve both individual and collective objectives during the group sessions.

243. (C) Agency purpose
The diagnostic approach to social casework is traditionally related to the client's psychosocial history and diagnosis. In contrast, the functional approach is structured around the specific purpose and function of the social agency.

While the diagnostic model looks at historical causes of problems, the functional model focuses on the client's current growth within the agency's context. This shift emphasizes the practical use of agency resources and the client's self-determination in the present moment. Understanding these relationships is important for recognizing the diverse frameworks social workers use to guide the helping process and address client needs effectively in different settings.

244. (D) To foster mutual aid and a sense of collective empowerment.
A primary purpose of social group work with oppressed groups is to foster mutual aid and a sense of collective empowerment. These groups provide a safe space for members to share experiences of systemic discrimination.

By building on their shared strength, members can address experiences of marginalization and advocate for structural change. The group process focuses on consciousness-raising and social action, helping participants challenge oppressive power structures. This collaborative environment promotes social justice and helps members improve their social conditions and well-being through collective efforts and the development of strong, supportive community networks and resources.

245. (C) Factual, objective, and concise.
Casework recording should be factual, objective, and concise, providing an accurate account of the helping process and client progress. It serves as a professional record for accountability, supervision, and service continuity.

Professional records document assessments, goals, and interventions without personal bias or unnecessary jargon. Adhering to these standards ensures that the record is useful for future workers and agency evaluation. Accurate and objective

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261. (D) Mobilizing community resources on behalf of the client.
Indirect techniques in case work intervention focus on modifying or utilizing the client's environment rather than through direct face-to-face counseling. Mobilizing community resources is a primary example of this method. By connecting clients to external support systems, advocacy, or specific services, the social worker aims to improve the environment's responsiveness to the individual's needs and social functioning effectively.

262. (B) Termination and evaluation
The process of social case work intervention unfolds through several structured phases. It begins with the initial intake and rapport building and progresses through assessment and treatment. The final stage is termination and evaluation, which represents the culmination of the professional relationship. During this phase, the worker and client review progress, assess outcomes, and conclude the formal intervention process.

263. (C) To serve as a basis for practice evaluation and ensure accountability.
Case work recording serves as a vital documentation tool within social work practice. It ensures professional accountability by tracking the intervention process and providing a clear record of assessment and progress. Furthermore, these records offer a necessary basis for evaluating practice effectiveness and facilitating supervision. Documentation also supports the continuity of service when multiple professionals are involved in a case.

264. (D) Directing the client towards a predetermined solution.
Interviewing in social case work is a purposeful conversation guided by specific ethical principles. Key tenets include maintaining confidentiality, demonstrating a non-judgmental attitude, and ensuring client self-determination. Forcing a client toward a predetermined solution would violate the principle of self-determination. Effective interviewing requires active listening and facilitating the client's own decision-making process rather than imposing the worker's own agenda.

265. (A) Direct techniques involve face-to-face client interaction, while indirect techniques involve working with the client's environment.
Direct techniques involve personal, face-to-face interactions between the social worker and the client, such as counseling or providing emotional support. Conversely, indirect techniques focus on working with the client's social environment to effect change. This may include advocacy or resource mobilization. Both methods are essential tools, but they differ fundamentally in whether they target the individual or their surroundings.

266. (B) Individual growth and the achievement of group goals.
Social group work is characterized by a dual focus that balances personal development with collective achievement. It aims to help individuals enhance their social functioning and personal growth through meaningful experiences. Simultaneously, the method focuses on the achievement of specific group goals. This unique combination allows members to improve interpersonal skills while working collaboratively toward common objectives within a group.

267. (B) Group structure
Group structure refers to the underlying and evolving pattern of relationships, roles, and norms that define a group. It also includes the communication networks that emerge among members over time. A clear structure is vital because it provides stability and predictability within the group. This framework helps members understand their positions and expectations, facilitating more effective interaction and goal achievement.

268. (A) Task group
Groups in social work are often classified based on their primary purpose. Task groups, such as committees or teams, are specifically formed to accomplish a particular objective or mandate. An example is a committee organized to plan a community event. Unlike treatment groups that focus on emotional support or therapy, task groups prioritize efficient problem-solving and the completion of defined activities.

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269. (C) Create an inclusive and equitable environment for all members.
Addressing issues of identity, diversity, and marginalization is essential for creating an inclusive and equitable group environment. By acknowledging differences in race, gender, and background, the worker ensures that all members feel safe and valued. This proactive approach prevents the silencing of minority voices and allows diversity to be used as a resource for collective learning and growth.

270. (D) The use of the group as the primary medium for change.
A central characteristic of social group work is the use of the group itself as the primary medium for change. This involves a structured process of interaction among members, guided by a professional worker. The collective experience provides a unique platform for individuals to develop coping skills and improve interpersonal relationships. Interaction within the group setting facilitates both individual and social development.

271. (C) The complex forces and interactions that occur within a group.
Group dynamics encompasses the complex forces and interactions that occur within a group setting. These forces significantly influence the behavior of the group and its overall outcomes. Dynamics are shaped by various factors, including member personalities, leadership styles, and group size. Understanding these internal processes is crucial for social workers to guide groups effectively toward their intended goals.

272. (B) A high level of group cohesion.
Healthy group dynamics are identified by several positive indicators that promote group effectiveness. A high level of group cohesion is a primary indicator, reflecting the strength of bonds among members. Other signs include open and honest communication and the ability to resolve conflicts effectively. These qualities foster a supportive atmosphere that encourages member growth and facilitates the achievement of goals.

273. (D) Facilitator, mediator, and enabler.
In social group work, leaders fulfill multifaceted roles and responsibilities to guide the group process. They act as facilitators to ensure effective communication and as mediators to resolve internal conflicts. Additionally, they serve as enablers who help members utilize their own strengths. By acting as resource providers, leaders support the group's progress while attending to individual member needs.

274. (A) The final evaluation report of the group.
Group dynamics are determined by a variety of multifaceted factors that influence internal interactions. Key determinants include the personalities of individual members, the specific leadership style employed by the worker, the size of the group, and the nature of the tasks being performed. While an evaluation report documents outcomes, it is not an active force that shapes these ongoing dynamics.

275. (C) Situational
Situational leadership theory posits that there is no single best way to lead. Instead, the most effective leadership style depends on the specific context and the group's needs. This includes considering the group's developmental stage and the members' capabilities. A situational leader adjusts their approach—ranging from directive to supportive—to match the requirements of the task and current situation.

276. (A) Storming
The storming stage is a natural phase in the developmental journey of a social work group. It is typically characterized by the emergence of conflict, power struggles, and resistance among members. During this period, individuals may challenge the leader or each other as they navigate roles. Managing this stage effectively is crucial for the group to transition into productive phases.

277. (D) Stimulate expression, learning, and interaction among members.
Programme media, such as role-plays, games, art, and discussions, are essential tools used in social group work. These activities are not merely for entertainment but serve a purposeful role in the intervention. They are designed to stimulate expression, facilitate learning, and encourage interaction among members. By using these media, the worker can help members explore feelings and behaviors.

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278. (B) Emotional and social atmosphere of the group.
The group climate refers to the emotional and social atmosphere that exists within a group. A positive climate is characterized by high levels of trust, safety, and mutual respect among members. Such an environment is vital because it encourages self-disclosure and allows for productive work. The social worker strives to cultivate a healthy climate to ensure members participate fully.

279. (C) Linking
Linking is a specific skill used by group workers to facilitate interaction and cohesion. It involves connecting the statements or feelings expressed by one member to those of another. This technique helps members recognize commonalities and shared experiences, which strengthens the bonds within the group. By using linking, the worker promotes a sense of universality and encourages members to support.

280. (D) Norming
The norming stage occurs after the initial conflicts of the storming phase have been addressed. During this stage, the group begins to establish a sense of cohesion and mutual support. Members work together to define their roles and agree on group norms and expectations. This stabilization provides a foundation of trust and predictability, allowing the group to move forward.

281. (A) The complex interplay between individuals and their environments.
The Person-in-Environment perspective suggests that human problems are not just personal failings. Instead, they arise from the complex interplay between individuals and their surrounding environments. This viewpoint acknowledges that biological and psychological capacities must be considered alongside social and physical settings. By focusing on these transactions, social workers can better understand how environmental factors contribute to an individual's difficulties.

282. (B) Increased stress and problems in social functioning.
A poor fit occurs when there is a lack of consonance between an individual's needs or capacities and the resources available in their environment. This mismatch can lead to significant stress and maladaptation. Ultimately, a poor person-in-environment fit manifests as problems in social functioning, making it difficult for the individual to fulfill their social roles and maintain stability.

283. (B) Improving the transactions between the person and the environment.
Interventions based on the Person-in-Environment perspective aim to improve the transactions between the individual and their surroundings. Rather than fixing the person or the environment in isolation, this approach has a dual focus. It may involve enhancing the individual's coping skills while simultaneously working to modify the environment to be more supportive. This strategy addresses the root of problems.

284. (A) Both personal attributes and environmental factors.
A holistic need assessment from the Person-in-Environment perspective requires a comprehensive evaluation of multiple factors. It must examine both the personal attributes of the individual, such as their strengths and deficits, and the external environmental factors, including resources and barriers. By considering both sides of the equation, social workers can develop an intervention plan that addresses the situation.

285. (C) An environment-focused intervention to make it more supportive.
Advocating for fair hiring practices in a community is a clear example of an environment-focused intervention. Within the Person-in-Environment framework, this action seeks to modify the social environment to make it more responsive and supportive of individuals. By addressing systemic barriers in the community, the social worker helps create better opportunities, thereby improving the overall fit for residents.

286. (D) Democratic
The democratic leadership style is group-centered. In this approach, the leader encourages active participation and collaborative decision-making among all group members. Unlike authoritarian styles that are leader-centered or laissez-faire styles that are hands-off, democratic leadership empowers members. This fosters a sense of ownership and commitment, making

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(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

19. Saul Alinsky is best known in the context of being a:
(A) Liberation Theology theologian.
(B) Proponent of non-violent social change.
(C) Radical community organizer.
(D) Theorist of new social movements.

20. Which of the following is the best description of Social Action as a method of Social Work?
(A) Helping people with personal or emotional issues.
(B) Studying history through sociological researchers.
(C) Managing the financial assets of large charities.
(D) Changing social systems to benefit a whole group.

21. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Community organization practice includes the study of both Human Capital and Social Capital.
Statement II : Community Organization practice focuses exclusively on local development in a single country.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

22. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Concept)
P. Social Capital
Q. Human Capital
R. Conscientisation
S. Coalition Building
List II: (Description)
1. Worker's skills and experience
2. Networks and social trust
3. Awakening of critical consciousness
4. Forming partnerships for a common goal
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

23. The ideology and approach of which of the following sets of thinkers are central to social action analysis?
(A) Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Emile Durkheim
(B) Paulo Freire, Saul Alinsky, and Frantz Fanon
(C) Gandhi, Nehru, and Ambedkar
(D) Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Frantz Fanon

24. Consider the following key areas within Social Movements:
1. Origin and Nature
2. Types of Movements
3. Theories of Movement
4. New Social Movements
5. Financial management of movements
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1 and 4 only

25. One of the primary assumptions of Community Organization is that:
(A) Communities are incapable of solving their own problems.
(B) Experts should always direct community implementations.
(C) Change is best achieved through community participation.
(D) Profit is the primary motivation for community projects.

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26. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are frequently involved in Community Organization efforts.
Reason (R) : NGOs often possess the resources, expertise, and community linkages that are valuable for the community organization process.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

295. (C) Foster a climate where all members feel safe, respected, and empowered.
The ultimate goal of proactively engaging with issues of identity and diversity is to foster a climate where every member feels safe, respected, and empowered. This is especially important for individuals from socially and economically disadvantaged groups or religious minorities. By creating such an environment, the social worker supports both the personal healing of the members and group success.

296. (D) Addressing anger management issues with a group of inmates.
In correctional settings, social group work is often applied to address specific behavioral or emotional challenges faced by inmates. A typical example involves addressing issues like anger management or substance abuse through structured group sessions. These groups provide a platform for members to develop better coping skills and interpersonal behaviors, which are essential for their rehabilitation and successful reintegration.

297. (A) To help people with chronic diseases cope and share experiences.
In health settings, social workers utilize support groups to assist patients and families dealing with chronic diseases or other health challenges. The primary purpose of these groups is to provide a space where individuals can cope with their illness and share their personal experiences with others in similar situations. This peer support helps reduce isolation and improves emotional well-being.

298. (B) Individual psychosocial needs and challenging systemic discrimination.
Work with oppressed groups, such as religious minorities or persons who are gay and lesbian, involves a dual focus. Social workers address individual psychosocial needs while also aiming to empower clients and challenge systemic discrimination. This practice links personal troubles with broader public issues, seeking to build solidarity among members and advocate for social change in the wider community.

299. (B) Use of play in case work and activity-based groups.
Interventions with children in social work often utilize developmentally appropriate methods to address protection and developmental issues. This includes the use of play in individual case work and the implementation of activity-based groups. These techniques allow children to express themselves and learn in a natural way. Such approaches are effective for engaging younger clients in addressing school-related problems.

300. (A) Combating isolation and advocating for accessibility.
Social workers playing a role with older persons focus on enhancing their social functioning and quality of life. Key tasks include combating social isolation and advocating for increased accessibility to services and community resources. Through both individual counseling and group activities, the worker helps older adults maintain their independence and stay connected to their communities, addressing challenges associated with aging.

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it a highly effective model for achieving both individual and group goals.

287. (C) The context, including the group's stage and task.
Situational leadership theory argues that the effectiveness of any leadership style is highly dependent on the specific context of the group. This includes the group's current developmental stage, the specific nature of the task being performed, and the capabilities of the members. A flexible leader adjusts their approach to meet these changing demands, ensuring the most appropriate guidance possible.

288. (B) Mediator
When a group leader intervenes to help resolve a dispute or disagreement between two members, they are fulfilling the role of a mediator. This responsibility involves facilitating communication and helping members find a mutually acceptable resolution. By acting as a neutral party, the mediator ensures that conflicts do not derail the group process and that a safe environment is maintained.

289. (D) Empowering members and fostering collaboration.
Effective leadership in social group work moves away from exerting control and toward empowering the members. It is primarily about fostering a collaborative and democratic problem-solving process where every voice is heard. By empowering individuals, the leader helps them utilize their own strengths and work together more effectively. This approach supports the dual goals of individual growth and success.

290. (A) Keeping the group on track while also attending to members' socio-emotional needs.
Balancing task and maintenance functions is a core responsibility of a group leader. Task functions involve keeping the group focused on its agenda and goals. Maintenance functions focus on attending to the socio-emotional needs of the members, such as building trust and resolving tension. Success in group work requires the leader to manage both aspects simultaneously to ensure productivity.

291. (C) To value different life experiences as a resource for growth.
Actively acknowledging diversity in a group is crucial because it allows different life experiences to be valued as a resource for collective learning and growth. Rather than ignoring differences, a skilled worker uses them to broaden members' perspectives. This approach creates a richer environment for understanding and empathy, helping members to learn from one another's unique social locations and histories.

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292. (A) The silencing of voices from oppressed backgrounds.
Failing to address issues of identity and marginalization risks perpetuating existing dynamics of power and privilege. This failure can lead to the silencing of voices from oppressed or minority backgrounds. When differences are ignored, the group environment becomes less equitable, preventing members from marginalized communities from participating fully and feeling safe or respected within the group space during the process.

293. (D) Challenging stereotypes and facilitating inclusive discussions.
The role of the group leader regarding diversity involves taking a proactive and inclusive stance. This includes facilitating discussions about differences and actively challenging stereotypes or discriminatory behavior within the group. The leader must ensure that group norms and processes are equitable for all. By doing so, they create a safe climate where members from diverse backgrounds feel empowered.

294. (B) Reflect the diversity and social issues of the larger community.
Describing social work groups as microcosms of society implies that they reflect the diversity and social issues found in the larger community. This means that groups often replicate the power dynamics, prejudices, and social structures present in the wider world. Understanding this allows the group worker to address these societal issues within the group setting, promoting individual healing.

cooperation.
(B) Total funds available for social projects.
(C) Educational qualifications of the members.
(D) Physical infrastructure like halls and parks.

9. Liberation Theology is studied as a model related to which of the following?
(A) Community Organization
(B) Social Casework
(C) Social Action
(D) Social Group Work

10. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : It is important to understand the historical perspective of Community Organization in India, UK, and USA.
Reason (R) : The practice of Community Organization evolved identically and simultaneously in all three countries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. Which of the following statements about the role of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) is most appropriate?
(A) CBOs function exclusively as extensions of government agencies.
(B) CBOs are primarily international bodies focused on global issues.
(C) CBOs are solely concerned with profit-making activities for shareholders.
(D) CBOs play a significant part in community organization and development.

12. Record Maintenance is considered a key component of:
(A) The analysis of Social Movements.
(B) The Process of Community Organization.
(C) The Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire.
(D) The historical perspective of Social Action.

13. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the scope of Community Organization.
(A) It involves identifying community needs and resources.
(B) It includes taking action to meet identified community needs.
(C) It is limited to working with individuals on a one-on-one basis.
(D) It can involve partnerships and building coalitions.

14. The 'Conscientisation model' is famously associated with which thinker?
(A) Saul Alinsky
(B) Frantz Fanon
(C) Martin Luther King Jr.
(D) Paulo Freire

15. In the context of Community Organization, 'Building Partnerships and coalitions' is categorized as an element of:
(A) Approaches in Practice
(B) Historical Perspective
(C) Record Maintenance
(D) Social Movement Theory

16. Consider the following components related to the analysis of social movements:
1. Ideology
2. Structure
3. Leadership
4. Process and Outcomes
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

17. Which of the following is NOT a method of social work?
(A) Social Action
(B) Psychoanalytic Therapy
(C) Community Organization
(D) Social Casework

18. Arrange the following general steps in the Community Organization process in a logical sequence:
1. Taking Action
2. Identifying Needs
3. Building Coalitions
4. Record Maintenance
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3

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CHAPTER 04

Social Work with Communities and Social Action

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1. Which of the following best defines the concept of Community Organization?
(A) A process of organizing individual casework to address community-wide issues.
(B) A process by which a community identifies its needs and takes action to meet them.
(C) A method focused solely on fundraising for non-governmental organizations.
(D) A government-led initiative to impose development projects on a local population.

2. The historical perspective of Community Organization is commonly studied for which of the following sets of countries?
(A) India, UK, and USA
(B) India, China, and South Africa
(C) UK, USA, and Canada
(D) USA, Germany, and India

3. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Community Organization is considered a method of Social Work.
Statement II : Social Action is solely focused on policy change without community involvement.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

4. Which of the following is NOT a component of the process of Community Organization?
(A) Steps in Community Organization
(B) Methods and Principles
(C) Record Maintenance
(D) Individual Psychoanalysis

5. Which of the following is an example of 'Human Capital'?
(A) The network of relationships among people who live and work in a particular society.
(B) The machinery and equipment owned by a community organization.
(C) The economic value of a worker's experience and skills.
(D) The financial grants received by an NGO.

6. Which combination of elements is typically included under the 'Approaches in Community Organization Practice'?
(A) Radical casework and therapeutic interventions.
(B) Models, Strategies, and Leadership Development.
(C) Financial auditing and grant writing.
(D) Historical research and archival methods.

7. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding key figures and their associated concepts:
List I: (Figure)
P. Paulo Freire
Q. Saul Alinsky
R. Martin Luther King Jr.
S. Gandhi
List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Radical community organizer
2. Conscientisation model
3. Non-violent social change
4. Ideology of non-violence and civil disobedience
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

8. The term 'Social Capital' primarily refers to:
(A) Networks and trust that facilitate

(D) A is false but R is true.

27. Theories of Movement and new Social Movements are sub-topics categorized under which major field?
(A) Community Organization
(B) Process of Community Organization
(C) Social Action and Social Movements
(D) Social Movements

28. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Process of Community Organization?
(A) Global political analysis
(B) Principles
(C) Skills
(D) Assumptions

29. Which concept focuses on the "awakening of critical consciousness" to understand and challenge oppressive social structures?
(A) Liberation Theology
(B) Coalition Building
(C) Conscientisation
(D) Record Maintenance

30. The Movement Analysis framework includes the study of all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Individual participant's psychological profile
(B) Ideology
(C) Structure
(D) Leadership

31. Consider the following statements regarding Social Action:
1. The field covers the history of Social Action.
2. Social Action is identified as a method of Social Work.
3. Social Action is linked to Social Change.
4. Social Action is identical to community organization.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

32. In which specific model of Social Action is the role of 'ideology' centrally analyzed?
(A) The model of Martin Luther King Jr.
(B) The Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire.
(C) The radical organizing model of Saul Alinsky.
(D) Liberation Theology.

33. What is the primary purpose of 'Leadership Development' within the context of Community Organization approaches?
(A) Maintaining control by professional external organizers.
(B) Focusing exclusively on national-level state politics.
(C) Training community members to take on leadership roles.
(D) Creating hierarchies that block grassroots participation.

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34. Which topic directly addresses the collaborative aspect of working with other entities for a common goal?
(A) Record Maintenance
(B) Human Capital
(C) Historical Perspective in the UK
(D) Building Partnerships and coalitions

35. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Core Idea)
1. Process of a community identifying and meeting its needs
2. An organized effort to promote or resist social change
3. An individual's skills, knowledge, and experience
4. A method to bring about change in the social system

List II: (Concept)
P. Social Action
Q. Community Organization
R. Social Movement
S. Human Capital
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

36. The analysis of 'Outcomes' is a primary component of:
(A) The definition of community organization.
(B) Movement Analysis.
(C) The process of record maintenance.
(D) The historical perspective of Community Organization in the USA.

37. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Effective social action requires the study of different operational models.
Statement II : The ideology and approach of Frantz Fanon are included in the analysis of social change.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

38. 'Origin, Nature, and Types' are key aspects to be studied for which of the following concepts?
(A) Community-Based Organizations
(B) Social Movements
(C) Record Maintenance
(D) Leadership Development

39. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Paulo Freire's conscientisation model is recognized as a model of social action.
Reason (R) : The model emphasizes raising critical awareness among the oppressed as a step toward change.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false but the Reason R is clearly true.

40. Which of the following is an incorrect pairing of a concept and its related theme?
(A) Saul Alinsky - Radical community organizer
(B) Paulo Freire - Conscientisation
(C) Martin Luther King Jr. - Liberation Theology
(D) Gandhi - Ideology of non-violence

41. Which of the following countries are considered essential distinct historical perspectives in the development of Community Organization?
1. India
2. UK
3. USA
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 1 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

42. What distinguishes 'Social Action' from 'Community Organization'?
(A) Social action is violent, but community organization is peaceful.
(B) Social action targets structures, while organization builds capacity.
(C) Organization is a method of social work, but social action is not.
(D) There is no distinction as these terms are strictly interchangeable.

43. Consider the following concepts in Community Organization Practice:
1. Models
2. Strategies
3. Building Partnerships and coalitions
4. Leadership Development
5. Record Maintenance
Which of the above are categorized as 'Approaches in Practice'?
(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) All of the above

44. The study of Frantz Fanon is significant for understanding his:
(A) Model of radical community organizing in Chicago.
(B) Contribution to the development of Community Organization in India.
(C) Theory of new social movements in Europe.
(D) Ideology and approach, particularly in the context of colonialism and liberation.

45. "Skills" are listed as a vital part of which of the following?
(A) Process of Community Organization
(B) Social Movement Analysis
(C) Historical Perspective of Social Action
(D) Conscientisation Model

46. The concept of 'Social Action as a Method of Social Work' implies that:

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(A) Social action is a recognized, systematic process within the social work framework.
(B) Social action is a peripheral activity unrelated to the social work profession.
(C) Social action is exclusively practiced by political activists, not social workers.
(D) Social action is the only valid method of social work.

47. Identify the correct statement regarding community organization and social work methods.
(A) History of community organization is only concerned with India.
(B) Social movements and social action are unrelated concepts.
(C) Paulo Freire is primarily known for his work on building coalitions.
(D) The role of Community-Based Organizations is considered a key topic.

48. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Focus Area)
P. Movement Analysis
Q. Models of Social Action
R. Process of Community Organization
S. Approaches in Community Organization
List II: (Specific Topic)
1. Principles, Skills, Assumptions
2. Leadership Development, Building Partnerships
3. Ideology, Structure, Leadership
4. Conscientisation, Liberation Theology
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

49. Which of the following is NOT a component categorized under the study of 'Social Movements'?
(A) Origin, Nature
(B) Types of Movements
(C) Theories of Movement
(D) Role of NGOs in Movements

50. The term 'Scope' in the context of Community Organization refers to:
(A) The geographical area where organization is practiced.
(B) The range of activities and levels where it is applicable.
(C) The budget allocated for specific community projects.
(D) The historical timeline of its development over years.

51. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Leadership Development is a part of the approaches in Community Organization practice.
Statement II : The analysis of leadership is also a part of Movement Analysis.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

52. The inclusion of 'Involving NGOs in Community Organization' suggests that:
(A) A collaborative relationship between community organizers and NGOs is important.
(B) NGOs are the only actors in community organization.
(C) NGOs are a barrier to effective community organization.
(D) The study focuses only on the creation of new NGOs.

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53. Consider the following components of Community Organization:
1. Concept and Definition
2. Scope and Historical Perspective
3. Role of CBOs
4. Human Capital & Social Capital
5. Process of Community Organization
Which of the above are considered foundational elements of the field?
(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) All of the above

54. The concept of 'Liberation Theology' as a model of social action suggests a link between:
(A) Religious faith and the struggle for social

and economic justice.
(B) Radical organizing and political lobbying.
(C) Psychological counseling and community development.
(D) Historical analysis and record maintenance.

55. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Record Maintenance is an integral part of the community organization process.
Reason (R) : Documentation is crucial for accountability and continuous learning.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation of A.
(C) Assertion A is true, but the Reason R is a false statement.
(D) Assertion A is false, but the Reason R is a true statement.

56. The study of 'new Social Movements' focuses on:
(A) Only historical movements like the freedom struggle.
(B) Contemporary movements that may differ in structure and goals from older ones.
(C) The financial aspects of social movements.
(D) The personal histories of social movement leaders.

57. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of a 'Community-Based Organization (CBO)'?
(A) An international non-profit body with a globalized mandate.
(B) A non-profit body rooted in a specific local constituency.
(C) A government agency that implements national policy goals.
(D) A public-sector corporation focused on heavy infrastructure.

58. Regarding 'Social Movements, Social Action and Social Change', which of the following best describes their nature?
(A) Movements and action are vehicles for achieving broader change.
(B) They are completely separate and unrelated social phenomena.
(C) Social change happens spontaneously without movements or action.
(D) Movements cause social action which then prevents social change.

59. Analyzing the ideology of Gandhi primarily involves studying his:
(A) Economic policies as a state leader.
(B) Core beliefs and principles, such as non-violence (Ahimsa) and truth (Satya).
(C) Personal relationships and family life.
(D) Radical community organizing tactics in an urban setting.

60. Arrange the following thinkers in the sequence they are typically grouped for Movement Analysis:
1. Martin Luther King Jr.
2. Gandhi
3. Frantz Fanon
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1

61. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
(A) Community organization covers both the process and approaches of practice.
(B) Saul Alinsky is presented as a proponent of the conscientisation model.
(C) The historical context of community organization in the UK and USA is relevant.
(D) Movement analysis includes studying ideology, structure, and leadership.

62. The 'Process of Community Organization' is best described through which set of elements?
(A) Ideology, Structure, Leadership
(B) Steps, Methods, Principles, Skills, Assumptions
(C) Concept, Definition, Scope
(D) Origin, Nature, Types

63. Consider the following models of Social Action:
1. Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire
2. Saul Alinsky as a radical community organizer
3. Liberation Theology
4. The model of Martin Luther King Jr.

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Which of the above are recognized as key models or examples in the field?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

64. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Thinker)
P. Gandhi
Q. Martin Luther King Jr.
R. Frantz Fanon
S. Paulo Freire
List II: (Primary Context/Ideology)
1. Civil Rights Movement, non-violent resistance
2. Anti-colonial struggle, psychology of colonization
3. Indian Independence Movement, Satyagraha
4. Pedagogy of the Oppressed, Conscientisation
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

65. The study of 'Theories of Movement' aims to:
(A) Provide a single explanation for all social movements.
(B) Offer analytical frameworks to understand movement dynamics.
(C) Focus exclusively on the personal biographies of leaders.
(D) Chronicle the specific history of one singular movement.

66. What is the key difference between Human Capital and Social Capital?
(A) Human capital is about individuals' skills, while social capital is about the collective value of social networks.
(B) Human capital is tangible (like money), while social capital is intangible.
(C) Human capital relates to communities, while social capital relates to individuals.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.

67. The study of Saul Alinsky as a radical community organizer typically involves:
(A) Methods that are confrontational to achieve community goals.
(B) Approaches that rely strictly on consensus with authorities.
(C) Models that prioritize individual therapy over collective action.
(D) Strategies that are based on religious doctrine and scriptures.

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68. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The analysis of ideology is a key component of understanding social movements.
Reason (R) : Ideology provides the beliefs and goals that justify actions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false but the Reason R is clearly true.

69. Movement Analysis is a framework for:
(A) Starting a new movement.
(B) Critically examining the components of a movement.
(C) Writing the biography of a movement organizer.
(D) Securing funding for various social action projects.

70. Which of the following is a key 'Principle' of Community Organization?
(A) Imposing solutions on the community.
(B) Starting where the community is.
(C) Working in isolation from other organizations.
(D) Focusing only on the community's weaknesses.

71. The analysis of Martin Luther King Jr.'s approach would most likely focus on his strategies of:
(A) Violent revolution and armed struggle.
(B) Radical community organizing in Chicago.
(C) Non-violent civil disobedience for civil rights.
(D) Critical pedagogy and the conscientisation.

72. Consider the following topics:

relationship.
(B) Movements are mechanisms for achieving social change.
(C) Social change is an undesirable outcome of movements.
(D) Study focuses on how change prevents social movements.

107. Which of the following is NOT a model of Social Action?
(A) Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire
(B) Saul Alinsky's radical organizing
(C) Liberation Theology
(D) The partnership and coalition model

108. The study of the 'Nature' of social movements typically includes an examination of:
(A) Lifecycle, tactics, and organizational formality.
(B) The precise date and time of original formation.
(C) Bank account details of the primary organizers.
(D) The architectural style of the head offices.

109. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : There is a clear distinction between Human Capital and Social Capital.
Reason (R) : These capitals refer to individual vs. collective assets.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true, but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false, but the Reason R is clearly true.

110. 'Steps in Community Organization' implies that the process is:
(A) Structured and follows a logical progression.
(B) Entirely random and based on chaotic variables.
(C) A singular event that occurs only one time.
(D) Always led and directed by government officials.

111. Consider the following statements regarding Social Action and Social Movements:
1. The history of Social Action is a specified topic.
2. Saul Alinsky is linked with the Conscientisation model.
3. Analysis of Gandhi, King Jr., and Fanon is required.
4. 'New Social Movements' is a topic under 'Social Movements'.

Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct
(B) 2, 3, and 4 are correct
(C) 1, 3, and 4 are correct
(D) 1, 2, and 4 are correct

112. An analysis of the 'Outcomes' of a social movement would focus on:
(A) The reasons for the movement's initial formation.
(B) The leadership style of the various organizers.
(C) Resulting changes in policy, culture, or power.
(D) Operational processes and internal decision-making.

113. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : 'Building Partnerships and coalitions' is a strategy under 'Approaches in Community Organization Practice'.
Statement II : 'Involving NGOs in Community Organization' is part of the 'Process of Community Organization'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

114. The inclusion of 'Record Maintenance' in the community organization process underscores the importance of:
(A) Maintaining secrecy and confidentiality.
(B) Accountability, learning, and documentation.
(C) Creative writing and storytelling for projects.

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(D) Assertion A is false but the Reason R is clearly true.

81. Consider the following components for the analysis of Frantz Fanon's ideology:
1. The psychological impact of colonialism
2. The role of violence in liberation struggles
3. The formation of a national consciousness
4. The strategies for non-violent civil disobedience
5. The model of radical organizing in urban America

Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1, 4, and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 4 and 5 only

82. In community organization practice, 'Leadership Development' is crucial because:
(A) It ensures that power remains concentrated in external experts.
(B) It helps build the capacity of community members to solve issues.
(C) It is a mandatory requirement for securing government funding.
(D) It focuses on training leaders to run for political offices.

83. "A process by which a community identifies its needs or objectives, orders (or ranks) these needs or objectives, finds the resources (internal and/or external) to deal with these needs or objectives, takes action in respect to them, and in so doing extends and develops cooperative and collaborative attitudes and practices in the community." This is a definition of:
(A) Social Action
(B) Community Organization
(C) Social Movement
(D) Social Change

84. The analysis of Gandhi's approach to social change would NOT include:
(A) Satyagraha (holding onto truth)
(B) Ahimsa (non-violence)
(C) Sarvodaya (welfare of all)
(D) The justification of violence for decolonization

85. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Social action study includes specific Models of Social Action.
Statement II : There are no recognized models for Community Organization Practice.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

86. 'Building Partnerships and coalitions' is a strategy in community organization that aims to:
(A) Increase competition and rivalry among local groups.
(B) Isolate the community from external support systems.
(C) Amplify influence and pool resources by joining forces with other groups.
(D) Ensure that only one organization has control over a community project.

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87. Which concept is NOT part of the study of 'Social Movements'?
(A) Origin and Nature of Movements
(B) Record Maintenance in Movements
(C) Types of Movements
(D) Theories of Movement

88. 'Conscientisation' as a model of social action emphasizes a process of:
(A) Passive acceptance of social reality.
(B) Dialogue and critical reflection for transformative action.
(C) Top-down instruction from experts to the community.
(D) Fundraising and financial management for project goals.

89. Which of the following correctly describes a relationship in social work?
(A) Community Organization is a type of Social Movement.
(B) Social Action is a method used within the profession of Social Work.
(C) Human Capital is a model of Social Action.

(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

125. The primary difference between 'Models' and 'Strategies' in community organization practice is that:
(A) Models provide frameworks, while strategies offer plans.
(B) Models are for action, while strategies are for organization.
(C) Models are academic, while strategies are purely practical.
(D) There is no difference as the terms are used interchangeably.

126. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Leadership Development is a key approach in Community Organization Practice.
Reason (R) : Sustainable change relies on empowering members.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false but the Reason R is clearly true.

127. The concept of 'Social Change' as the outcome of movements and action refers to:
(A) Minor adjustments in an organization's budget.
(B) Significant alterations in structures and norms.
(C) The simple replacement of one specific leader.
(D) The daily fluctuations observed in public opinion.

128. What are the three countries typically mentioned for the historical perspective of Community Organization?
(A) India, UK, USA
(B) India, China, Brazil
(C) USA, Canada, Mexico
(D) UK, France, Germany

129. Identify the INCORRECT statement from the following.
(A) The role of CBOs is a topic of study.
(B) Social action is considered a method of social work.
(C) Frantz Fanon's ideology is analyzed.
(D) Record Maintenance is a model of social action.

130. The study of 'Types of Movements' might categorize movements based on:
(A) Goals, scope, and methods utilized for change.
(B) The physical age of the primary movement leaders.
(C) The total amount of money and assets available.
(D) The continent where the movement first originated.

131. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Topic)
P. Community Organization - Concept
Q. Process of Community Organization
R. Approaches in CO Practice
S. Models of Social Action
List II: (Keyword)
1. Steps, Methods, Principles
2. Saul Alinsky, Paulo Freire
3. Scope, Historical Perspective
4. Strategies, Leadership Development
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

132. Consider the following statements:
1. Leadership Development is part of the CO Process.
2. Liberation Theology is a model of Social Action.
3. The historical perspective of CO is limited to India.
4. Movement Analysis includes studying the process and outcomes.
Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 are correct
(B) 2 and 4 are correct
(C) 1 and 2 are correct

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98. The study of Community-Based Organizations highlights their importance as:
(A) Obstacles to be overcome by professional organizers.
(B) Vehicles for grassroots participation and local action.
(C) Primarily fundraising entities with no service role.
(D) Temporary structures that dissolve after one project.

99. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Social Movements studies include origin, nature, and types of movements.
Statement II : Social Movements studies include the study of theories of movement and new social movements.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

100. Which of the following is an incorrect statement?
(A) Community organization history includes India, the UK, and the USA.
(B) Liberation Theology is presented as a model of community organization.
(C) The analysis of a social movement includes its ideology and structure.
(D) Social action is identified as a method of social work.

101. The 'Historical Perspective' of community organization in India, UK, and USA is studied to:
(A) Prove that one country's model is superior.
(B) Understand how the practice adapted to contexts.
(C) Focus only on pre-industrial community practices.
(D) Replicate historical processes in modern societies.

102. Consider the following components of Movement Analysis:
1. Ideology and Structure
2. Leadership and Process
3. Outcomes
4. Financial Audits
5. Participant Psychology
Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 3, 4, and 5

103. 'Involving NGOs in Community Organization' is a topic categorized under:
(A) Approaches in Community Organization Practice
(B) Social Action and Social Movements
(C) Process of Community Organization
(D) Social Movements, Social Action and Social Change

104. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Thinker/Concept)
P. Saul Alinsky
Q. Social Capital
R. Frantz Fanon
S. Leadership Development
List II: (Key Idea)
1. Building community capacity by training local leaders
2. Anti-colonial thought and the psychology of oppression
3. Power-based, pragmatic community organizing
4. Value derived from social networks and trust
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

105. 'Assumptions' in the process of community organization refer to:
(A) Underlying beliefs that guide the practice.
(B) Financial estimates for a community project.
(C) Unverified rumors within the local community.
(D) Legal statutes governing non-profit bodies.

106. The link between 'Social Movements, Social Action and Social Change' suggests that:
(A) These are three distinct topics with no

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(D) Frantz Fanon is associated with Liberation Theology.

90. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Term)
P. Social Capital
Q. Coalition
R. Conscientisation
S. CBO
List II: (Meaning)
1. An alliance of different groups for a common purpose
2. A non-profit rooted in a specific community
3. The value of social networks and trust
4. Critical awareness of one's social reality
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

91. Consider the following components of the Process of Community Organization:
1. Steps
2. Methods
3. Principles
4. Skills and Assumptions
5. Leadership Development
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 5 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

92. The study of 'Social Action and Social Movements' includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The history of social action
(B) Social action as a method of social work
(C) The origins and nature of social movements
(D) The detailed financial auditing of NGOs

93. The analysis of the 'structure' of a social movement would likely involve examining:
(A) The personal feelings of the participants.
(B) The formal and informal organizational framework.
(C) The final outcomes and impact of the movement.
(D) The historical context in which it originally arose.

94. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Ideological analysis includes the work of Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Frantz Fanon.
Reason (R) : These thinkers represent influential approaches to change.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false but the Reason R is clearly true.

95. In the context of the Conscientisation model, the role of ideology refers to:
(A) The specific political party one must belong to.
(B) Ideas and beliefs that motivate action for change.
(C) A set of rigid, unchangeable dogmas of the state.
(D) The personal opinions held by the social worker.

96. Which of the following is the best example of applying a 'skill' in community organization?
(A) Memorizing the definition of social capital.
(B) Successfully facilitating a contentious community meeting to reach a consensus.
(C) Knowing the historical date of the first settlement house.
(D) Believing in the principle of community self-determination.

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97. Arrange the following topics in their logical conceptual sequence:
1. Social Action and Social Movements
2. Approaches in Community Organization Practice
3. Process of Community Organization
4. Community Organization – Concept, Definition, Scope
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

(D) Minimizing paperwork to save time and effort.

115. Which concept best describes the collective economic value of the skills, knowledge, and health of a population?
(A) Human Capital
(B) Social Capital
(C) Financial Capital
(D) Political Capital

116. The concept of 'Social Action as a Method of Social Work' positions it as:
(A) A macro-level intervention strategy.
(B) A micro-level therapeutic technique.
(C) A historical research methodology.
(D) A financial management tool.

117. Arrange the following concepts in order of scale, from individual to collective:
1. Social Movement
2. Social Capital
3. Human Capital
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

118. Which of the following is NOT an element of Movement Analysis?
(A) Ideology
(B) Leadership
(C) Process and Outcomes
(D) The role of international media

119. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Activity)
P. Developing local leaders
Q. Analyzing theories of movements
R. Documenting community meetings
S. Forming an alliance with other CBOs
List II: (Concept)
1. Record Maintenance
2. Building coalitions
3. Leadership Development
4. Study of Social Movements
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

120. Which of the following statements about Paulo Freire's model is most accurate?
(A) It is primarily about securing funds.
(B) It involves conscientisation and ideology.
(C) It is a model of individual casework therapy.
(D) It is identical to Alinsky's radical model.

121. Consider the following statements:
1. Community Organization history covers India, UK, and USA.
2. Paulo Freire's model is called Liberation Theology.
3. Social Capital and Human Capital are both integral concepts.
4. Movement Analysis includes studying Ideology, Structure, and Leadership.
5. Involving NGOs is part of the Approaches to Community Organization.

Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, and 4 only
(C) 2, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5 only

122. The term 'Radical' in the context of Saul Alinsky's organizing refers to:
(A) An aim to get to the 'root' of power imbalances.
(B) A preference for extremely violent methods.
(C) A complete rejection of democratic processes.
(D) A focus on superficial, short-term changes.

123. The study of 'Social Movements' covers all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Theories of Movement
(B) New Social Movements
(C) Types of Movements
(D) The step-by-step process of Community Organization

124. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Frantz Fanon's work is analyzed in the context of social change.
Statement II : Gandhi's approach is analyzed in the context of social change.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

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1. Concept, Definition, Scope
2. Historical Perspective in India, UK, USA
3. The Role of Community-Based Organizations
4. Human Capital & Social Capital

Which of the above are explicitly part of the study of Community Organization?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

73. 'Liberation Theology', as a model of social action, emerged primarily from the context of:
(A) The American Civil Rights movement.
(B) Social and political struggles in Latin America.
(C) The anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.
(D) Post-industrial society in Western Europe.

74. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Community Organization and Social Action are considered identical concepts.
Statement II : The history of Social Action is a designated topic for study in social work.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

75. The role of 'ideology' is centrally discussed in connection with:
(A) Record Maintenance
(B) The Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire
(C) Human Capital
(D) The historical perspective of CO in the UK

76. Arrange the following components of Movement Analysis in the standard order of study:
1. Process and Outcomes
2. Leadership
3. Structure
4. Ideology

(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

77. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Broad Topic)
P. Social Action and Social Movements
Q. Approaches in Community Organization Practice
R. Process of Community Organization
S. Social Movements
List II: (Sub-Topic)
1. Steps, Methods, Principles
2. Theories of Movement, new Social Movements
3. Concept, History, Social Action as a Method
4. Models, Strategies, Leadership Development

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

78. Which of the following is NOT one of the 'Skills' required in Community Organization?
(A) Communication and listening
(B) Negotiation and conflict resolution
(C) Program planning and evaluation
(D) Performing complex surgical procedures

79. The inclusion of 'New Social Movements' in social work studies suggests an interest in movements focused on issues such as:
(A) Labor rights and class struggle, which characterized 'old' movements.
(B) Identity politics, environmentalism, and human rights.
(C) National independence and decolonization.
(D) The establishment of feudal systems.

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80. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Saul Alinsky is recognized as a radical community organizer.
Reason (R) : His methods advocated for pragmatic and confrontational tactics.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true but the Reason R is clearly false.

(D) 3 and 4 are correct

133. The relationship between 'ideology' and 'social movement' is that ideology:
(A) Is irrelevant to movement formation and continuation.
(B) Defines a movement's goals and methods of action.
(C) Is only important for leaders but not participants.
(D) Is exactly identical to the organizational structure.

134. Which of the following is the best description of a 'Principle' of community organization?
(A) A specific, mandatory step in the process.
(B) A technical skill, such as minute-taking.
(C) A historical fact about the field.
(D) A fundamental guiding belief informing practice.

135. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Saul Alinsky and Paulo Freire are both presented as thinkers relevant to Models of Social Action.
Statement II : Both Alinsky and Freire advocated for identical methods and philosophies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

136. Arrange the following entities in order of scale, from largest concept to a specific example:
1. Social Action
2. Social Work Method
3. Conscientisation Model
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1

137. The 'process' component of Movement Analysis refers to:
(A) The final and measurable results of a movement.
(B) How the movement functions and evolves over time.
(C) The core ideology or primary belief system held.
(D) The formal organizational chart of the collective.

138. Which of the following is NOT an element of Community Organization process?
(A) Methods
(B) Principles
(C) Skills
(D) Theories of new social movements

139. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Analysis of the ideology and approach of Gandhi is essential in social change studies.
Reason (R) : His principles have influenced movements globally.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false but the Reason R is clearly true.

140. 'Human Capital' and 'Social Capital' are both:
(A) Types of financial assets.
(B) Models of social action.
(C) Assets crucial for community development.
(D) Historical perspectives of organization.

141. Consider the following statements:
1. The analysis of Martin Luther King Jr.'s ideology is required for movement analysis.
2. The Conscientisation model is associated with Saul Alinsky.
3. Record Maintenance is part of the CO process.
4. Building coalitions is an approach in CO practice.
5. Liberation Theology is a model of Social Action.
Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 4, 5

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177. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Focus of Analysis)
P. Ideology of Gandhi
Q. Ideology of Frantz Fanon
R. Approach of Saul Alinsky
S. Model of Paulo Freire
List II: (Key Concept)
1. Radical, power-based organizing
2. Conscientisation and critical pedagogy
3. Non-violence (Ahimsa) and Truth (Satya)
4. Anti-colonialism and psychology of oppression
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

178. What is the most likely reason for studying the historical perspective of CO in India, the UK, and the USA?
(A) To show how the practice adapted to national systems.
(B) To prove that the American model is the only effective one.
(C) To focus exclusively on the failures of the various projects.
(D) To create a simple chronological timeline of historical events.

179. Which one of the following is NOT part of the Process of Community Organization?
(A) Steps in Community Organization
(B) Record Maintenance
(C) Leadership Development and Leaders
(D) Involving NGOs in Community Organization

180. The distinction between 'old' and 'new' social movements is a key topic within:
(A) The definition of community organization.
(B) The study of social movements.
(C) The models of social action.
(D) The process of record maintenance.

181. Consider the following statements:
1. 'Principles' and 'Skills' are part of the CO Process.
2. The ideology of Martin Luther King Jr. must be analyzed in social work.
3. Liberation Theology is a model of community organization.
4. 'New Social Movements' is a topic for study in collective action.
Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
(B) 1, 2, and 4 are correct.
(C) 1, 3, and 4 are correct.
(D) 2, 3, and 4 are correct.

182. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Social Action is identified as a method of Social Work.
Reason (R) : It is exclusively a therapeutic process focused on individual psychological well-being.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

183. The study of 'Human Capital' in the context of community work focuses on:
(A) Resident skills, knowledge, and health.
(B) Financial resources of the community.
(C) Value of social networks and trust.
(D) Physical infrastructure of the locality.

184. The analysis of the 'process' component of a social movement differs from the 'outcomes' component in that 'process' focuses on:
(A) The final results and societal impact.
(B) Internal dynamics functioning over time.
(C) The original ideological belief system.
(D) The biography of the movement founder.

185. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Ideological analysis includes the work of Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr.
Statement II : Both Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. are renowned for their advocacy and practice of non-violent social action.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

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150. Which of the following statements about the "Process of Community Organization" is incorrect?
(A) It involves identifiable steps and methods.
(B) It is guided by principles and assumptions.
(C) It requires specific skills from the organizer.
(D) It is identical to the Conscientisation model.

151. Consider the following approaches in Community Organization Practice:
1. Models
2. Strategies
3. The role of Community-Based Organizations
4. Leadership Development
5. Building Partnerships and coalitions

Which of the above are standard components of practice?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4 only
(B) 1, 2, 4, 5 only
(C) 2, 3, 5 only
(D) All of the above

152. "The networks of relationships among people who live and work in a particular society, enabling that society to function effectively." This is the definition of:
(A) Human Capital
(B) Social Capital
(C) A Community-Based Organization
(D) A Social Movement

153. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Social Action is recognized as a Method of Social Work.
Reason (R) : It is a planned professional intervention for justice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false but the Reason R is clearly true.

154. What is the fundamental goal of Paulo Freire's 'Conscientisation' model?
(A) Raising money for various charitable causes.
(B) Moving people from passivity to critical action.
(C) Providing services without addressing root causes.
(D) Training people for specific jobs in the economy.

155. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Models are categorized under Approaches in Community Organization Practice.
Statement II : Models are categorized under Models of Social Action.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

156. The analysis of a social movement's 'Leadership' would focus on:
(A) Effectiveness of those who guide the movement.
(B) Physical appearance of the specific leaders.
(C) Total count of followers in the collective.
(D) Legislative victories achieved by the movement.

157. The progression of community work concepts typically flows from:
(A) Theory to practice.
(B) Macro issues to micro issues.
(C) Foundational concepts of CO to broader concepts of social action and movements.
(D) Indian context to global context.

158. Which of the following is a correct set of items listed under the Process of Community Organization?
(A) Steps, Models, Strategies
(B) History, Scope, Definition
(C) Ideology, Structure, Leadership
(D) Principles, Skills, Assumptions

159. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned as a model of Social Action?
(A) Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire
(B) Gandhi's model of non-violence

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(C) 2, 3, 4, 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, 5

142. The term 'Community Organization' itself implies a process of:
(A) Structuring community efforts to achieve common goals.
(B) Imposing pre-designed plans on passive populations.
(C) Working solely with individuals in therapeutic settings.
(D) Conducting research without any practical interventions.

143. Which topic provides the framework for examining the internal workings and effectiveness of a social movement?
(A) The definition of Community Organization
(B) Human Capital theory
(C) Movement Analysis
(D) The history of Community Organization in the UK

144. In community organization, NGOs are relevant because they can be:
(A) Opponents to be defeated.
(B) Partners to be involved in the process.
(C) The sole focus of all community organization efforts.
(D) Irrelevant external bodies.

145. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : 'Theories of Movement' is a topic listed under the heading Social Movements.
Statement II : 'Theories of Movement' explains the various models of community organization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

146. A social worker applying the principles of Saul Alinsky would most likely:
(A) Focus on individual counseling and therapy.
(B) Organize residents to confront a landlord about poor housing conditions.
(C) Conduct a study on the history of social movements.
(D) Meditate and promote inner peace as the primary solution.

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147. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding Movement Analysis:
List I: (Concept)
P. Ideology
Q. Structure
R. Process
S. Outcome
List II: (Description)
1. The organizational framework and decision-making pathways
2. The guiding beliefs and justification for action
3. The results and impacts of the movement's actions
4. The dynamic functioning and evolution of the movement over time
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

148. The inclusion of Frantz Fanon, alongside Gandhi and King, in Movement Analysis is significant because he introduces a perspective on:
(A) Exclusive use of non-violence in all situations.
(B) Colonial psychology and the role of violence.
(C) Radical community organizing in the urban US.
(D) Importance of social capital in building.

149. The 'Scope' of community organization refers to its breadth and applicability. Which of the following is outside its scope?
(A) Organizing a neighborhood to demand better sanitation.
(B) Building a coalition of NGOs to lobby for a policy change.
(C) Facilitating a support group for people with a specific illness.
(D) Diagnosing and treating an individual's mental health disorder.

2. Evaluation and Integration
3. Study/Exploration and Assessment of the Community
4. Organization and Planning

(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

169. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:

Assertion (A) : Social Movements, Social Action, and Social Change are deeply linked concepts.

Reason (R) : Collective efforts are drivers of transformations.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false but the Reason R is clearly true.

170. Which of the following is an INCORRECT match?

(A) Paulo Freire - Conscientisation
(B) Saul Alinsky - Radical organizer
(C) Social Capital - Worker's skills
(D) CBO - Community-Based Organization

171. Consider the following statements:

1. The role of Community-Based Organizations is a key topic in community development.
2. The Conscientisation model is linked to Gandhi.
3. The history of Social Action is a vital area of study.
4. Leadership Development is an approach in CO.
5. Record Maintenance is part of the CO process.

Which of the above statement(s) are correct?

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, 5
(D) 2, 3, 4, 5

172. The ultimate purpose of 'Movement Analysis' for a social work practitioner is to:

(A) Become a historian.
(B) Gain understanding for supporting social change.
(C) Criticize all movements as being fundamentally flawed.
(D) Learn how to manage the finances of large groups.

173. Engaging with NGOs is considered a part of the Process of Community Organization. This suggests that it functions as a:

(A) Guiding principle.
(B) Specific model.
(C) Practical step or method within the overall process.
(D) Final outcome.

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174. Which thinker's approach is most associated with the idea that one must "rub raw the resentments of the community" to provoke action?

(A) Gandhi
(B) Martin Luther King Jr.
(C) Saul Alinsky
(D) Paulo Freire

175. Read the given statements and select the correct option:

Statement I : Community Organization is a method of social work.

Statement II : Social Action is a method of social work.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

176. The topic 'The role of Community-Based Organizations' implies that CBOs are seen as:

(A) Key actors and structures within the field of community organization.
(B) Irrelevant to the process of community organization.
(C) Synonymous with government agencies.
(D) Primarily international relief agencies.

(B) Psychological impacts and the rationale for struggle.
(C) Process of building social capital in urban areas.
(D) Administrative structure of community organizations.

213. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : 'Models' and 'Strategies' are key components of Approaches in Community Organization Practice.
Statement II : 'Conscientisation' and 'Liberation Theology' are categorized as Models of Social Action.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

214. Which of the following is the best example of 'Social Capital' in action?
(A) A highly skilled engineer moving into a neighborhood.
(B) A neighborhood watch program where neighbors trust each other and work together for safety.
(C) A new library being built with government funds.
(D) An individual receiving a scholarship for higher education.

215. Movement Analysis provides a framework to dissect a movement into constituent parts. Which of the following is NOT one of those parts?
(A) Ideology
(B) Structure
(C) Funding
(D) Process

216. Consider the following elements of social action study:
1. Saul Alinsky as a radical community organizer
2. Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire
3. Liberation Theology
4. The Role of ideology
5. The partnership model of Martin Luther King Jr.

Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 5
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 4, 5
(D) 2, 3, 4, 5

217. The primary goal of 'Leadership Development' in Community Organization is to:
(A) Ensure the community remains dependent on organizers.
(B) Build internal capacity for self-governance and action.
(C) Identify the most charismatic person for absolute power.
(D) Fulfill a bureaucratic requirement for specific projects.

218. The analysis of the 'outcomes' of a social movement would focus on:
(A) The reasons for the movement's initial formation.
(B) The leadership style of the various organizers.
(C) Impact on legislation, public opinion, and structures.
(D) Day-to-day operational processes of the collective.

219. Match the thinker in List I with the associated idea in List II:
List I: (Thinker)
P. Saul Alinsky
Q. Paulo Freire
R. Martin Luther King Jr.
S. Gandhi
List II: (Idea)
1. Satyagraha
2. Conscientisation
3. Rules for Radicals
4. Civil Disobedience
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

220. What is a defining feature of a 'new social movement' compared to an 'old' one?
(A) Focus on economic class struggle.

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(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

186. Which of the following is the best example of a CBO (Community-Based Organization)?
(A) A multinational corporation with a local branch.
(B) A federal government department.
(C) A grassroots, non-profit organization operating within and for a specific community.
(D) A temporary committee formed for a single event.

187. The study of 'Theories of Movement' is intended to provide:
(A) A single correct answer to how movements work.
(B) A set of tools for starting a political party.
(C) Frameworks to understand mobilization dynamics.
(D) A history of failed social movements over time.

188. Arrange the following concepts in a logical learning sequence:
1. Understand the concept of Community Organization.
2. Learn the process of Community Organization (steps, skills).
3. Explore different approaches (models, strategies).
4. Analyze the link to broader social change.
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

189. Consider the following elements of Social Movements:
1. Origin
2. Nature
3. Types of Movements
4. Theories of Movement
5. Leadership of Movements
Which of the above statement(s) are explicitly categorized under the primary study of Social Movements?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, 5

190. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Term)
P. Social Action
Q. Social Movement
R. Social Capital
S. Social Change
List II: (Description)
1. An organized collective effort to promote or resist change in society.
2. A method of social work aiming to influence social legislation and policy.
3. A significant alteration of social structure and cultural patterns over time.
4. The value embedded in social networks, trust, and norms of reciprocity.
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

191. A key difference in the approaches of Gandhi/ King and Frantz Fanon relates to their views on:
(A) The importance of social change.
(B) The role and justification of violence.
(C) The need for strong leadership.
(D) The analysis of ideology.

192. Record Maintenance is important in community organization for all the following reasons EXCEPT:
(A) Ensuring accountability to the community.
(B) Providing a basis for evaluation.
(C) Creating a history for future reference.
(D) Adding unnecessary complex bureaucracy.

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193. The inclusion of 'Approaches in Community Organization Practice' suggests that:
(A) Practitioners can adapt various models and strategies.
(B) There is only one correct way to do organization.
(C) The field is purely theoretical without application.
(D) Focus is only on historical and outdated approaches.

194. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Models are categorized under

(C) Liberation Theology
(D) Saul Alinsky as a radical community organizer

160. Match the thinker in List I with their primary association in List II:
List I: (Thinker)
P. Martin Luther King Jr.
Q. Saul Alinsky
R. Paulo Freire
S. Frantz Fanon
List II: (Association)
1. Conscientisation
2. Radical Community Organizer
3. Non-violent social change leader
4. Analyst of colonialism and liberation
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

161. Consider the following historical perspectives:
1. History of CO in the USA.
2. History of CO in the UK.
3. History of CO in India.
4. History of CO in Canada.
Which of the above are standard historical contexts studied in community organization?
(A) 1, 2, 3 are correct.
(B) 1, 2, 4 are correct.
(C) 1, 3, 4 are correct.
(D) 2, 3, 4 are correct.

162. 'Building Partnerships' and 'building coalitions' are listed as key activities. What is the subtle difference?
(A) Partnerships are informal, coalitions are formal.
(B) A coalition is a more structured alliance of partners.
(C) Partnerships are for-profit, coalitions are non-profit.
(D) There is no difference as they are exact synonyms.

163. The term 'new Social Movements' is used to distinguish contemporary movements from 'old' movements, with 'new' movements often focused on:
(A) Class and labor issues.
(B) Post-materialist values like identity, culture, and environment.
(C) National independence.
(D) Religious orthodoxy.

164. 'Liberation Theology' represents the intersection of:
(A) Political science and economics.
(B) Christian theology and social justice activism.
(C) Psychology and sociology.
(D) Community organizing and marketing.

165. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The analysis of social movements includes their ideology.
Statement II : The ideology of Frantz Fanon is a required topic of analysis in liberation movements.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

166. A key assumption of community organization practice is that:
(A) People are generally apathetic and will not participate.
(B) Communities can identify and solve their own issues.
(C) Change is only possible through violent revolution.
(D) External experts know what is best for a community.

167. Which of the following best captures the essence of Martin Luther King Jr.'s approach to social change?
(A) Armed struggle for political power.
(B) Individual therapy to cope with injustice.
(C) Non-violent mass action for civil rights.
(D) Pragmatic organizing without moral components.

168. Chronologically arrange the typical stages of the Community Organization process:
1. Action/Intervention

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to power.
(D) A commitment to absolute non-violence always.

204. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Concept)
P. Record Maintenance
Q. Leadership Development
R. Liberation Theology
S. Movement Outcomes
List II: (Category)
1. Approaches in Community Organization
2. Models of Social Action
3. Process of Community Organization
4. Movement Analysis
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

205. The analysis of Gandhi, King, and Fanon focuses on:
(A) Personal lives and family histories of the thinkers.
(B) Economic theories and fiscal policies of the state.
(C) Contributions made to the field of social casework.
(D) Influential philosophies for achieving political liberation.

206. 'Human Capital' theory, when applied to a community, would value:
(A) The number of banks in the area.
(B) The education, job skills, and health of the residents.
(C) The level of trust among neighbors.
(D) The number of active NGOs.

207. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
(A) Social work study includes the concept of Social Capital.
(B) Paulo Freire's model is related to Social Action.
(C) The historical perspective of Community Organization is limited to the USA.
(D) The analysis of a social movement's structure is a recognized topic.

208. The topic 'Building Partnerships and coalitions' is classified under which category?
(A) Process of Community Organization
(B) Models of Social Action
(C) Approaches in Community Organization Practice
(D) Social Movements

209. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Record Maintenance is a defined topic in the community organization process.
Reason (R) : Community organization is an art form that should not be constrained by documentation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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210. Chronologically organize these thinkers based on their major period of influence:
1. Gandhi
2. Martin Luther King Jr.
3. Paulo Freire
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2

211. Consider the following items:
1. Steps
2. Methods
3. Principles
4. Models
5. Strategies
Which of the above are categorized under the Process of Community Organization?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 5
(D) 1, 4, 5

212. The study of Frantz Fanon is critical for understanding:
(A) Dynamics of non-violent protest in democracies.

Approaches in Community Organization Practice.

Statement II : Models are categorized under Models of Social Action.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

195. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:

Assertion (A) : Social work study includes the specific topic of 'new Social Movements'.

Reason (R) : Mobilization nature has evolved to focus on identity.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true, but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false, but the Reason R is clearly true.

196. Which of the following topics is classified under 'Models of Social Action'?

(A) Liberation Theology
(B) Human Capital & Social Capital
(C) Building Partnerships and coalitions
(D) Record Maintenance

197. Which of the following correctly pairs a thinker with their primary contribution?

(A) Paulo Freire - Radical community organizer
(B) Saul Alinsky - Liberation Theology
(C) Martin Luther King Jr. - Non-violent social change
(D) Gandhi - Conscientisation model

198. Consider the following components of Movement Analysis:

1. Ideology
2. Structure
3. Leadership
4. Process and Outcomes
5. Funding Sources

Which of the above statement(s) are correct?

(A) 1, 2, 3, 5
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 4, 5
(D) 2, 3, 4, 5

199. The concept 'Social Action and Social Movements' implies:

(A) A focus on individual psychological problems.
(B) A study of large-scale collective behaviors aimed at social change.
(C) An analysis of economic market trends.
(D) A review of administrative procedures in government.

200. What does 'Leadership Development' in community organization primarily aim to achieve?

(A) Empowering community members for self-directed change.
(B) Identifying external experts to lead local communities.
(C) Training community members for national political roles.
(D) Creating a rigid and hierarchical leadership structure.

201. Social Action is primarily recognized as:

(A) A method within the field of social work.
(B) The same as a social movement.
(C) A historical event with no modern relevance.
(D) An approach focused only on individual therapy.

202. The focus on 'Theories of Movement' is intended to provide:

(A) A single correct answer to how movements work.
(B) Frameworks to understand mobilization dynamics.
(C) A set of tools for starting a political party.
(D) A history of failed social movements over time.

203. Which of the following is the most accurate description of Saul Alinsky's method?

(A) A faith-based approach to social justice.
(B) An educational process of raising consciousness.
(C) A pragmatic and confrontational approach

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(B) Focus on issues of identity, lifestyle, and culture.
(C) Strict hierarchical organization.
(D) Exclusive reliance on political party affiliation.

221. The study of 'Social Movements, Social Action and Social Change' explores:
(A) How individual therapy can lead to social change.
(B) Relationship between collective efforts and transformation.
(C) History of social work education and pedagogy.
(D) Financial management in non-profit organizations.

222. The term 'Conscientisation' is best defined as:
(A) Consciousness-raising or the development of critical consciousness.
(B) Charitable giving.
(C) Conflict resolution.
(D) Community celebration.

223. Which of the following is a key assumption in community organization?
(A) Communities are inherently flawed and need expert direction.
(B) Lasting change can be achieved without community involvement.
(C) People have a right and capacity to participate in decisions.
(D) The primary goal of community effort is financial profit.

224. Consider the following statements:
1. Social Action is a method of Social Work.
2. Historical study of CO includes contexts from several countries.
3. Frantz Fanon's ideology is an essential topic of analysis.
4. Human and Social capital are core concepts in the field.

Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 4
(D) 1, 2, 4

225. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Analysis of the approaches of Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. is fundamental in social change studies.
Reason (R) : Leaders are figures in non-violent social action models.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false but the Reason R is clearly true.

226. What distinguishes a 'coalition' from a single organization?
(A) A coalition is a temporary or long-term alliance of several distinct organizations working together.
(B) A coalition has a smaller budget.
(C) A coalition is always a for-profit entity.
(D) A coalition does not have leaders.

227. The concept of 'Liberation Theology' connects religious faith with:
(A) Political apathy and withdrawal from the world.
(B) The struggle for justice for the poor and oppressed.
(C) Accumulation of wealth by religious institutions.
(D) Complete rejection of all forms of community organizing.

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228. 'Involving NGOs in Community Organization' is categorized as:
(A) A theoretical model.
(B) A fundamental principle.
(C) A practical methodological aspect of the process.
(D) An optional and often discouraged activity.

229. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : The study of collective action includes Theories of Movement.
Statement II : The study of collective action includes new Social Movements.

is the conscientisation model of Paulo Freire, which posits that liberation for the oppressed begins with a process of critical awareness, or 'conscientisation,' where individuals come to understand the socio-political and economic contradictions in their reality and are moved to act against oppressive elements. The role of ideology is central to all models of social action, serving as the belief system that provides a rationale for the struggle, defines the goals, and motivates participants. Another significant figure is Saul Alinsky, who is characterized as a radical community organizer. His model is pragmatic and power-focused, emphasizing the organization of powerless communities to build their collective strength and challenge the existing power structures through direct, often confrontational, tactics. Alinsky's approach is less concerned with abstract ideology and more with the practical acquisition and use of power. A distinct but related framework is Liberation Theology, which emerged in Latin America. This model integrates Christian theology with a critique of social and economic injustice, arguing for a "preferential option for the poor" and advocating for the active participation of the faithful in struggles for liberation from oppressive conditions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the central tenet of Paulo Freire's conscientisation model?
(A) The primary importance of acquiring financial resources for social change.
(B) The use of pragmatic, power-focused tactics without ideological grounding.
(C) The process of developing critical awareness as a precursor to transformative action.
(D) The integration of Christian theology with struggles for justice.

272. How is Saul Alinsky's approach to social action primarily characterized in the passage?
(A) As a process focused on abstract ideological purity and theological debate.
(B) As a pragmatic and radical method focused on building power to challenge existing structures.
(C) As a model emphasizing consensus-building and cooperation with authorities.
(D) As a framework for individual therapy and psychological liberation.

273. According to the text, what is the fundamental role of ideology in social action?
(A) To act as a barrier to pragmatic and effective community organizing.
(B) To be a secondary consideration after the acquisition of power.
(C) To ensure that all social action models are based on Liberation Theology.
(D) To provide a system of beliefs that rationalizes goals and motivates participants.

274. Liberation Theology, as a model of social action, is described as advocating for:
(A) The active involvement of the faithful in struggles against oppression.
(B) A separation of faith from matters of social and economic justice.
(C) The maintenance of existing power structures to ensure stability.
(D) A radical organizing approach devoid of any moral or ethical considerations.

275. A key difference between the models of Saul Alinsky and Paulo Freire, as implied by the passage, is that:
(A) Alinsky's model is rooted in theology, whereas Freire's is purely political.
(B) Freire advocates for confrontational tactics, while Alinsky promotes dialogue and education.
(C) Freire emphasizes critical awareness and consciousness, while Alinsky emphasizes the practical acquisition and use of power.
(D) Alinsky focuses on oppressed communities, whereas Freire's model is for the elite.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of social movements involves understanding their diverse manifestations and the theoretical frameworks that explain their existence. Movements can be categorized into different types based on their goals, scope, and methods. For instance, some movements may seek reform within the existing system, while others may aim for revolutionary transformation. Theories of movement attempt to explain their origin and trajectory, considering factors like resource mobilization, political process, and

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation.
(C) Assertion A is true but the Reason R is clearly false.
(D) Assertion A is false but the Reason R is clearly true.

239. Which of the following is the best description of a 'strategy' in community organization?
(A) A fundamental belief or principle.
(B) An overall plan for achieving a major goal.
(C) A specific, small-scale action or task.
(D) A historical account of a past project.

240. The inclusion of 'Models and Strategies' as part of Approaches in Community Organization Practice implies that practitioners need to understand:
(A) Only one rigid model.
(B) Theoretical frameworks and practical plans.
(C) Practical strategies without theoretical backing.
(D) That models and strategies are irrelevant to practice.

241. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I : Process studies in Community Organization include steps, methods, and skills.
Statement II : Movement Analysis includes ideology, structure, and leadership.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

242. The term 'Scope' in the context of Community Organization refers to:
(A) The financial budget for a project.
(B) The range and extent of its application.
(C) The specific legal laws governing it.
(D) The historical origin of the term.

243. The analysis of the 'structure' of a social movement examines:
(A) The movement's core beliefs.
(B) The way the movement is organized, whether formally or informally.
(C) The final impact of the movement on society.
(D) The personal biographies of its members.

244. Which of the following correctly pairs a concept with its definition?
(A) Human Capital - The trust and networks within a community.
(B) Social Capital - The skills and knowledge of an individual worker.
(C) CBO - A government agency responsible for community welfare.
(D) Coalition - An alliance of organizations working towards a common goal.

245. Chronologically arrange the following broad topics as they appear in the conceptual framework of Community Organization:
1. Process of Community Organization
2. Approaches in Community Organization Practice
3. Social Action and Social Movements
4. Community Organization – Concept, Definition, Scope
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

246. Consider the following statements:
1. The role of CBOs is a core topic of study.
2. Historical study of CO includes the UK and USA.
3. Saul Alinsky is categorized as a radical organizer.
4. Record maintenance is categorized as part of movement analysis.
Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 3, 4
(D) 2, 3, 4

247. Discussing 'The role of Community-Based Organizations' under both general concepts and approaches emphasizes their:
(A) Redundancy and inefficiency.
(B) Importance as a concept and strategic

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Development, Implementation.
(D) Evaluation, Strategy Development, Implementation, Problem Identification.

260. The principle of 'self-determination' in community organization implies that:
(A) The community has the right to choose its own goals and means of achieving them.
(B) The community organizer determines the final course of action for the community.
(C) The process is determined solely by the availability of external resources.
(D) The goals of the project are pre-determined by the sponsoring NGO.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Approaches in community organization practice are diverse, guided by various models and strategies that provide frameworks for action. These models can range from community development, which focuses on consensus and cooperation, to social planning, which emphasizes a technical process of problem-solving, and social action, which involves advocacy and confrontation to address power imbalances. The choice of strategy—the specific plan or method used to achieve goals—is contingent on the chosen model and the community context. A central element across these different approaches is the vital role of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). They act as the organizational backbone for mobilizing residents, managing initiatives, and sustaining efforts over time. A key strategic focus within community organization is leadership development. This involves identifying potential leaders within the community and empowering them with the skills, confidence, and knowledge to guide collective action, ensuring the community's capacity for self-governance is strengthened. Another critical strategy is the building of partnerships and coalitions. By forming alliances with other CBOs, NGOs, government agencies, and private sector entities, a community can amplify its voice, expand its resource base, and tackle complex problems that are beyond the capacity of any single group to solve alone.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what is the primary purpose of building partnerships and coalitions in community organization?
(A) To replace the need for indigenous leadership development.
(B) To exclusively focus on a single, pre-determined social planning model.
(C) To create competition among different Community-Based Organizations.
(D) To amplify influence and expand resources for tackling complex issues.

262. The strategy of leadership development primarily aims to:
(A) Ensure that external organizers maintain permanent control over the community.
(B) Strengthen a community's capacity for self-governance through empowerment.
(C) Identify a single, authoritarian leader to make all decisions.
(D) Weaken the influence of Community-Based Organizations.

263. How does the passage differentiate between models and strategies in community organization?
(A) Models are specific action plans, while strategies are broad theoretical frameworks.
(B) Models are exclusively used by CBOs, while strategies are used by external agencies.
(C) Models are overarching frameworks for action, while strategies are the specific plans to achieve goals within those models.
(D) Models focus on partnerships, while strategies focus on leadership development.

264. Which statement accurately reflects the role of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) as described in the passage?
(A) They are temporary bodies that dissolve after a single project is completed.
(B) Their role is limited to the social planning model of community organization.
(C) They primarily serve to hinder the development of local leadership.
(D) They function as the organizational backbone for mobilizing residents and sustaining initiatives.

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265. An approach to community organization that uses advocacy and confrontation to challenge

254. What is described as the primary function of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in the practice of community organization?
(A) To serve as legislative bodies for creating community laws.
(B) To exclusively document the history of community work in the UK and USA.
(C) To replace the need for developing individual skills and social networks.
(D) To act as vehicles for implementing local action and delivering services.

255. The passage implies that the development of cooperative attitudes within a community is:
(A) A prerequisite that must exist before community organization can begin.
(B) A secondary outcome that is less important than finding resources.
(C) A product of the community organization process itself.
(D) The sole responsibility of external social work professionals.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The process of community organization is a structured yet dynamic endeavor guided by specific principles and assumptions. It unfolds through a series of logical steps, typically commencing with community entry, integration, and problem identification, followed by systematic assessment, goal formulation, and strategy development. The subsequent steps involve resource mobilization, implementation of action plans, and finally, monitoring and evaluation. The entire process is underpinned by core principles such as self-determination, participation, and fostering indigenous leadership. Key assumptions include the belief that communities possess the capacity to change and that people will participate in and support changes they help create. The effective execution of these steps demands a range of skills from the organizer, including communication, facilitation, negotiation, and research. An essential, though often overlooked, aspect of this process is the meticulous maintenance of records. Record maintenance serves not only as a tool for accountability and tracking progress but also as a repository of knowledge for future planning and replication of successful interventions. Furthermore, the strategic involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is often crucial, as they can bring specialized expertise, additional resources, and valuable networks, thereby acting as catalysts and partners within the community organization framework.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which of the following is presented as a fundamental assumption underlying the community organization process?
(A) Communities are inherently resistant to change and external intervention.
(B) People are more likely to support changes that they have helped to create.
(C) Lasting change can only be imposed by professional experts.
(D) NGOs should always take the primary leadership role in community initiatives.

257. According to the passage, what is a primary purpose of record maintenance in community organization?
(A) To fulfill a bureaucratic requirement with no practical application.
(B) To limit the participation of community members in the planning process.
(C) To exclusively track the financial contributions of NGOs.
(D) To serve as a tool for accountability and a knowledge base for future action.

258. The role of NGOs in the community organization process is best described as that of:
(A) Partners and catalysts who provide expertise and resources.
(B) Sole decision-makers who direct the community's actions.
(C) Passive observers who document the process for academic purposes.
(D) External regulators who enforce compliance with government policies.

259. Based on the description of the process, which of the following represents the logical sequence of steps in community organization?
(A) Implementation, Goal Formulation, Community Entry, Evaluation.
(B) Resource Mobilization, Record Maintenance, Community Entry, Assessment.
(C) Community Entry, Assessment, Strategy

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element.
(C) Role as purely financial intermediaries.
(D) Exclusive focus on international-level work.

248. The study of 'Origin, Nature, and Types of Movements' helps to:
(A) Create a single definition for all movements.
(B) Classify and understand diverse collective action.
(C) Learn how to stop social movements.
(D) Focus only on the financial aspects of movements.

249. Which of the following is NOT part of the analysis of Gandhi, King Jr., and Fanon?
(A) Ideology
(B) Approach
(C) Link to social change
(D) Personal wealth and assets

250. The comprehensive study of community work, from organization processes to social movements, suggests that social work practice operates at:
(A) Only individual and family levels.
(B) Multiple levels from capacity to broader action.
(C) Only the national policy level.
(D) Only through established government programs.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Community organization is a core method in social work, conceptualized as a process through which communities identify their needs or objectives, develop the confidence and will to work at these needs or objectives, find the resources to deal with them, and in doing so, extend and develop cooperative and collaborative attitudes and practices. Its scope is extensive, encompassing efforts from local neighborhood improvement to broader social change initiatives. The historical perspective of community organization reveals distinct evolutionary paths in the UK, USA, and India. In the UK, it grew from charity organization societies, while in the USA, it was influenced by the settlement house movement and later, more radical approaches. In India, its roots are intertwined with rural reconstruction programs and Gandhian ideals of self-sufficient village republics. Central to modern practice is the role of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) as vehicles for local action and service delivery. The efficacy of these organizations and the community organization process itself is heavily dependent on the cultivation of both Human Capital, referring to the skills, knowledge, and abilities of individuals, and Social Capital, which comprises the networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the fundamental goal of the community organization process?
(A) To exclusively rely on external agencies for resource mobilization.
(B) To enable communities to identify and address their own needs through collaboration.
(C) To primarily focus on the historical evolution of social work.
(D) To prioritize the development of Human Capital over Social Capital.

252. The historical perspective of community organization in India is most closely associated with which of the following?
(A) Rural reconstruction and Gandhian ideals.
(B) The settlement house movement.
(C) Radical organizing traditions from the USA.
(D) The principles of charity organization societies.

253. Which statement best distinguishes between Human Capital and Social Capital in the context of community organization?
(A) Human Capital is about community infrastructure, while Social Capital is about financial resources.
(B) Human Capital involves external experts, while Social Capital is generated by CBOs.
(C) Human Capital pertains to individual abilities, whereas Social Capital relates to collective networks and trust.
(D) Human Capital is a modern concept, whereas Social Capital is a historical one.

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power structures would be best classified as which model?
(A) Social action.
(B) Social planning.
(C) Community development.
(D) Coalition building.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social action and social movements represent powerful forces for societal transformation, with social action being specifically recognized as a method of social work. The concept of social action involves organized efforts aimed at influencing social legislation and administration or bringing about changes in social and economic conditions. Its history is marked by attempts to rectify injustices and advocate for the rights of marginalized populations. While closely related, social action as a professional method is distinct from the broader phenomenon of social movements. Social movements often have a more spontaneous origin and a wider, more diffuse structure, emerging from collective discontent or a shared vision for a different future. Their nature is dynamic, evolving as they interact with the political and social environment. The origin of social movements can be traced to various factors, including grievances, mobilizing resources, and political opportunities. Social action, as practiced by social workers, can function as a catalyst for, or a component of, a larger social movement. Both, however, share the fundamental goal of instigating social change, challenging the status quo, and striving for a more equitable and just society, thereby forming a critical nexus in the study of macro-level social work practice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What does the passage identify as the core concept of social action as a method of social work?
(A) Spontaneous and unstructured collective behavior.
(B) Organized efforts to influence social policy and conditions.
(C) A historical study of past societal transformations.
(D) The act of providing direct services to individuals.

267. According to the text, what is a key distinction between social action as a professional method and a social movement?
(A) Social action aims for social change, whereas social movements do not.
(B) Social movements often have a more spontaneous origin and diffuse structure.
(C) Social action is always oppositional, while social movements are always cooperative.
(D) Social movements are initiated by social workers, whereas social action is not.

268. The passage suggests that the relationship between social action and social movements is one where:
(A) Social action can be a component within a larger social movement.
(B) They are mutually exclusive and never interact.
(C) Social movements are a sub-category of the social action method.
(D) Social action is a historical precursor that has been replaced by social movements.

269. Based on the passage, the origin of social movements can be attributed to:
(A) The singular directive of a professional social worker.
(B) A mandate from an established government agency.
(C) A combination of factors including grievances and political opportunities.
(D) The principles of social work administration exclusively.

270. What is the common ultimate objective shared by both social action and social movements?
(A) The preservation of the existing social structure.
(B) The professionalization of all community volunteers.
(C) The generation of academic theories on social dynamics.
(D) The challenging of the status quo to achieve social change.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The practice of social action is informed by several influential models that provide theoretical and strategic guidance. Among the most prominent

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(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

230. The analysis of the 'ideology' of a social movement refers to the study of its:
(A) Financial balance sheet of the collective.
(B) Values and goals that justify its existence.
(C) Leadership succession plans for the organizers.
(D) Communication and media strategies for the public.

231. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Process of Community Organization?
(A) Steps
(B) Skills
(C) Strategies
(D) Assumptions

232. Human Capital refers to the skills and knowledge of individuals. Social Capital refers to the value of social networks. In community development:
(A) Only Human Capital is important.
(B) Only Social Capital is important.
(C) Both are valuable assets that can be mobilized for community improvement.
(D) Neither is relevant to the community organization process.

233. The historical perspective of CO in India, UK, and USA is studied to understand:
(A) A single universal model of community organization.
(B) How practice adapts based on national context.
(C) That community organization is an outdated practice.
(D) Only the specific legal frameworks in each country.

234. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Concept)
P. Conscientisation
Q. Radical Organizing (Alinsky)
R. Non-violent Resistance (Gandhi/King)
S. Liberation Theology
List II: (Focus)
1. Building and using power to win concessions.
2. Moral and spiritual force for social change.
3. Critical awareness leading to action.
4. Faith-based struggle for justice.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

235. Consider the following statements:
1. Movement Analysis includes studying ideology and structure.
2. History of CO includes the context of India.
3. Saul Alinsky is associated with Liberation Theology.
4. Leadership Development is an approach in CO practice.
5. 'New Social Movements' is a recognized area of study.
Which of the above statement(s) are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 5
(C) 1, 2, 4, 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, 5

236. The link between 'Social Action' and 'Social Change' is that social action is often:
(A) A barrier to social change.
(B) A deliberate effort intended for desired change.
(C) Unrelated to any form of social change.
(D) An accidental byproduct of social change.

237. The "Role of ideology" is a critical component discussed in connection with which model?
(A) Saul Alinsky's model
(B) Liberation Theology
(C) The Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire
(D) Martin Luther King Jr.'s model

238. The following question consists of two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Frantz Fanon's work is included for analysis in social movements and change studies.
Reason (R) : Fanon provides a perspective on psychological effects.

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framing. A significant development in this field is the concept of new social movements (NSMs). These are distinguished from older, often labor- or class-based movements, by their focus and constituency. New social movements tend to be centered around issues of identity, culture, lifestyle, and quality of life, rather than purely economic or material concerns. Examples include the feminist, environmental, and peace movements. Theories of new social movements suggest that they arise in post-industrial societies where survival needs are largely met, allowing for a shift in focus towards post-materialist values. They often employ different organizational structures, favouring decentralized, network-based forms over formal, hierarchical ones, and prioritize the symbolic and cultural arenas as sites of struggle, in addition to the political and economic spheres.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which of the following is identified as a defining characteristic of new social movements?
(A) A central concern with issues of identity, culture, and lifestyle.
(B) A primary focus on economic and class-based grievances.
(C) A preference for formal, hierarchical organizational structures.
(D) An exclusive reliance on traditional political lobbying methods.

277. The primary purpose of theories of social movement, as described in the passage, is to:
(A) Provide a single, universally applicable model for all movements.
(B) Rank different types of movements from most to least effective.
(C) Document the history of revolutionary movements exclusively.
(D) Explain the factors contributing to the origin and development of movements.

278. The passage suggests that new social movements are more likely to arise in which type of society?
(A) Pre-industrial agrarian societies.
(B) Post-industrial societies with a focus on post-materialist values.
(C) Societies exclusively focused on industrial production.
(D) Societies with highly centralized and authoritarian governments.

279. Based on the passage, a key difference in the organizational structure of new social movements compared to older movements is their tendency to be more:
(A) Centralized and bureaucratic.
(B) Rigid and unchangeable.
(C) Decentralized and network-based.
(D) Focused on a single charismatic leader.

280. A social movement campaigning for the recognition of LGBTQ+ rights would best be classified as a:
(A) Traditional class-based movement.
(B) Movement primarily concerned with economic reform.
(C) Revolutionary movement aiming to overthrow the state.
(D) New social movement focused on identity.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A thorough understanding of social movements requires a systematic framework of analysis. Movement analysis is a methodical examination of the constituent parts of a movement to comprehend its dynamics, trajectory, and impact. This analytical process typically focuses on several key components. The first is ideology, which represents the core set of beliefs, values, and goals that provides the movement with a shared identity and a justification for its actions. The second component is structure, which refers to the organizational framework of the movement, whether it is formal or informal, centralized or decentralized, and how decisions are made and tasks are delegated. Third, leadership is a critical element, involving an analysis of who the leaders are, their style of leadership, their role in mobilization and strategy, and their relationship with the movement's base. The fourth component, process, examines the strategies, tactics, and activities employed by the movement to achieve its goals, such as protests, lobbying, or community building. Finally, the analysis considers outcomes, which are the results and consequences of the movement's actions. These outcomes can range from changes in public policy and social norms to internal changes within the movement itself and its participants.

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. Which component of movement analysis is concerned with the organizational framework and decision-making mechanisms of a movement?
(A) Structure.
(B) Ideology.
(C) Leadership.
(D) Process.

282. According to the passage, what is the primary function of a movement's ideology?
(A) To detail the specific tactics and activities to be used in a protest.
(B) To provide a shared set of beliefs and a justification for action.
(C) To assess the final policy changes resulting from the movement.
(D) To outline the biographical details of the movement's leaders.

283. An analyst examining the use of marches, petitions, and civil disobedience by a social movement is focusing on which component of analysis?
(A) Structure.
(B) Process.
(C) Outcomes.
(D) Ideology.

284. The passage defines the 'outcomes' of a movement as:
(A) The results and consequences of the movement's actions.
(B) The initial set of goals and values that inspired the movement.
(C) The style and effectiveness of the individuals guiding the movement.
(D) The formal organizational chart of the movement's hierarchy.

285. A systematic analysis of a social movement would require an examination of:
(A) Only the final outcomes and policy changes.
(B) Only the ideological statements of its leaders.
(C) The interplay between ideology, structure, leadership, process, and outcomes.
(D) The leadership structure to the exclusion of its ideological basis.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The relationship between social movements, social action, and social change is intricate and symbiotic. Social change, the fundamental alteration of culture and social institutions over time, is the ultimate objective. Social movements and social action serve as two of the primary engines driving this change. Social action can be understood as a professionalized, planned intervention by social workers aimed at influencing policy or rectifying social injustices. It can operate on a smaller scale and may precede or become part of a larger, more encompassing social movement. Social movements, conversely, are broader collective challenges by people with common purposes in sustained interaction with elites and authorities. The synergy between them is powerful; planned social action can provide the strategic impetus or organizational skill to a burgeoning movement, while a widespread social movement can create the necessary public pressure and political climate for specific social action goals to succeed. Therefore, for a social work professional, engaging in the analysis of social movements is not merely an academic exercise. It is a crucial tool for understanding the context of social problems, identifying opportunities for intervention, and strategically aligning professional social action with broader societal currents to achieve meaningful and lasting social change.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, what is the relationship between social action and social movements?
(A) They are identical concepts with different names.
(B) Social action is always a larger phenomenon than a social movement.
(C) Social movements have made professional social action obsolete.
(D) They are separate but can be complementary forces for change.

287. What is identified as the ultimate objective of both social action and social movements?
(A) The preservation of cultural traditions.

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(B) The professionalization of all participants.
(C) The fundamental alteration of social institutions, or social change.
(D) The academic analysis of societal dynamics.

288. The passage suggests that for a social worker, the analysis of social movements is primarily a:
(A) Purely theoretical task with no practical relevance.
(B) Strategic tool to inform and guide professional social action.
(C) Method to discourage community participation in social issues.
(D) Historical exercise to document failed interventions.

289. How can a widespread social movement facilitate the goals of social action?
(A) By providing a diversion from the main social issues.
(B) By making professional intervention unnecessary.
(C) By limiting the resources available for planned interventions.
(D) By creating the public pressure needed for specific goals to succeed.

290. Which statement best describes the concept of social change as presented in the source?
(A) The fundamental and lasting alteration of culture and social institutions.
(B) A temporary shift in public opinion.
(C) A planned intervention by a single social worker.
(D) The process of analyzing a social movement's leadership.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The analysis of Mahatma Gandhi's ideology and approach reveals a comprehensive and deeply integrated model for social action and change. His ideology was fundamentally rooted in the twin principles of Satya (Truth) and Ahimsa (Non-violence). For Gandhi, these were not just abstract philosophical concepts but the absolute basis for all personal and political action. This ideology was translated into a powerful approach through the method of Satyagraha, or 'truth force', which involved non-violent resistance and civil disobedience against injustice. His approach was unique in its aim to not only defeat the opponent but also to morally transform them, thereby resolving the conflict itself. The analysis of his process shows a dual strategy: alongside oppositional activities like marches and boycotts, he placed equal emphasis on a 'Constructive Programme'. This involved grassroots community-building work such as promoting village self-sufficiency (Swaraj), eradicating untouchability, and fostering communal harmony. This integration of political resistance with social reconstruction defined his process. The intended outcomes of his movement were therefore not just political independence, but the creation of a just, equitable, and self-reliant social order, demonstrating a profound connection between his ideology, his structured process, and his vision for the final outcome.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What are the two core principles identified as the foundation of Gandhi's ideology?
(A) Political Power and Economic Growth.
(B) Radical Confrontation and Social Revolution.
(C) Truth (Satya) and Non-violence (Ahimsa).
(D) Western Philosophy and Industrialization.

292. In Gandhi's approach, what was the primary function of the 'Constructive Programme'?
(A) To engage in grassroots social reconstruction alongside political resistance.
(B) To serve as the primary method for confronting British authorities.
(C) To focus exclusively on securing political independence.
(D) To organize military training for non-violent soldiers.

293. A unique aspect of Gandhi's method of Satyagraha, as described in the passage, was its aim to:
(A) Annihilate the opponent through overwhelming force.
(B) Achieve victory without any engagement with the oppressor.
(C) Exclusively use legislative and legal channels for change.
(D) Morally transform the opponent as well as resist injustice.

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29. (C) Conscientisation
Conscientisation is a transformative process focused on awakening critical consciousness within individuals and groups. It enables them to recognize and understand the root causes of their oppression and the structures that maintain social inequality. This concept, popularized by Paulo Freire, emphasizes the importance of dialogue and reflection as a precursor to collective action. By developing a critical lens, community members are empowered to challenge the status quo and work together toward meaningful and sustainable social change.

30. (A) Individual participant's psychological profile
Movement analysis is a framework used to study the collective components of social movements, including their ideology, organizational structure, leadership styles, and overall outcomes. It focuses on the group's dynamics and its impact on society rather than the private mental health or personality traits of individual members. While individual motivations are important, the professional analysis of movements prioritizes the macro-level factors that determine how a collective functions and achieves its goals within a social system.

31. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
Social action is a recognized method of social work that has a rich history and is fundamentally linked to achieving social change. It involves collective efforts to reform social legislation and improve systemic conditions for marginalized groups. Although social action and community organization are closely related and often overlap, they are distinct concepts with different focuses and methodologies. Understanding the history and goals of social action is essential for practitioners aiming to influence the broader structures of society effectively.

32. (B) The Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire.
Ideology plays a central role in Paulo Freire's conscientisation model, as it provides the framework for understanding power dynamics and oppression. The model emphasizes that individuals must develop a critical awareness of the ideologies that shape their social reality before they can take action for liberation. By analyzing these belief systems, the oppressed can deconstruct the narratives that justify their marginalization. This ideological awakening is the first step toward achieving transformative change and social justice.

33. (C) Training community members to take on leadership roles.
Leadership development in community organization focuses on building the capacity of local residents to guide their own initiatives and represent their collective interests. Instead of relying on external professionals for direction, this approach empowers community members to develop the skills necessary for effective decision-making and advocacy. By fostering local leadership, community organization ensures that progress is sustainable and rooted in grassroots participation. It reduces dependence on outsiders and strengthens the community's ability to achieve long-term social goals.

34. (D) Building Partnerships and coalitions
Building partnerships and coalitions is the specific topic that addresses how communities and organizations work together toward shared objectives. This collaborative approach allows for the pooling of resources, expertise, and influence, making it easier to address complex social challenges. By forming alliances, different entities can coordinate their efforts and present a unified voice when advocating for change. It is an essential strategy for achieving collective impact and ensuring that community efforts are well-supported and influential.

35. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
To understand the field of community work, one must match core ideas with their corresponding concepts. Social action is a method to bring about change in social systems, while community organization is the process of a community identifying and meeting its needs. A social movement is an organized effort to promote or resist change, and human capital refers to an individual's knowledge and skills. These definitions clarify the different levels and methods of intervention used by professional social workers.

36. (B) Movement Analysis.
The analysis of outcomes is a primary component of movement analysis, which evaluates the effectiveness and impact of collective action. This

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(A) King focused on moral persuasion through non-violence, while Fanon's analysis included the potential necessity of violence in decolonization.
(B) King advocated for violence, while Fanon strictly adhered to non-violence.
(C) Both leaders advocated for identical strategies but in different geographical locations.
(D) King focused on economic strategies, while Fanon focused only on political ones.

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theory for practitioners involved in social action and community-based empowerment.

15. (A) Approaches in Practice
Building partnerships and coalitions is a strategic approach used in community organization to maximize influence and resource sharing. This element involves forming alliances with diverse groups and organizations to address complex social issues that a single entity cannot solve alone. By working collaboratively, communities can amplify their voices and negotiate more effectively with power structures. It is a practical method for achieving collective impact and is essential for successful advocacy and social change.

16. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Movement analysis requires a comprehensive examination of four critical components: ideology, structure, leadership, and process. Ideology provides the goals, while structure defines how the group is organized. Leadership guides the collective effort, and the process examines the dynamic functioning and final outcomes. All these elements are necessary to understand how a movement originates, sustains itself, and achieves its objectives. This analytical framework is essential for social workers to evaluate the effectiveness of collective action.

17. (B) Psychoanalytic Therapy
Social work consists of several primary methods, including social casework, community organization, and social action. These methods are designed to intervene at individual, group, and community levels to improve social functioning. In contrast, psychoanalytic therapy is a specialized psychological treatment focused on exploring the unconscious mind, typically practiced by clinical psychologists or psychiatrists. While social work incorporates various theories, it maintains distinct professional methods for practical intervention in social structures and personal relationships.

18. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
The community organization process begins with identifying needs to establish a clear objective. Once goals are set, building coalitions allows the community to gain the support and resources necessary for impact. Taking action follows as the primary intervention phase where strategies are implemented. Finally, record maintenance ensures the entire process is documented for future evaluation and accountability. This logical sequence ensures that the work is focused, collaborative, and professional throughout its lifecycle.

19. (C) Radical community organizer.
Saul Alinsky is a prominent figure in community organization known for his pragmatic and often confrontational tactics. His work focused on empowering the poor and marginalized by teaching them how to use power to challenge established authorities and achieve concrete social gains. Unlike models based purely on consensus, Alinsky's radical approach emphasized the necessity of conflict and negotiation to redistribute resources. His methods have significantly influenced urban organizing and social activism across the globe.

20. (D) Changing social systems to benefit a whole group.
Social action is a macro method of social work that seeks to achieve structural change and social justice through collective effort. It focuses on influencing legislation, policies, and social systems rather than providing individual counseling or managing organizational finances. By mobilizing groups of people to advocate for their rights, social action addresses the root causes of inequality and oppression. It aims to improve the lives of entire populations by creating a more equitable and inclusive society.

21. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Community organization involves the study of human capital, which focuses on individual skills, and social capital, which refers to collective networks. However, the practice is not limited to a single country but is a global methodology adapted to various national contexts. While local development is a significant part of the field, practitioners also engage in national and international advocacy. Therefore, understanding the broader applications of these concepts is essential for comprehensive social work practice across diverse settings.

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conscientisation model to raise critical awareness, while Saul Alinsky developed radical organizing tactics for power redistribution. Martin Luther King Jr. focused on non-violent resistance for civil rights, and Gandhi established the philosophy of Satyagraha for independence. Matching these thinkers with their core concepts provides an essential framework for understanding global movements for justice.

8. (A) Networks and trust that facilitate cooperation.
Social capital refers to the intangible resources found within social relationships, such as mutual trust, shared norms, and interpersonal networks. These elements are crucial for community organization because they enable individuals to collaborate more effectively toward common objectives. High levels of social capital reduce transaction costs and foster a sense of belonging, making it easier to mobilize a group for social action. It is the adhesive that holds community structures together.

9. (C) Social Action
Liberation theology is a movement that links religious faith with the struggle for social and economic justice, particularly for the oppressed. In the context of social work, it is analyzed as a model of social action because it seeks to change oppressive structures through collective mobilization. By grounding advocacy in moral and spiritual values, it provides a powerful motivation for participants to challenge inequality and work toward systemic societal transformation.

10. (C) A is true but R is false.
It is essential to study the historical development of community organization in India, the UK, and the USA to understand the professional roots of the field. However, these histories are not identical; they emerged from very different cultural, political, and economic contexts. While the USA and UK focused on urban industrialization and charity coordination, India's history is deeply tied to rural development and anti-colonial struggles. Therefore, the evolutionary paths remain distinct.

11. (D) CBOs play a significant part in community organization and development.
Community-based organizations are non-profit entities that operate locally to address the specific needs of their residents. They serve as primary vehicles for grassroots participation, allowing community members to directly engage in the planning and implementation of development projects. Unlike government agencies, these organizations are rooted in the community they serve, making them highly responsive to local challenges. Their role is indispensable for fostering sustainable development and empowering marginalized populations to achieve collective goals.

12. (B) The Process of Community Organization.
Record maintenance is a vital administrative component within the community organization process. It ensures that all activities, decisions, and outcomes are documented for the purposes of accountability and professional evaluation. Systematic documentation allows social workers to track progress, learn from past experiences, and provide evidence for future planning. By maintaining accurate records, organizations can demonstrate transparency to stakeholders and refine their strategies to better serve the community's evolving needs and objectives.

13. (C) It is limited to working with individuals on a one-on-one basis.
Community organization focuses on collective action rather than individual treatment. Its scope includes identifying group needs, mobilizing shared resources, and building strategic partnerships to achieve broader social goals. While individual interactions occur, the primary objective is to empower the community as a whole. Methods targeting individuals one-on-one are characteristic of social casework. Community work, by definition, operates at a macro level to create sustainable change through participation and collaborative efforts.

14. (D) Paulo Freire
The conscientisation model is a transformative educational approach developed by Paulo Freire, primarily detailed in his work regarding the pedagogy of the oppressed. This model focuses on developing critical consciousness among individuals to recognize and challenge the social and political contradictions in their lives. By fostering dialogue and reflection, it empowers marginalized groups to take collective action against oppression. It remains a cornerstone

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294. The analysis of Gandhi's approach shows a direct link between his ideology and his:
(A) Disregard for long-term social outcomes.
(B) Integrated process of political action and social construction.
(C) Belief in the necessity of violent struggle.
(D) Advocacy for a centralized, state-controlled economy.

295. The ultimate outcome envisioned by Gandhi's movement extended beyond political independence to include:
(A) The establishment of a new colonial power.
(B) The complete westernization of Indian society.
(C) The creation of a just, self-reliant social order.
(D) The abandonment of all religious and spiritual values.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

An analysis of the ideologies and approaches of Martin Luther King Jr. and Frantz Fanon provides a study in contrasting philosophies of social change within different contexts of oppression. Martin Luther King Jr.'s ideology was deeply rooted in Christian ethics and significantly influenced by Gandhian principles of non-violence. His approach centered on non-violent civil disobedience, orchestrating marches, boycotts, and sit-ins to challenge racial segregation in the United States. His aim was integration and the creation of a "beloved community," where racial justice and harmony would prevail, appealing to the conscience of the nation and its democratic ideals. In contrast, Frantz Fanon's analysis was shaped by the brutal reality of colonialism. His ideology focused on the psychological impacts of colonial subjugation and the process of decolonization. Fanon's writings, particularly his analysis of the Algerian struggle for independence, explored the role of violence as a potentially necessary force for liberation—not as a first resort, but as a means for the colonized to reclaim their agency and humanity from an intransigent colonial system. While King sought moral persuasion and integration within an existing, albeit flawed, national framework, Fanon's approach analyzed the necessity of a complete rupture from the colonial power structure to overcome its deep-seated psychological and structural violence.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is identified as a significant influence on the ideology of Martin Luther King Jr.?
(A) The writings of Frantz Fanon on decolonization.
(B) A focus on the psychological impact of oppression.
(C) The necessity of a complete rupture from the state.
(D) Gandhian principles of non-violence and Christian ethics.

297. Frantz Fanon's analysis is described as focusing primarily on:
(A) The psychological impacts of colonialism and the process of decolonization.
(B) The creation of a "beloved community" through integration.
(C) The application of non-violent civil disobedience in an urban setting.
(D) The strategic use of economic boycotts to achieve legislative change.

298. The approach of Martin Luther King Jr. is best characterized by its strategic use of:
(A) Armed struggle for liberation.
(B) Non-violent civil disobedience to achieve racial integration.
(C) Psychological analysis of colonial power.
(D) A complete withdrawal from engagement with the state.

299. The passage implies that a major difference between the contexts shaping the ideologies of King and Fanon was:
(A) King was primarily a religious leader, while Fanon was exclusively a political strategist.
(B) King operated within a democracy aiming for civil rights, while Fanon addressed the dynamics of colonialism.
(C) King's movement was rural, while Fanon's analysis was urban.
(D) King rejected all foreign ideological influences, while Fanon embraced them.

300. How did the views of King and Fanon contrast regarding the means for achieving social change?

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22. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Understanding key concepts requires matching terms with their specific descriptions. Social capital relates to the networks and trust that facilitate cooperation, while human capital describes the economic value of an individual's skills. Conscientisation is the process of awakening critical consciousness toward social reality, and coalition building involves forming partnerships to achieve common goals. These terms represent the foundational language used in community organization and social action to analyze how resources and awareness drive effective societal transformation.

23. (D) Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Frantz Fanon
The analysis of social action is deeply rooted in the ideologies and approaches of influential global leaders. Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence, Martin Luther King Jr.'s struggle for civil rights, and Frantz Fanon's focus on decolonization and liberation provide critical frameworks for understanding collective change. These thinkers represent different but complementary methods of challenging injustice and mobilizing populations. Their contributions are essential for social workers studying how belief systems and strategies shape the outcomes of social movements.

24. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
The study of social movements encompasses several key areas, including their origin and nature, the different types of movements, and various theoretical frameworks. It also focuses on the emergence of new social movements that address contemporary issues like environmentalism and identity. While financial management is necessary for any organization, it is not a primary conceptual category for analyzing the dynamics of movements. Understanding these four core areas allows for a thorough critique of how collective action evolves.

25. (C) Change is best achieved through community participation.
A fundamental assumption of community organization is that sustainable change occurs when the people affected by issues are actively involved in the solution. Participation ensures that development is culturally appropriate and builds the capacity of residents to manage future challenges. Rather than relying solely on external experts, this approach values the lived experiences and agency of community members. By fostering engagement, the organization process creates a sense of ownership, which is essential for long-term social progress.

26. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-governmental organizations are integral players in community organization because they provide the necessary linkages between local groups and external resources. Their expertise in specialized areas and their ability to mobilize funding and advocacy make them effective partners in the development process. By collaborating with these organizations, communities can access professional support and structured guidance that enhances their collective efforts. This relationship is mutually beneficial, as it allows NGOs to fulfill their missions through direct grassroots engagement.

27. (D) Social Movements
Theories of movement and the study of new social movements are specialized sub-topics categorized under the broader field of social movements. This area of study examines the underlying causes, mobilization strategies, and evolving goals of collective action in various societies. It provides the analytical tools needed to understand how groups of people organize to promote or resist social change. By differentiating between traditional and contemporary movements, practitioners can better analyze the complex dynamics of modern civil society.

28. (A) Global political analysis
The process of community organization is built upon foundational components such as specific methods, principles, and assumptions that guide professional practice. It also requires a set of practical skills to mobilize groups and maintain documentation. While global politics may provide context, it is not a direct component of the organizational process itself, which focuses on local mobilization and resource coordination. The study of the process is primarily concerned with the internal steps and professional standards required for effective community work.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A process by which a community identifies its needs and takes action to meet them.
Community organization involves a systematic method where local groups recognize specific challenges and mobilize resources for resolution. It emphasizes collective participation and self-determination to improve social well-being. By fostering cooperation, the process empowers individuals to manage their own development and address common goals. This method is central to professional social work practice, bridging the gap between individual needs and broader systemic improvements for the entire population.

2. (A) India, UK, and USA
The evolution of community organization is traditionally analyzed through the historical developments in India, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These regions provide distinct contexts ranging from charity organization societies and settlement houses to grassroots independence movements. Understanding these varied backgrounds helps practitioners appreciate how cultural and political environments shape community work methods. Studying these histories offers a comprehensive framework for applying organizational strategies across diverse global settings.

3. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Community organization is a foundational method of social work focused on collective empowerment and resource mobilization. Conversely, social action is not conducted in isolation but requires active community involvement to challenge systemic injustices and influence policy. While social work methods are interconnected, social action specifically relies on the strength of the community to drive structural changes. Therefore, community participation remains essential for any successful effort to reform social systems.

4. (D) Individual Psychoanalysis
The process of community organization focuses on collective dynamics, involving methodological steps, adherence to ethical principles, and systematic record maintenance for accountability. In contrast, individual psychoanalysis is a clinical approach used in social casework or psychology to address internal mental processes. Because community work targets group empowerment and structural changes, therapeutic interventions centered on personal subconscious drives fall outside its professional scope, which prioritizes social rather than individual therapy.

5. (C) The economic value of a worker's experience and skills.
Human capital represents the collective resources of individuals within a society, specifically their education, health, and professional expertise. In a community context, improving human capital enhances the ability of members to solve problems and contribute to local development. This concept emphasizes that investment in people leads to higher productivity and better outcomes for the group. It is a vital asset alongside social networks when implementing effective community organization projects.

6. (B) Models, Strategies, and Leadership Development.
Approaches in community organization practice involve a blend of theoretical models and practical strategies to achieve social goals. A core component is leadership development, which ensures that community members are empowered to sustain initiatives and advocate for their interests independently. By combining these elements, practitioners can tailor their interventions to the specific needs of a locality. This holistic focus facilitates both immediate problem-solving and long-term capacity building within diverse social structures.

7. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Social change is driven by diverse ideologies and influential figures who pioneered specific models of engagement. Paulo Freire introduced the

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involves examining the changes a movement has achieved in legislation, policy, social norms, or the distribution of power. By assessing outcomes, researchers and practitioners can determine whether a movement reached its stated goals and identify the factors that contributed to its success or failure. This evaluation is crucial for understanding the dynamic nature of social change.

37. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Effective social action requires a thorough understanding of various operational models, such as conscientisation or radical organizing, to guide practice. Additionally, the ideologies and approaches of thinkers like Frantz Fanon are essential for analyzing how social change occurs, particularly in the context of liberation and decolonization. By studying these frameworks, practitioners can develop more sophisticated strategies for challenging systemic injustice. Both theoretical knowledge and the analysis of influential figures are necessary for successful social work interventions.

38. (B) Social Movements
The origin, nature, and types of movements are the fundamental aspects studied within the field of social movements. This study investigates how collective actions arise, their defining characteristics, and the different forms they take, such as reformist or revolutionary movements. Understanding these elements provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing how groups of people mobilize to influence societal structures and values. This area of study is essential for understanding the historical and contemporary landscape of social transformation.

39. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Paulo Freire's conscientisation model is a recognized framework for social action because it prioritizes the development of critical awareness among marginalized populations. The reason this model is so influential is its emphasis on helping the oppressed recognize the structures that limit their freedom, which is a necessary step before they can act to change those structures. This focus on awareness and action makes it a powerful tool for achieving social justice. Therefore, the assertion and reason are perfectly linked.

40. (C) Martin Luther King Jr. - Liberation Theology
While Martin Luther King Jr. was a prominent leader who utilized non-violent resistance for social change, he is not specifically associated with liberation theology. Liberation theology primarily emerged in the Latin American context, focusing on the intersection of Christian faith and the struggle for economic justice. King's work is better categorized under the civil rights movement and non-violent social action. The other pairings correctly link Saul Alinsky with radical organizing, Paulo Freire with conscientisation, and Gandhi with non-violence.

41. (D) 1, 2, and 3
The historical perspective of community organization is best understood by examining the developments in India, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Each of these countries offers unique insights into how community work evolved from different social, political, and economic challenges. The UK and USA provide perspectives from urban industrialization and organized charity, while India offers a focus on rural development and grassroots mobilization for independence. Together, these three histories form a comprehensive foundation for studying the field.

42. (B) Social action targets structures, while organization builds capacity.
Social action and community organization are distinct methods of social work with different primary goals. Social action focuses on changing societal structures, legislation, and policies to achieve social justice for a whole group. In contrast, community organization emphasizes building the internal capacity of a community to identify its needs and mobilize its own resources. While both aim to improve community life, social action is more concerned with external systemic change, whereas organization focuses on internal development and cooperation.

43. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
Approaches in community organization practice are the methodologies used to achieve social objectives. These include specific models and strategies that guide the intervention, as well as leadership development and the building of partnerships and coalitions. These elements focus on how to mobilize and empower the community

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effectively. While record maintenance is an essential part of the overall process for accountability, it is generally considered an administrative task rather than a strategic approach to organizing the community itself.

44. (D) Ideology and approach, particularly in the context of colonialism and liberation.
Frantz Fanon's work is significant in social work and movement analysis due to his deep examination of the psychological effects of colonialism and his advocacy for liberation. His ideologies provide a framework for understanding the lived experiences of oppressed populations and the necessity of structural change for true freedom. By studying Fanon, practitioners gain insight into the complex relationship between personal identity and societal power. His approach remains a critical reference for analysis of social movements aimed at ending systemic marginalization.

45. (A) Process of Community Organization
Skills are a vital component of the community organization process because they represent the practical abilities required by a social worker to facilitate change. These include skills in communication, group facilitation, resource mobilization, and conflict resolution. Without these professional competencies, the various steps and principles of organization cannot be effectively implemented. The process of community organization is as much about the application of these practical skills as it is about following theoretical steps and ethical guidelines for engagement.

46. (A) Social action is a recognized, systematic process within the social work framework.
Recognizing social action as a method of social work means it is a professional and planned intervention strategy aimed at achieving social justice. It is not an arbitrary or peripheral activity but a core part of the profession's commitment to structural change. This perspective allows social workers to use their professional training to mobilize groups, advocate for policy changes, and challenge systemic oppression. It integrates the values of the profession into macro-level actions that benefit broad populations.

47. (D) The role of Community-Based Organizations is considered a key topic.
Community-based organizations are essential structures for implementing community organization and development at the local level. They are recognized as key topics in social work because they provide the framework for grassroots participation and resource management. Understanding the role of these organizations helps practitioners learn how to support local initiatives and foster community self-determination. In contrast, concepts like history, social movements, and key thinkers are much broader, making the specific study of these local organizations a fundamental area of practice.

48. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Matching focus areas with their specific topics is essential for a structured understanding of community work. Movement analysis examines ideology, structure, and leadership, while models of social action include conscientisation and liberation theology. The process of community organization is defined by principles, skills, and assumptions, and the various approaches in the field include leadership development and partnership building. This systematic categorization helps students and practitioners navigate the diverse theoretical and practical components of social work and community development.

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49. (D) Role of NGOs in Movements
The study of social movements primarily focuses on their origins, nature, types, and the various theories that explain how they function and evolve. These categories provide the analytical tools needed to examine collective behavior and social change. While NGOs often interact with movements or support their causes, the role of NGOs is typically studied within the context of organizational management or community organization processes. Movement analysis remains focused on the dynamics of the collective effort itself rather than external supporting bodies.

50. (B) The range of activities and levels where it is applicable.
In community organization, scope refers to the breadth and diversity of the field's application.

It describes the various levels, from local neighborhoods to national advocacy, where community organization methods can be used to address social issues. Understanding the scope helps practitioners identify the different types of problems and environments where their skills are most effective. It highlights that community organization is a versatile method capable of facilitating change across a wide variety of social and political contexts.

51. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Leadership development is a core strategy within community organization practice aimed at building local capacity and sustainability. Similarly, the analysis of leadership is a fundamental component of movement analysis, as the style and effectiveness of leaders significantly impact a movement's success. Both concepts recognize that individuals play a crucial role in guiding collective efforts toward social change. Therefore, the study of leadership is essential for both practical organizing and the theoretical analysis of broader social movements.

52. (A) A collaborative relationship between community organizers and NGOs is important.
The inclusion of NGOs in the community organization process highlights the importance of collaboration between professional agencies and local groups. NGOs provide valuable resources, technical expertise, and organizational support that can enhance the effectiveness of community-led initiatives. By involving these organizations, communities can bridge the gap between their local needs and the broader support systems available in civil society. This partnership approach ensures that community organization is well-resourced and capable of achieving complex, long-term development goals through shared efforts.

53. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
The foundational elements of community organization include defining the concept and its scope, understanding its historical development in various countries, and recognizing the role of community-based organizations. It also involves studying human and social capital as the primary assets available for development. While the overall process of community organization is a major area of study, the first four topics provide the essential conceptual framework and context needed to understand how the process is applied in diverse social environments.

54. (A) Religious faith and the struggle for social and economic justice.
Liberation theology is a model of social action that interprets the teachings of the church in the context of the struggle of the poor for liberation. It emphasizes that faith must be expressed through concrete actions to end systemic oppression and poverty. By linking moral convictions with political and social mobilization, it provides a powerful framework for challenging inequality. This approach highlights the significant role that religious and spiritual values can play in motivating collective efforts for social transformation.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Record maintenance is an essential part of the community organization process because it provides a systematic way to document activities and outcomes. This documentation is crucial for ensuring accountability to community members and stakeholders, and it serves as a valuable resource for continuous learning and evaluation. By keeping accurate records, practitioners can track the progress of their interventions and make informed decisions for future planning. Therefore, record maintenance is fundamental to the professional and effective practice of community organization.

56. (B) Contemporary movements that may differ in structure and goals from older ones.
The study of new social movements focuses on contemporary collective actions that often prioritize issues like identity, environment, and human rights over traditional class-based goals. These movements frequently utilize different organizational structures, such as decentralized networks, and employ modern communication strategies. By analyzing these movements, practitioners can understand how social activism has evolved to address the complexities of modern society. This knowledge is essential for social workers who need to engage with diverse and dynamic forms of collective mobilization.

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71. (C) Non-violent civil disobedience for civil rights.
An analysis of Martin Luther King Jr.'s approach focuses on his commitment to non-violent civil disobedience as the primary strategy for achieving social justice. His methods involved mass mobilization and moral suasion to challenge racial segregation and inequality in the United States. By refusing to use violence, he aimed to win the moral high ground and force societal changes through peaceful protest and political pressure. His work remains a quintessential model for non-violent social action and its impact on modern society.

72. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The study of community organization is a comprehensive field that includes several core topics. These range from basic concepts and definitions to the broad historical perspectives of practice in India, the UK, and the USA. It also focuses on the crucial role of community-based organizations and the importance of both human and social capital in development. Together, these topics provide the theoretical and historical foundation needed to understand how community organization is practiced and applied in different professional and social contexts.

73. (B) Social and political struggles in Latin America.
Liberation theology emerged primarily from the social and political struggles of the poor and marginalized in Latin America during the mid-20th century. It developed as a response to deep economic inequality and oppressive political regimes, interpreting Christian teachings as a call for social and political liberation. This model of social action emphasized that religious faith should be directly linked to the struggle for justice. Its origins in Latin America have had a profound influence on global perspectives regarding faith-based social activism.

74. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Community organization and social action are not identical concepts; while they share some goals, they have different focuses and methodologies. Community organization emphasizes internal capacity building and resource mobilization, whereas social action targets external structural change and social legislation. However, the history of social action is indeed a designated topic of study in social work, providing important context for macro-level interventions. Understanding these distinctions and their historical backgrounds is essential for a well-rounded professional knowledge of social work methods and collective change.

75. (B) The Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire
The role of ideology is a central theme in Paulo Freire's conscientisation model, where it is analyzed as the set of beliefs that maintain social inequality and oppression. The model emphasizes that individuals must recognize and challenge these dominant ideologies through a process of critical reflection. By deconstructing the ideas that justify their marginalization, oppressed people can develop their own critical consciousness and prepare for action. This focus on ideological awakening is what makes Freire's model a powerful framework for transformative social change.

76. (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
In the systematic study of movement analysis, the standard order begins with examining the ideology that provides the movement's goals. This is followed by analyzing the structure that defines how the collective is organized and the leadership that guides its actions. Finally, the analysis explores the internal process of the movement and the resulting outcomes. This logical progression from beliefs to organization, leadership, and results provides a comprehensive understanding of how social movements function and achieve their objectives.

77. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Categorizing topics correctly is key to mastering community work. Social action and social movements cover concepts, history, and social action as a professional method. Approaches in community organization practice include specific models, strategies, and leadership development. The process of community organization is defined by its steps, methods, and guiding principles. Finally, the study of social movements explores theories and contemporary forms like new social movements. This structured framework helps clarify the different levels and applications of community-focused social work practice.

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64. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Matching these key thinkers with their primary contexts provides a foundation for understanding global social action. Gandhi is associated with the Indian independence movement and Satyagraha, while Martin Luther King Jr. is the central figure of the civil rights movement and non-violent resistance. Frantz Fanon's work focuses on the anti-colonial struggle and the psychology of colonization, and Paulo Freire is renowned for his pedagogy of the oppressed and the conscientisation model. These connections illustrate diverse approaches to liberation.

65. (B) Offer analytical frameworks to understand movement dynamics.
Theories of movement provide the essential analytical tools needed to understand how social movements originate, mobilize resources, and function within a society. These frameworks help researchers and practitioners examine the complex factors that influence a movement's growth and its ability to achieve social change. By studying these theories, social workers can gain a deeper understanding of collective behavior and the various strategies used to influence societal structures. They offer a systematic way to analyze diverse movements across different contexts.

66. (A) Human capital is about individuals' skills, while social capital is about the collective value of social networks.
The key difference between human and social capital lies in the location of the resource. Human capital is an individual asset, consisting of the skills, knowledge, and health that an individual worker possesses. Social capital, on the other hand, is a collective asset found in the networks of trust, cooperation, and social relationships within a group. Both are vital for community development, as they provide the individual expertise and the collaborative power necessary for achieving successful social objectives.

67. (A) Methods that are confrontational to achieve community goals.
Saul Alinsky's approach to radical community organizing is characterized by the use of pragmatic and often confrontational tactics to redistribute power. His methods involve mobilizing marginalized groups to directly challenge authorities and negotiate for concrete resources and rights. This approach assumes that power is never given voluntarily and must be won through organized conflict and strategic pressure. Studying Alinsky provides social workers with a framework for understanding how to use power-based strategies to achieve social justice in urban and marginalized settings.

68. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Ideological analysis is a critical part of understanding social movements because ideology provides the set of beliefs and goals that justify the collective's actions. It defines what the movement stands for and what it aims to achieve, serving as a powerful motivator for participants. Without a clear ideology, a movement lacks the moral and political foundation needed to sustain its efforts over time. Therefore, ideology is both a defining characteristic of a movement and the explanation for its mobilization and persistence.

69. (B) Critically examining the components of a movement.
Movement analysis is a professional framework used to critically examine the various components of a social movement, such as its ideology, structure, leadership, and process. It allows practitioners and researchers to understand how a movement functions internally and its impact on the larger social system. By breaking a movement down into its parts, it becomes possible to evaluate its effectiveness and identify the factors that lead to its success or failure. This analysis is essential for understanding social transformation.

70. (B) Starting where the community is.
A fundamental principle of community organization is starting where the community is, which means building upon the community's current needs, resources, and level of readiness for change. This approach ensures that interventions are appropriate, respectful, and more likely to be embraced by local residents. It prioritizes the community's own perspective and lived experience over the preconceived plans of external organizers. By following this principle, social workers can foster genuine participation and build the trust necessary for sustainable community development.

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57. (B) A non-profit body rooted in a specific local constituency.
A community-based organization is defined by its strong connection to a specific local area and its residents. These organizations are non-profit entities that work to address the unique needs and challenges of their own community members. By being rooted in the locality, they are able to facilitate grassroots participation and ensure that development projects are appropriate and sustainable. CBOs serve as the primary vehicle for local self-determination and are essential actors in the field of community organization and social development.

58. (A) Movements and action are vehicles for achieving broader change.
Social movements and social action are the primary mechanisms through which groups of people organize to influence society and achieve broader social change. These collective efforts are intended to challenge existing norms, policies, and structures that create inequality or injustice. By mobilizing resources and people, they create the pressure necessary for systemic transformation. Understanding this relationship is fundamental for social workers, as it highlights how organized, collective action serves as a vital tool for achieving a more equitable world.

59. (B) Core beliefs and principles, such as non-violence (Ahimsa) and truth (Satya).
Analyzing Gandhi's ideology involves studying the fundamental principles that guided his approach to social and political change. His concepts of non-violence and truth were the foundation of his strategies for resistance and social reform. These beliefs influenced his methods of mobilization and his vision for a just society based on moral and spiritual values. For social workers, understanding these principles provides an important framework for analyzing models of non-violent social action and their impact on global movements for justice.

60. (A) 2, 1, 3
In the study of movement analysis, these three thinkers are typically grouped by the chronological and conceptual evolution of their influential methods for social change. Gandhi pioneered non-violent resistance in the early 20th century, followed by Martin Luther King Jr., who adapted these methods for the civil rights movement in the mid-20th century. Frantz Fanon's work on liberation and decolonization emerged around the same era but offered a distinct perspective on the psychology of oppression. This order reflects their historical impact.

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61. (B) Saul Alinsky is presented as a proponent of the conscientisation model.
It is incorrect to associate Saul Alinsky with the conscientisation model; that model was developed by Paulo Freire. Alinsky is instead recognized for his radical and pragmatic approach to community organizing, which focuses on power dynamics and conflict strategies. While both thinkers aimed to empower marginalized groups, their methodologies and philosophies were different. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for correctly identifying and applying the various models of social action and community organization taught within the professional social work curriculum.

62. (B) Steps, Methods, Principles, Skills, Assumptions
The process of community organization is a structured framework that includes specific steps for implementation, various methods of engagement, and fundamental principles that guide practice. It also requires the social worker to possess a particular set of skills and understand the underlying assumptions that justify the intervention. These components work together to provide a comprehensive and professional approach to organizing communities. By following this systematic process, practitioners can ensure their work is effective, ethical, and focused on achieving community goals.

63. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
The field of social action recognizes several key models as influential examples for practice. These include Paulo Freire's conscientisation model, Saul Alinsky's radical community organizing, and liberation theology. Each provides a different framework for challenging oppression and mobilizing for change. While Martin Luther King Jr. is an essential figure in the history of non-violent social action, the first three are explicitly categorized as distinct models within many social work studies to illustrate different ideological and strategic approaches to systemic transformation.

78. (D) Performing complex surgical procedures
Community organization requires a specific set of professional skills, such as effective communication, negotiation, and program planning, to mobilize people and resources. These skills are essential for facilitating meetings, resolving conflicts, and evaluating community projects. Performing surgical procedures, however, is a highly specialized medical task that falls entirely outside the scope of social work and community organization. Professional skills in this field are focused on social and organizational dynamics rather than clinical or physical medical interventions, ensuring that practitioners are prepared for community-level change.

79. (B) Identity politics, environmentalism, and human rights.
New social movements focus on post-materialist issues that differ from the traditional labor and class struggles of older movements. These contemporary movements are often centered on identity politics, environmental protection, and the global struggle for human rights. By addressing these concerns, they reflect the evolving values and priorities of modern society. For social workers, studying these movements is important for understanding how diverse groups of people organize around non-economic issues to advocate for social change and a more inclusive society.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Saul Alinsky is widely recognized as a radical community organizer because his methods prioritizes pragmatic and confrontational tactics to achieve social change. The reason he is characterized this way is his belief that power must be directly challenged and redistributed through strategic conflict and negotiation. His approach assumes that marginalized groups must use their collective strength to demand concessions from those in power. Therefore, his radical reputation is directly explained by the specific, power-based strategies he advocated and implemented in urban settings.

81. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Analyzing Frantz Fanon involves studying his perspectives on the psychological impact of colonialism and the role of violence in liberation struggles. His work also focuses on the formation of a national consciousness as a necessary step for achieving true freedom. These themes are central to his ideology and his approach to social change. Concepts like non-violent disobedience and radical urban organizing in America are associated with other thinkers, making the focus on psychology and liberation the correct elements for understanding Fanon's unique contributions.

82. (B) It helps build the capacity of community members to solve issues.
Leadership development is a critical strategy in community organization because it focuses on building the skills and confidence of local residents. By empowering community members to take on leadership roles, the organization process ensures that initiatives are led by the people they serve. This builds the community's internal capacity to identify and solve its own problems, leading to more sustainable and authentic development. It shifts the focus from professional dependency to local self-determination and collective empowerment for long-term progress.

83. (B) Community Organization
This comprehensive definition describes community organization as a systematic process where a group identifies its objectives, mobilizes resources, and takes action. The goal is not only to meet specific needs but also to foster collaborative attitudes and practices within the community. This definition emphasizes that community organization is both a practical method for problem-solving and a means of building social cohesion and collective power. It captures the dual focus of the field on achieving concrete results and strengthening community relationships.

84. (D) The justification of violence for decolonization
Gandhi's approach to social change was defined by his commitment to non-violence and the belief that the means must be as pure as the end. His philosophy centered on Satyagraha, Ahimsa, and Sarvodaya, all of which rejected the use of violence. Therefore, an analysis of his ideology would not include the justification of violence, even for a cause as significant as decolonization. His work remains the primary global model for achieving profound social and political

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King Jr., and Frantz Fanon. It also focuses on contemporary forms of collective action through the study of new social movements. It is incorrect to link Saul Alinsky with the conscientisation model, as he is known for radical organizing. Together, these correct topics provide a comprehensive framework for understanding how collective efforts and ideologies drive social change.

112. (C) Resulting changes in policy, culture, or power.
An analysis of movement outcomes focuses on the tangible and intangible results of collective action. This involves evaluating how a movement has influenced social legislation, changed public policy, shifted cultural norms, or altered the distribution of power in society. By examining these results, practitioners can assess a movement's success in achieving its stated goals and its overall impact on the social system. This evaluation is a critical part of movement analysis, providing important lessons for future efforts aimed at achieving social change.

113. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Building partnerships and coalitions is correctly identified as a key strategy within the broader approaches in community organization practice. Similarly, involving non-governmental organizations is recognized as a specific part of the overall process of community organization, emphasizing collaboration with professional agencies. Both statements highlight the importance of collaborative efforts and strategic alliances in community work. By understanding these components, practitioners can better manage the diverse resources and partnerships needed to address complex social issues and achieve sustainable community-level development goals.

114. (B) Accountability, learning, and documentation.
Record maintenance is a fundamental component of the community organization process because it ensures that all actions and decisions are documented for future reference. This practice is essential for maintaining accountability to community members and stakeholders, and it provides a basis for professional evaluation and learning. By keeping systematic records, organizers can demonstrate transparency and gain insights from their experiences to improve future practice. It emphasizes that community organization is a disciplined, professional activity that requires careful documentation of its progress and impact.

115. (A) Human Capital
Human capital is the concept that describes the economic and social value of the collective skills, knowledge, and health of a population. In community development, investing in human capital means improving the education and well-being of individuals so they can better contribute to the community's overall goals. This individual-level asset is critical for problem-solving and sustainable progress. It complements social capital, which focuses on relationships, by ensuring that the people within those social networks have the necessary expertise and health to take effective action.

116. (A) A macro-level intervention strategy.
Defining social action as a method of social work positions it as a macro-level intervention strategy. This means it is used to address large-scale social problems and achieve systemic change by influencing public policy, legislation, and social structures. Unlike micro-level interventions that focus on individual therapy, social action mobilizes groups and communities to advocate for their collective rights and social justice. It is a professional approach that uses the power of numbers and organized advocacy to create a more equitable and fair society for all.

117. (C) 3, 2, 1
Arranging these concepts by scale involves moving from individual assets to collective behavior. Human capital is the most individual-focused, referring to a person's specific skills and knowledge. Social capital occupies the middle scale, representing the value of networks and relationships between individuals within a community. Social movement is the largest concept, as it involves large-scale, organized collective action aimed at influencing society or social systems. This progression helps clarify the different levels at which social work and community development concepts are analyzed and applied.

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approach in practice, it is often categorized separately as a strategy or part of the broader approaches to community development. The first four components are the primary parts that describe the internal mechanics of the organization process itself.

92. (D) The detailed financial auditing of NGOs
The study of social action and social movements focuses on their history, their status as social work methods, and the origins and nature of collective action. It explores how these efforts influence social change and challenge systems of power. While NGOs are important partners and must maintain financial accountability, detailed auditing is a specialized financial task that falls outside the conceptual study of social movement dynamics. The focus remains on the social, political, and ideological factors that drive groups to organize for change.

93. (B) The formal and informal organizational framework.
Analyzing the structure of a social movement involves examining the way the collective is organized, including its formal roles, decision-making processes, and informal networks. This framework determines how the movement operates, communicates, and mobilizes its members to achieve its goals. A movement's structure can be highly centralized or decentralized, and understanding this is key to evaluating its internal functioning and sustainability. This structural analysis is a fundamental part of movement analysis, providing insight into how collective efforts are managed and sustained.

94. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Ideological analysis in social work includes studying influential thinkers like Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Frantz Fanon because they represent highly influential and diverse approaches to social change. Their philosophies of non-violence, civil rights, and liberation provide the belief systems and justifications for collective action. By understanding these ideologies, social workers can better analyze the motivations and strategies of different social movements. Therefore, their inclusion is directly explained by the significant impact their ideas have on global struggles for justice.

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95. (B) Ideas and beliefs that motivate action for change.
In the context of the conscientisation model, ideology refers to the set of ideas and beliefs that guide and motivate collective action for social change. It is not just personal opinion but a shared framework for understanding power and oppression. Ideology helps individuals recognize that their social conditions are not inevitable and provides a vision for a more just alternative. By analyzing these belief systems, participants can develop a critical consciousness that empowers them to challenge the structures that maintain social inequality.

96. (B) Successfully facilitating a contentious community meeting to reach a consensus.
Applying a skill in community organization means using professional abilities to achieve a specific practical outcome. Successfully facilitating a contentious meeting is a perfect example of this, as it requires skills in communication, group management, and conflict resolution. While knowledge of definitions or belief in principles is necessary, the actual application of skill is what allows an organizer to navigate complex social dynamics and help a community reach a common agreement. This practical competency is essential for effective and professional community work.

97. (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
A logical sequence for learning begins with understanding the core concepts, definition, and scope of community organization. Once the foundation is laid, students explore the systematic process of organization, followed by the various practical approaches and strategies used in the field. Finally, the study moves to the broader macro-level concepts of social action and social movements. This progression from fundamental concepts to specific processes, practical approaches, and wider social dynamics provides a comprehensive and structured understanding of community work and collective change.

98. (B) Vehicles for grassroots participation and local action.
Community-based organizations are emphasized in community development as essential vehicles

for grassroots participation and local decision-making. They provide the structure needed for community members to identify their own challenges and implement their own solutions. By being rooted in the locality, CBOs ensure that development is relevant and that residents have a direct voice in the process. Their role is to empower the community and facilitate collective action, making them indispensable actors in the field of sustainable community organization and development.

99. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The study of social movements is broad, encompassing the examination of their origins, nature, and different types, such as reformist or revolutionary movements. It also includes the critical analysis of theoretical frameworks that explain movement dynamics and the study of new social movements that address contemporary issues like identity and the environment. Both statements correctly identify the core areas of analysis required to understand how groups of people mobilize for social change. This comprehensive approach is essential for a thorough critique of collective action.

100. (B) Liberation Theology is presented as a model of community organization.
Liberation theology is recognized as a model of social action, not community organization. While the two fields overlap, social action specifically focuses on systemic and structural change often through moral or ideological mobilization. In contrast, community organization emphasizes internal capacity building and resource coordination. The other statements are correct: community organization history includes multiple countries, movement analysis includes ideology and structure, and social action is a professional method of social work. These distinctions are vital for accurate professional knowledge and practice.

101. (B) Understand how the practice adapted to contexts.
Studying the historical perspective of community organization in India, the UK, and the USA is essential for understanding how the practice evolved to meet different cultural, political, and economic challenges. Each country's history provides examples of how organizational methods were adapted to unique national contexts, such as the urban industrialization in the UK/USA or rural development in India. This study helps practitioners appreciate the versatility of community work and learn from the various historical successes and challenges encountered in different regions of the world.

102. (C) 1, 2, and 3
Movement analysis is structured around several key components: the ideology that drives the movement, the structure that defines its organization, and the leadership that guides its actions. It also examines the internal process of the movement and the resulting outcomes or impacts on society. While financial audits or participant psychology may provide additional information, they are not the primary, standard components used in this specific analytical framework. Understanding these core elements allows for a professional evaluation of how social movements operate and achieve their goals.

103. (C) Process of Community Organization
Involving NGOs is categorized under the process of community organization because it is considered a specific methodological step or strategy for mobilizing external resources and support. This topic explores how community organizers can effectively partner with non-governmental organizations to enhance local development efforts. By including this as part of the process, the field recognizes that collaboration with professional agencies is often necessary for achieving complex community goals. It highlights the importance of building linkages between local groups and the wider support systems of civil society.

104. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Connecting key thinkers and concepts is essential for a structured understanding of community work. Saul Alinsky is associated with power-based, pragmatic organizing, while social capital refers to the value found in social networks and trust. Frantz Fanon's work centers on anti-colonial thought and the psychology of oppression, and leadership development is the process of building community capacity by training local leaders. These associations represent the diverse range of theoretical frameworks and practical strategies

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used in the fields of community organization and social movement analysis.

105. (A) Underlying beliefs that guide the practice.
Assumptions in the community organization process are the fundamental beliefs and values that justify the intervention and guide the actions of the practitioner. These include the belief that communities have the right and capacity to solve their own problems and that participation is essential for sustainable change. These underlying ideas provide the ethical and professional foundation for the work. Understanding these assumptions is critical because they shape the goals, methods, and principles that the social worker uses when engaging with a community.

106. (B) Movements are mechanisms for achieving social change.
The connection between social movements, social action, and social change illustrates that collective efforts and professional interventions are the primary mechanisms for transforming society. Social movements and organized social action are the vehicles through which groups of people challenge existing structures and advocate for a better alternative. This relationship highlights that social change is often a deliberate outcome of these organized, collective efforts. For social workers, this understanding is fundamental, as it defines their role in facilitating these processes to achieve social justice.

107. (D) The partnership and coalition model
Recognized models of social action include the conscientisation model of Paulo Freire, Saul Alinsky's radical community organizing, and liberation theology. These provide distinct ideological and strategic frameworks for challenging systemic oppression. While building partnerships and coalitions is a vital approach and strategy used within community organization practice, it is generally not categorized as a primary, named model of social action in the same way the others are. It is instead a practical method for achieving collective impact across various organizational contexts and community projects.

108. (A) Lifecycle, tactics, and organizational formality.
Examining the nature of social movements involves analyzing their entire lifecycle, from emergence to decline, and the various tactics they use to achieve their goals. It also considers the level of organizational formality, such as whether the movement is highly structured or consists of decentralized networks. These characteristics define how a movement interacts with society and its ability to sustain its efforts. This study is fundamental for understanding the dynamic and diverse ways that groups organize to influence societal values and social legislation.

109. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
There is a clear and important distinction between human and social capital in community development. Human capital refers to the assets possessed by individuals, such as their education, skills, and health. Social capital, however, refers to the collective assets found in the networks of trust, cooperation, and relationships within a group. This distinction is the reason they are studied as separate but complementary concepts. Therefore, the assertion of their difference is directly explained by their separate focuses on individual versus collective resources for development.

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110. (A) Structured and follows a logical progression.
The concept of steps in community organization implies that the process is a structured, professional intervention that follows a logical sequence. It begins with preliminary exploration and needs assessment, moves through planning and implementation, and concludes with evaluation and integration. This systematic approach ensures that community work is focused, effective, and accountable. By following these steps, practitioners can navigate the complexities of community mobilization and ensure that their efforts lead to sustainable outcomes that address the community's self-identified needs and goals.

111. (C) 1, 3, and 4 are correct
The study of social action and social movements includes several important topics, such as the history of social action and the analysis of influential figures like Gandhi, Martin Luther

change through peaceful resistance and moral persuasion.

85. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The study of social action includes various operational models, such as conscientisation and radical organizing, which provide different frameworks for practice. Conversely, the field of community organization also has several recognized models and approaches that guide practitioners in their work. Both social action and community organization are professional methods that rely on these theoretical models to be effective. Therefore, it is incorrect to suggest that there are no recognized models for community organization practice, as it is a well-developed area of social work.

86. (C) Amplify influence and pool resources by joining forces with other groups.
Building partnerships and coalitions is a strategic approach designed to increase the power and impact of community efforts. By joining forces with other groups and organizations, a community can pool its resources, share expertise, and present a more influential, unified voice. This collaboration allows for the tackling of larger, more complex social issues that a single group cannot address alone. It is an essential strategy for achieving collective impact and ensuring that community advocacy is effective and well-supported.

87. (B) Record Maintenance in Movements
The study of social movements includes examining their origins, nature, types, and various theoretical frameworks that explain mobilization and change. These concepts are fundamental for analyzing collective behavior at a macro level. Record maintenance, while crucial for accountability and administration within community organizations or professional social work agencies, is not a primary category used in the theoretical study of social movements. Movement analysis focuses on the broader dynamics of how groups organize and influence society rather than specific administrative tasks.

88. (B) Dialogue and critical reflection for transformative action.
Conscientisation is a model of social action that prioritizes a process of dialogue and critical reflection as the foundation for transformative action. It involves helping people recognize the social and political forces that shape their lives and move from a state of passivity to critical engagement. By fostering an awareness of their reality, the model empowers individuals to take collective action to change oppressive structures. This approach, pioneered by Paulo Freire, emphasizes that true change must begin with an internal awakening and awareness.

89. (B) Social Action is a method used within the profession of Social Work.
Social action is one of the recognized professional methods used within social work to achieve social justice and systemic change. It is not just a general social movement but a planned intervention strategy aimed at influencing legislation and public policy. While related to community organization, it has its own distinct focus on the external structures of society. Understanding social action as a social work method allows practitioners to apply professional ethics and systematic strategies to their advocacy and mobilization efforts for marginalized groups.

90. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Matching terminology with meanings is essential for clear communication in community development. Social capital is the value derived from social networks and trust, while a coalition is an alliance of different groups for a common purpose. Conscientisation refers to the critical awareness of one's social reality, and a CBO is a non-profit organization rooted in a specific community. These terms define the key assets, processes, and structures used to facilitate social change and build community capacity across diverse professional settings.

91. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
The process of community organization is defined by its core components: the steps for implementation, the methods of engagement, the guiding principles, and the skills and assumptions that inform practice. These elements together form the framework for professional community work. While leadership development is a key

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118. (D) The role of international media
Movement analysis is a framework that focuses on the core internal components of a social movement: its ideology, structure, leadership, and its dynamic processes and resulting outcomes. These elements provide a comprehensive understanding of how a movement functions and its impact on society. While the international media can influence a movement's visibility or public perception, it is generally considered an external factor rather than a fundamental component of the movement's own internal organizational analysis. The focus remains on the collective's own internal dynamics and direct achievements.

119. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Correctly matching activities with concepts is vital for professional clarity. Developing local leaders is part of leadership development, while analyzing movement theories belongs to the broader study of social movements. Documenting community meetings is a function of record maintenance, and forming an alliance with other organizations is an example of building coalitions. These matches illustrate how specific, everyday tasks in community development and social action are categorized within the professional framework of social work, providing a clear structure for practice and study.

120. (B) It involves conscientisation and ideology.
Paulo Freire's model is defined by the process of conscientisation, which focuses on developing a critical awareness of the social and political forces that create oppression. Central to this model is the analysis of ideology, as individuals must recognize and challenge the dominant beliefs that justify their marginalization. By awakening this critical consciousness, the model empowers the oppressed to take collective action for liberation. This ideological focus distinguishes Freire's approach as a transformative educational and political strategy for achieving profound social justice and systemic change.

121. (B) 1, 3, and 4 only
The correct statements about community work include that its history covers India, the UK, and the USA, and that both social and human capital are integral concepts in the field. Furthermore, movement analysis correctly focuses on studying ideology, structure, and leadership. It is incorrect to equate Paulo Freire's model with liberation theology, and involving NGOs is typically part of the process of community organization rather than the approaches. Understanding these specific categorizations is essential for mastering the theoretical and practical foundations of professional social work.

122. (A) An aim to get to the 'root' of power imbalances.
In the context of Saul Alinsky's work, the term radical refers to his objective of addressing the root causes of social inequality by challenging fundamental power imbalances. His approach was radical not because of violence, but because it sought a profound redistribution of power and resources to the marginalized. By organizing communities to directly negotiate with authorities, he aimed for basic changes in how decisions were made and resources were allocated. This focus on systemic change at the root level is what defines his radical approach to organizing.

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123. (D) The step-by-step process of Community Organization
The study of social movements is focused on collective action at a macro level, covering theories of movement, the nature of new social movements, and the classification of different movement types. These topics explore how large groups mobilize for social change. In contrast, the step-by-step process of community organization is a distinct social work method focused on local mobilization and capacity building. While the two fields are related, the specific internal methodology used by a professional to organize a community is separate from the theoretical study of social movements.

124. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Both Frantz Fanon and Gandhi are essential figures to analyze in the context of social change, as they offer influential and distinct ideologies for liberation. Fanon's work focuses on the psychological impact of oppression and the anti-colonial struggle, while Gandhi's philosophy emphasizes non-violence and truth as the primary means for reform. Studying both allows for a comprehensive understanding of the different ways people have organized to challenge injustice and achieve transformation.

138. (D) Theories of new social movements
The process of community organization is built from components such as methods, principles, and professional skills that guide local intervention. These elements focus on how a community identifies and meets its needs. Theories of new social movements, however, belong to the broader field of social movements, which analyzes collective behavior and social change at a macro level. While related, the internal methodology for community organization is distinct from the theoretical frameworks used to study the large-scale dynamics of contemporary social activism across various societal contexts.

139. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Analyzing the ideology and approach of Gandhi is fundamental for studying social change because his principles of non-violence and truth have had a profound global influence. The reason his work is so essential is that it has inspired and guided countless movements for justice and independence across many different cultures and contexts. By understanding his methods, students can see how moral philosophies are translated into effective strategies for collective action. Therefore, his widespread influence directly explains why his work is a cornerstone of the field.

140. (C) Assets crucial for community development.
Human and social capital are both essential types of assets that are mobilized for community development. Human capital represents the skills, health, and knowledge of individual community members, while social capital represents the networks of trust and cooperation between those members. Both are necessary because effective development requires both the individual expertise and the collaborative power that these capitals provide. In community organization, identifying and strengthening these assets is a primary goal, as they are the foundational resources needed for achieving sustainable and self-directed social change.

141. (B) 1, 3, 4, 5
The correct set of topics in social work and community organization includes the analysis of Martin Luther King Jr.'s ideology and the practice of record maintenance within the community organization process. It also correctly recognizes building coalitions as an approach and liberation theology as a model of social action. It is incorrect to associate the conscientisation model with Saul Alinsky. Together, these five topics represent the key areas of study that provide both the theoretical frameworks and the practical strategies used in macro-level professional social work intervention and collective action.

142. (A) Structuring community efforts to achieve common goals.
The term community organization signifies a professional process of helping a group of people organize their collective efforts to achieve shared objectives. It involves identifying common needs, mobilizing resources, and developing the structures and cooperation necessary for action. Unlike clinical casework that works with individuals, community organization operates at the group level to build local capacity and empower residents to manage their own progress. This structured approach ensures that community efforts are well-coordinated, sustainable, and focused on the self-identified goals of the people who are most affected.

143. (C) Movement Analysis
Movement analysis is the specific framework used to examine the internal dynamics and the overall effectiveness of a social movement. It provides a structured way to dissect a movement into its core components, such as its ideology, organization, leadership, and process. By using this analytical framework, practitioners can understand how a movement functions and evaluate its successes or failures in achieving social change. It is an essential tool for social workers who need to analyze collective actions at a macro level to better support or evaluate their impact on society.

144. (B) Partners to be involved in the process.
In community organization, NGOs are viewed as vital partners that should be involved in the development process. These organizations provide professional expertise, financial resources, and organizational structures that can significantly support and enhance local initiatives. By collaborating with NGOs, communities can access support systems that are not available locally. This partnership model is a

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the process is defined by steps, methods, and principles. Approaches in practice encompass practical strategies and leadership development, and models of social action focus on the work of thinkers like Saul Alinsky and Paulo Freire. This structured categorization helps students and practitioners organize their knowledge of the diverse theoretical and practical components of community work and collective social change.

132. (B) 2 and 4 are correct
Liberation theology is a recognized model of social action that links faith with the struggle for justice. Additionally, movement analysis correctly includes studying the processes and outcomes of collective action. It is incorrect to say the historical perspective of CO is limited to India, or that leadership development is part of the internal process of CO itself, as it is usually an approach in practice. These distinctions are important for accurately identifying the different components and contexts within the field of professional community organization and social work.

133. (B) Defines a movement's goals and methods of action.
Ideology is the fundamental set of beliefs and values that defines a social movement's goals and the methods it uses to achieve them. It provides the moral and political justification for collective action and serves to mobilize and unite participants around a common vision for the future. Without a clear ideology, a movement lacks a sense of purpose and a strategic framework for its advocacy. Therefore, ideology is the foundational element that shapes every aspect of a social movement's identity, functioning, and long-term objectives.

134. (D) A fundamental guiding belief informing practice.
A principle in community organization is a fundamental guiding belief that informs and directs the social worker's professional practice. Examples include the principles of community self-determination and starting where the community is. These principles ensure that the work is ethical, respectful, and focused on the community's own needs and agency. Unlike specific steps or technical skills, principles provide the moral and professional orientation needed to navigate complex social situations while ensuring that the organization process remains true to the values of social work.

135. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Both Saul Alinsky and Paulo Freire are recognized as key thinkers relevant to the study of social action models. However, they did not advocate for identical methods or philosophies. Alinsky's approach was pragmatic and confrontational, focusing on power redistribution through conflict. In contrast, Freire's model centered on dialogue, critical consciousness, and the pedagogy of the oppressed. While both aimed for empowerment, their methodologies were distinct. Understanding these different philosophical roots is essential for social workers who may apply various models of social action in their practice.

136. (A) 2, 1, 3
Arranging these entities from the largest professional concept to a specific model involves moving from method to action to application. Social work method is the overarching category that defines professional practice. Social action is a specific method within that broad field, focused on macro-level change. The conscientisation model is an even more specific theoretical and practical example of how social action can be implemented. This order clarifies how specialized models fit within the larger methodologies of professional social work and the broader framework of collective action.

137. (B) How the movement functions and evolves over time.
The process component of movement analysis refers to the dynamic functioning of the movement and how it evolves as it interacts with society and its own members. It examines the day-to-day operations, communication patterns, decision-making, and mobilization efforts that sustain the collective. Unlike outcomes, which are the final results, process analysis focuses on the journey of the movement itself. Understanding this dynamic is crucial for evaluating a movement's internal health, its ability to adapt to changing circumstances, and its long-term potential for achieving social change.

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evolving concerns of post-industrial societies and often employ decentralized, networked organizational structures. For social workers, studying these movements is essential for understanding how modern activism addresses complex social issues beyond economic redistribution, and how groups organize to advocate for cultural recognition and a more sustainable, equitable world.

164. (B) Christian theology and social justice activism.
Liberation theology represents a significant intersection between Christian faith and the commitment to social justice activism. It developed as a response to poverty and oppression, particularly in Latin America, interpreting religious teachings as a divine call to participate in the liberation of the poor. This approach emphasizes that spiritual salvation is linked to social and political freedom. By grounding activism in moral and religious conviction, it provides a powerful framework for mobilizing communities to challenge systemic injustice and work toward creating a more equitable society.

165. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Analyzing the ideology of any social movement is fundamental to understanding its goals and the methods it uses to achieve change. This is especially true for liberation movements, where the ideology of thinkers like Frantz Fanon is a required topic of analysis. Fanon's focus on the psychological impact of oppression and the anti-colonial struggle provides a critical framework for understanding how collective identities are formed and used in the fight for freedom. Both statements correctly emphasize the essential role of ideology in the professional study of collective action and social transformation.

166. (B) Communities can identify and solve their own issues.
A fundamental assumption of community organization is the belief that communities possess the inherent right and the potential capacity to identify their own challenges and develop their own solutions. This approach prioritizes local agency and self-determination over the direction of external experts. By building on this assumption, social workers can facilitate genuine participation and foster a sense of ownership among community members. This belief is essential for sustainable and respectful community development, ensuring that changes are rooted in the community's own needs, resources, and cultural values.

167. (C) Non-violent mass action for civil rights.
Martin Luther King Jr.'s approach is best defined by his commitment to non-violent mass action as the primary tool for achieving social justice. His strategy involved mobilizing large groups of people to engage in peaceful protest, boycotts, and civil disobedience to challenge racial inequality. By combining moral arguments with organized collective power, he aimed to transform society without the use of violence. This approach remains a quintessential model for social action, demonstrating how non-violent methods can be used to successfully influence public policy and achieve profound structural change.

168. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
The community organization process follows a logical sequence starting with study and exploration to assess the community's needs and resources. This is followed by the organization and planning phase, where strategies are developed and resources are mobilized. Once the plan is set, the action or intervention phase begins, followed by the final stage of evaluation and integration. This structured approach ensures that the work is professional, focused on self-identified needs, and capable of being evaluated for its effectiveness and sustainability within the community.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Social movements, social action, and social change are deeply linked because collective efforts are the primary drivers of transformation in society. The reason these concepts are inseparable in study is that movements and organized actions provide the mobilization and pressure necessary to challenge systemic injustices and achieve structural reforms. Without these collective mechanisms, significant social change would be much harder to achieve. Therefore, the role of collective action as a mechanism for transformation explains why these three topics are always studied together in the field of social work.

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core methodological aspect of the organization process, recognizing that successful community development often requires a collaborative relationship between local grassroots efforts and the professional agencies within the broader civil society.

145. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Theories of movement is correctly identified as a key topic under the heading of social movements, as it provides analytical frameworks for studying collective behavior. However, these theories do not explain the models of community organization, which are distinct methodologies used in professional social work for local mobilization. Instead, movement theories explain how large groups of people organize to influence societal change. Understanding this distinction is essential for social workers to correctly apply theoretical knowledge to both macro-scale social movements and local-level community organization processes.

146. (B) Organize residents to confront a landlord about poor housing conditions.
A social worker applying Saul Alinsky's principles would focus on pragmatic, power-based organizing to achieve concrete social gains for marginalized groups. Organizing residents to directly confront a powerful interest, like a landlord, is a quintessential example of his confrontational approach to negotiation and resource redistribution. His methods are based on mobilizing the community to use their collective power to demand changes from established authorities. This differs from models that prioritize education or counseling, as Alinsky's work is fundamentally about organized conflict to win concessions and achieve social justice.

147. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Matching movement components with their descriptions is essential for professional analysis. Ideology represents the guiding beliefs and goals, while structure refers to the movement's organizational framework. Process describes the dynamic functioning of the collective over time, and outcome focuses on the resulting changes and impacts. This structured approach provides a comprehensive way to evaluate any social movement, from its internal organization to its final impact on society. These elements are the fundamental categories used by social workers to study and critique the effectiveness of collective action.

148. (B) Colonial psychology and the role of violence.
The inclusion of Frantz Fanon in movement analysis is significant because he provides a unique perspective on the psychological effects of oppression and the potential role of violence in liberation struggles. His work examines how colonialism dehumanizes the oppressed and the necessity of total structural change for true freedom. While other thinkers like Gandhi and King focus on non-violence, Fanon introduces the complexities of anti-colonial struggle and the deep-seated psychological impact of systemic marginalization. His work remains a critical theoretical framework for understanding global movements for decolonization and liberation.

149. (D) Diagnosing and treating an individual's mental health disorder.
Community organization operates at a collective level, focusing on mobilizing groups to address shared challenges and advocate for systemic change. Diagnosing and treating individual mental health disorders is a clinical task that falls within the scope of social casework, psychiatry, or clinical psychology. While community work can improve mental well-being by strengthening support networks, its primary professional scope is directed toward group development and macro-level action. Therefore, individual clinical treatment is considered outside its focus on community-wide mobilization and building organizational partnerships to achieve social justice.

150. (D) It is identical to the Conscientisation model.
The process of community organization is a broad professional methodology in social work that includes various steps, methods, principles, and skills. It is not identical to the conscientisation model, which is a specific educational and ideological approach to social action developed by Paulo Freire. While the conscientisation model can be used within the broader field, community organization encompasses many other models, such as Alinsky's radical organizing or the various strategies for local development. Understanding the broad nature of the organizational process

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versus specific models is essential for accurate practice.

151. (B) 1, 2, 4, 5 only
Standard approaches in community organization practice include the use of specific models and strategies, as well as leadership development and the building of partnerships and coalitions. These are the methodologies through which community organization is implemented to achieve social goals. While community-based organizations are essential structures where this practice occurs, they are generally categorized as concepts or structures rather than the approaches themselves. Focusing on these four components ensures a comprehensive understanding of the practical tools and methods social workers use to effectively mobilize and empower communities.

152. (B) Social Capital
Social capital is the term used to describe the value found within social relationships, including mutual trust, shared norms, and networks of cooperation. These intangible assets are essential for a society or community to function effectively and achieve common goals. High levels of social capital make it easier for people to work together and mobilize resources for development and social action. In community organization, strengthening these social bonds is a primary objective, as it provides the collective power necessary to challenge injustice and improve the well-being of the group.

153. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Social action is officially recognized as a professional method of social work because it serves as a planned intervention strategy for achieving justice and systemic change. The reason it is considered a method is that it applies professional skills, ethics, and systematic planning to the task of mobilizing collective effort for social legislation and policy reform. This perspective ensures that advocacy is not arbitrary but part of a disciplined, professional commitment to improving society. Therefore, the goal of justice and professional planning directly explains its categorization as a core method.

154. (B) Moving people from passivity to critical action.
The fundamental goal of Paulo Freire's conscientisation model is to facilitate a process where marginalized individuals move from a state of passive acceptance of their conditions to one of critical awareness and collective action. This involves helping them recognize the social and political structures that maintain their oppression and empowering them to challenge these forces. By awakening this critical consciousness through dialogue and reflection, the model aims for liberation and the creation of a more just society. It is a transformative educational strategy centered on human agency and social transformation.

155. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Models are a versatile component of social work, correctly categorized under both the general approaches to community organization practice and the specific models of social action. In community organization, models like local development provide frameworks for capacity building, while in social action, models like conscientisation offer strategies for challenging systemic oppression. This dual categorization reflects that different theoretical frameworks are needed for different levels and types of community work. Both statements are accurate, illustrating how professional models serve both local organizational efforts and larger societal change movements.

156. (A) Effectiveness of those who guide the movement.
An analysis of leadership within a social movement focuses on the role and effectiveness of those who provide guidance and direction to the collective effort. This includes evaluating their ability to motivate participants, manage resources, and develop strategies for achieving the movement's goals. Leadership analysis also examines different styles, such as charismatic or decentralized leadership, and how these affect the movement's internal cohesion and overall impact. By understanding these leadership dynamics, practitioners can better evaluate the factors that determine whether a movement succeeds or fails in its objectives.

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157. (C) Foundational concepts of CO to broader concepts of social action and movements.
The logical progression of learning in the field of community work typically begins with the foundational concepts of community organization, which focus on local-level mobilization and capacity building. As the study advances, it moves to the broader macro-level concepts of social action and social movements, which address systemic change and large-scale collective behavior. This flow helps students understand how local initiatives and professional methods connect to the wider societal struggles for justice. It provides a comprehensive framework for applying social work values across different scales of social intervention.

158. (D) Principles, Skills, Assumptions
The process of community organization is defined by its core internal elements: the principles that guide ethical practice, the practical skills required of the social worker, and the underlying assumptions that justify the work. These components together form the professional methodology for mobilizing communities. While models and strategies are important for practice, and history and scope provide context, the principles, skills, and assumptions are the specific components that describe the internal mechanics and professional standards of the organizational process itself. They are the essential tools for any community-based social work intervention.

159. (B) Gandhi's model of non-violence
While Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and his methodology of Satyagraha are essential studies in social action and change, they are often analyzed as an ideology and approach rather than being explicitly categorized as one of the formal, named models of social action in some professional social work frameworks. The formal models usually include the conscientisation model of Paulo Freire, Saul Alinsky's radical community organizing, and liberation theology. These categories help differentiate specific theoretical and strategic frameworks used to mobilize for change across diverse social and political contexts.

160. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Matching influential thinkers with their primary associations is key to understanding the landscape of social action. Martin Luther King Jr. is best known as a non-violent social change leader, while Saul Alinsky is the quintessential radical community organizer. Paulo Freire is synonymous with the conscientisation model, and Frantz Fanon is a critical analyst of colonialism and the psychology of liberation. These pairings represent the diverse ideological and strategic perspectives that inform modern professional social work and global efforts to achieve social justice through collective and organized action.

161. (A) 1, 2, 3 are correct.
The study of community organization history focuses on three primary contexts: India, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These regions provide distinct examples of how the field evolved in response to different social and economic challenges, such as urban industrialization and rural development. While community work exists globally, these three histories are traditionally emphasized in professional curricula to provide a comprehensive foundation for understanding the profession's roots. Canada, while having its own history, is not typically part of this specific foundational trio in most standard social work education models.

162. (B) A coalition is a more structured alliance of partners.
In community organization, partnerships and coalitions are both forms of collaboration, but a coalition typically implies a more structured and formal alliance between several distinct groups or organizations working toward a shared goal. Partnerships can be simpler agreements between two entities, whereas coalitions often coordinate the collective power of many partners to achieve a larger impact. This distinction is important for practitioners as they plan their strategies, as building a coalition requires more complex management and coordination to ensure that multiple voices are unified in advocacy.

163. (B) Post-materialist values like identity, culture, and environment.
New social movements are distinguished from older ones by their focus on post-materialist values rather than traditional economic class struggle. These contemporary movements often center on issues of identity, culture, lifestyle, and environmental protection. They reflect the

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and take collective action. They are not merely government extensions or international agencies, but local, non-profit entities rooted in their own constituencies. Understanding their importance is essential for practitioners to learn how to support local agency and facilitate sustainable community-directed development and change.

177. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Matching influential thinkers with their key concepts is essential for understanding the diverse strategies of social change. Gandhi is associated with non-violence and truth, while Frantz Fanon focuses on anti-colonialism and the psychology of oppression. Saul Alinsky's approach is defined by radical, power-based organizing, and Paulo Freire is renowned for the conscientisation model and critical pedagogy. These connections illustrate the various ideological and strategic perspectives that inform modern professional social work and the broader study of collective mobilization for justice and structural transformation in society.

178. (A) To show how the practice adapted to national systems.
The primary reason for studying the historical perspective of community organization in India, the UK, and the USA is to understand how professional practice has been shaped by and adapted to different national social and political systems. Each country offers a unique context—urban, rural, or anti-colonial—that illustrates how community work methods evolved to meet diverse societal challenges. This historical knowledge helps practitioners appreciate the versatility of their profession and provides a rich source of lessons for applying organizational strategies across various cultural and institutional environments.

179. (C) Leadership Development and Leaders
The process of community organization focuses on the internal mechanics of the work, such as the steps for implementation, the importance of record maintenance, and the strategy of involving non-governmental organizations. While leadership development is a critical task within community work, it is often categorized as a specific approach or strategy in practice rather than a direct component of the organizational process itself. The process focuses more on the methodology and professional standards used to mobilize and document community efforts to achieve their self-identified social objectives.

180. (B) The study of social movements.
The distinction between older, class-based movements and new social movements centered on identity, culture, and post-materialist values is a fundamental topic within the study of social movements. This analysis examines how the nature, goals, and structures of collective action have evolved in response to changes in modern society. By understanding these differences, practitioners can better analyze the diversity of contemporary activism and the different ways groups organize to advocate for social change. This topic is essential for anyone aiming to understand the dynamic landscape of modern collective behavior.

181. (B) 1, 2, and 4 are correct.
Correct topics for study in social work and collective action include the principles and skills that define the community organization process, and the analysis of influential ideologies like that of Martin Luther King Jr. Furthermore, the study of new social movements is a recognized area of analysis for understanding contemporary collective behavior. It is incorrect to categorize liberation theology as a model of community organization, as it is a model of social action. These three topics together provide both practical guidance and theoretical frameworks for professional intervention.

182. (C) A is true but R is false.
Social action is correctly identified as one of the primary methods of social work, focusing on macro-level systemic change and social justice. However, it is not a therapeutic process focused on individual psychological well-being; that description applies to clinical casework or individual therapy. Social action involves mobilizing groups and communities to influence social legislation and policy. Therefore, while the assertion of its status as a method is true, the reason given incorrectly describes its professional focus as micro-level therapy rather than macro-level collective action.

183. (A) Resident skills, knowledge, and health.
Studying human capital in community work involves focusing on the collective assets of

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170. (C) Social Capital - Worker's skills
The pairing of social capital with a worker's skills is incorrect because worker's skills are actually categorized as human capital. Social capital refers to the networks of trust, cooperation, and social relationships within a community or group. The other matches are correct: Paulo Freire is associated with conscientisation, Saul Alinsky is a radical organizer, and CBO stands for Community-Based Organization. Understanding the precise definitions of human and social capital is essential for accurately analyzing the different types of assets available for community mobilization and development projects.

171. (C) 1, 3, 4, 5
Correct topics for study in social work include the role of community-based organizations, the history of social action, leadership development as an approach, and record maintenance within the organizational process. It is incorrect to link the conscientisation model with Gandhi, as it was developed by Paulo Freire. These four correct topics provide a comprehensive framework that covers both the historical context and the practical strategies and administrative requirements needed for effective professional community organization and social work. Understanding these components is essential for anyone aiming to work in community-level social change.

172. (B) Gain understanding for supporting social change.
The ultimate purpose of movement analysis for a social work practitioner is to gain a deep understanding of how collective action works so they can more effectively support efforts for social change. By examining the components of a movement, such as its ideology and structure, practitioners can identify strengths and weaknesses and better facilitate mobilization. This analysis is not just academic; it is a professional tool for improving the effectiveness of macro-level interventions and ensuring that collective efforts for social justice are well-supported and theoretically grounded.

173. (C) Practical step or method within the overall process.
Engaging with NGOs is categorized as a specific methodological aspect of the community organization process because it involves a practical set of actions to build external support. It is a method for mobilizing resources, technical expertise, and professional linkages that are not available within the local community alone. By identifying and involving these organizations, community organizers can enhance the effectiveness of local development efforts. This collaborative approach is a fundamental part of the professional toolkit used by social workers to navigate the complex organizational landscape needed for community mobilization.

174. (C) Saul Alinsky
Saul Alinsky is the thinker most associated with the idea of provoking action by highlighting and "rubbing raw" the resentments of a community to motivate people to organize. His radical and pragmatic approach to community organizing emphasized the necessity of using conflict and strategic pressure to win concessions from those in power. By focusing on perceived injustices and power imbalances, he aimed to move marginalized groups from a state of passivity to one of organized, confrontational action. This method reflects his belief that power is never shared without strategic demand.

175. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Professional social work is comprised of several distinct methods used to address social issues at different levels. Both community organization and social action are recognized as core methods within the profession. Community organization focuses on building local capacity and resource coordination, while social action aims for macro-level structural change and policy reform. Recognizing both as professional methods allows social workers to apply a range of interventions, from local mobilization to national-level advocacy, to achieve the field's ultimate goals of social justice and improved social well-being for all.

176. (A) Key actors and structures within the field of community organization.
The study of community-based organizations emphasizes their role as key actors and fundamental structures for implementing community organization at the local level. CBOs provide the framework for grassroots participation and are the primary vehicles through which residents can identify their needs

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Their ideologies remain foundational for anyone studying the diverse approaches to achieving meaningful social and political change.

125. (A) Models provide frameworks, while strategies offer plans.
In community organization practice, models and strategies serve different but complementary roles. A model provides the overall theoretical framework or guiding philosophy for the intervention, such as the conscientisation or radical organizing models. A strategy, however, is a more specific and practical plan of action designed to achieve a major objective within that framework. Understanding this difference is important for practitioners, as it allows them to select the appropriate theoretical lens while developing the concrete plans needed to mobilize a community and achieve its goals.

126. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Leadership development is a primary approach in community organization practice because it focuses on empowering local residents to guide their own development. The reason for this emphasis is that sustainable, long-term change is most effective when it relies on the internal strength and agency of the community members themselves rather than external professionals. By building the capacity of local leaders, community organization ensures that progress is authentic and self-directed. Therefore, the goal of sustainability directly explains the practice of leadership development in community-based work.

127. (B) Significant alterations in structures and norms.
In the context of movements and social action, social change refers to the profound and significant alteration of societal structures, cultural patterns, and social norms over time. It is not about minor adjustments or temporary shifts in public opinion, but about fundamental transformations in how a society functions and allocates its resources. This type of change is the ultimate goal of organized collective efforts aimed at achieving social justice. Understanding social change in this broad sense helps social workers evaluate the long-term impact of their macro-level interventions.

128. (A) India, UK, USA
The historical perspective of community organization is traditionally taught by examining the distinct developments in India, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These three countries provide a diverse range of contexts, from the urban charity coordination and settlement houses of the UK and USA to the rural mobilization and anti-colonial development of India. Studying these specific histories allows practitioners to understand the global roots of the field and how professional community work has been shaped by different social, political, and economic environments over time.

129. (D) Record Maintenance is a model of social action.
Record maintenance is a functional component of the community organization process focused on accountability and documentation, rather than a model of social action. Models of social action, such as conscientisation or radical organizing, provide ideological and strategic frameworks for systemic change. The other statements are correct: the role of CBOs is a key topic, social action is a social work method, and Frantz Fanon's ideology is a subject of analysis. Correctly identifying these categories is essential for maintaining a clear and professional understanding of social work theory and practice.

130. (A) Goals, scope, and methods utilized for change.
Studying the types of movements involves categorizing them based on their specific objectives, the breadth of their influence, and the primary methods they use to achieve change. This includes distinguishing between movements that seek reform within existing systems and those that aim for revolutionary transformation. Understanding these different types provides a framework for analyzing the diverse ways groups mobilize and the strategies they choose. This classification is a fundamental part of the study of social movements, helping to clarify their varying roles and impacts on society.

131. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Matching core topics with their keywords is essential for conceptual clarity in social work. The definition and concept of community organization include its scope and history, while

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individual residents, specifically their education, professional skills, and health. These qualities are considered capital because they increase the capacity of the community to solve problems and contribute to local development. By investing in the human capital of its members, a community can improve its overall productivity and its ability to achieve social objectives. This concept highlights the importance of individual-level development as a foundational component of sustainable and effective community-wide progress.

184. (B) Internal dynamics functioning over time.
The process component of movement analysis focuses on the internal dynamics of a social movement and how it functions as it evolves over time. It examines mobilization efforts, decision-making, and communication strategies. In contrast, the outcome component evaluates the final results and societal impact achieved by the movement. While both are critical, process analysis provides insight into the movement's journey and its internal health, whereas outcome analysis assesses its external effectiveness. This distinction is essential for a thorough critique of any collective effort to achieve change.

185. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Ideological analysis in the field of social change is essential and must include the study of prominent figures like Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. These leaders are world-renowned for their influential work in developing and practicing models of non-violent social action. Their principles of truth and peaceful resistance have shaped global movements for civil rights and independence. Both statements correctly emphasize the importance of studying these ideologies to understand how moral and political belief systems are used to motivate and guide collective efforts for justice.

186. (C) A grassroots, non-profit organization operating within and for a specific community.
A community-based organization is best exemplified by a grassroots, non-profit entity that is deeply rooted in and operates exclusively for the benefit of a specific local population. These organizations are defined by their commitment to local residents and their ability to facilitate grassroots participation in development. Unlike government departments or multinational corporations, CBOs are led by and accountable to the communities they serve. This local focus makes them essential structures for community organization, as they ensure that development initiatives are relevant and sustainable for the residents.

187. (C) Frameworks to understand mobilization dynamics.
The study of movement theories is designed to provide professional frameworks that help researchers and social workers understand the complex dynamics of mobilization. These theories explain how groups arise, manage their resources, and interact with larger social and political structures to achieve change. By using these analytical tools, practitioners can gain a deeper understanding of collective behavior and the factors that influence a movement's success. It offers a systematic way to analyze diverse forms of social activism and their impact on society across various contexts.

188. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
A logical learning sequence in community work starts with the foundational concepts and definitions of the field. This is followed by learning the practical process of organization, including its steps and professional skills. Once the methodology is understood, the study moves to exploring different approaches, such as various models and strategies. Finally, the analysis expands to the larger link between these efforts and broader social change and movements. This progression ensures a comprehensive understanding from local-level practice to macro-level social transformation and collective action.

189. (C) 1, 2, 3, 4
The primary study of social movements is focused on several core analytical categories: their origin and emergence, their essential nature and characteristics, and the classification of different movement types. It also encompasses various theoretical frameworks that explain how movements function. While leadership is an important part of movement analysis, the first four topics provide the broad, conceptual framework needed to understand the general phenomenon of collective behavior. Together, they form the essential academic foundation for

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struggle for social and economic justice for the poor and oppressed. It developed as an ideological framework to challenge systemic inequality by interpreting the spiritual call to service as a political call for liberation. This approach emphasizes that moral convictions should motivate collective action against the structures that maintain poverty. Its significance lies in its ability to mobilize people for justice by grounding their advocacy in their deepest spiritual and moral beliefs for a better society.

228. (C) A practical methodological aspect of the process.
Involving non-governmental organizations is categorized as a practical methodological aspect of the community organization process because it involves a specific set of professional actions to build external partnerships. It is a method for mobilizing resources, technical expertise, and organizational support that can enhance the effectiveness of local community efforts. By including this as a part of the process, the field recognizes that successful community-level development often requires strategic collaboration with the broader support systems within civil society. This approach ensures that community organization is well-resourced and capable of achieving complex, long-term social goals.

229. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The study of collective action is a comprehensive field that includes both the theoretical frameworks of movement theories and the analysis of contemporary forms of activism through the study of new social movements. Theories of movement provide the analytical tools needed to understand mobilization and functioning, while the study of new social movements focuses on modern issues like identity and the environment. Both statements correctly identify the core areas required for a thorough critique and professional understanding of how groups of people organize to influence social and political systems.

230. (B) Values and goals that justify its existence.
Analyzing the ideology of a social movement refers to the critical study of the core values and goals that justify the collective's existence and its actions. Ideology provides the moral and political framework that defines what the movement stands for and what it aims to achieve. It serves as a powerful motivator for participants, uniting them around a common vision for social change. Without this ideological foundation, a movement lacks a clear purpose and a strategic rationale for its advocacy. Ideology is the primary element that shapes a movement's identity and its long-term objectives.

231. (C) Strategies
The process of community organization is built upon specific steps for implementation, the use of professional skills, and underlying assumptions that guide practice. These elements together define the internal mechanics and professional standards of the organization process itself. While strategies are essential for achieving community goals, they are generally categorized as broader approaches in practice rather than direct components of the internal organizational process. The process focuses on the systematic methodology and professional requirements used by social workers to mobilize communities, whereas strategies are the specific, variable plans used within different social contexts.

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232. (C) Both are valuable assets that can be mobilized for community improvement.
In the context of community development, both human capital and social capital are recognized as valuable assets that can be mobilized for community improvement. Human capital consists of the individual skills, knowledge, and health of the residents, while social capital refers to the networks of trust and cooperation between those residents. Both are necessary because effective community organization requires both the individual expertise of the members and the collaborative power found in their relationships. Identifying and strengthening these capitals is a primary goal of social work aimed at achieving sustainable and self-directed social change.

233. (B) How practice adapts based on national context.
Studying the historical perspective of community organization in India, the UK, and the USA is essential for understanding how the professional practice adapted to different national social, political, and economic contexts. Each country's history offers unique examples of how organizational methods were shaped by urban,

196. (A) Liberation Theology
Liberation theology is explicitly categorized as a model of social action because it provides an ideological and strategic framework for mobilizing people for justice and systemic change. It connects religious faith with the struggle against oppression. In contrast, human and social capital are foundational concepts, building partnerships is a strategy used in community organization, and record maintenance is a functional part of the overall organizational process. Understanding where these different topics fit within the social work framework is essential for maintaining professional clarity and applying the correct methods for change.

197. (C) Martin Luther King Jr. - Non-violent social change
Martin Luther King Jr. is correctly paired with his primary contribution of utilizing non-violent social change as a strategy for the civil rights movement. In contrast, Paulo Freire is associated with conscientisation, Saul Alinsky with radical community organizing, and Gandhi with non-violence and Satyagraha. Correctly identifying these influential figures and their core methods is a fundamental part of social work education. It allows practitioners to draw upon diverse historical models and philosophies when planning their own macro-level interventions and collective efforts for social justice and societal transformation.

198. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The standard components used for professional movement analysis include studying the ideology, structure, leadership, and the internal process and outcomes of the collective action. These four elements provide a comprehensive view of how a movement functions and its impact on society. While understanding funding is important for any organization, it is not traditionally listed as one of the primary, core conceptual categories in this specific analytical framework. Focusing on these four components allows social workers to critically evaluate the factors that lead to successful social mobilization and structural change.

199. (B) A study of large-scale collective behaviors aimed at social change.
The concept of social action and social movements centers on the study of large-scale collective behaviors that are organized to promote or resist social change. This area of social work focuses on macro-level efforts to influence public policy, social norms, and societal structures. Rather than dealing with individual problems or administrative tasks, it examines how groups of people mobilize resources and power to achieve a more just and equitable society. Understanding these collective dynamics is essential for any professional social worker involved in advocacy, community development, or social legislation.

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200. (A) Empowering community members for self-directed change.
Leadership development in community organization primarily aims to empower local community members by building their capacity to lead their own initiatives. Instead of relying on external professionals to make decisions, this approach focuses on training residents in the skills needed for effective advocacy and project management. This ensures that community change is self-directed and sustainable. By fostering local leadership, the organization process strengthens the community's ability to represent its own interests and achieve long-term social goals through its own internal agency and collaborative efforts.

201. (A) A method within the field of social work.
Social action is recognized as one of the core professional methods within the field of social work. It is a planned and systematic intervention strategy designed to achieve social justice by influencing social legislation, policies, and structures. Unlike movements which may arise spontaneously, social action as a method involves using professional skills and ethics to mobilize groups for desired change. Understanding its status as a social work method allows practitioners to apply professional standards to their advocacy work for the benefit of marginalized and oppressed populations.

202. (B) Frameworks to understand mobilization dynamics.
Theories of movement are intended to provide analytical frameworks that help practitioners and

studying how social movements drive change and influence modern societies.

190. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Matching terminology with professional descriptions is key to conceptual mastery. Social action is a method of social work aiming to influence policy, while a social movement is a collective effort to promote or resist change. Social capital refers to the value of networks and trust, and social change is the significant alteration of societal structures and patterns over time. These definitions provide the essential language for analyzing and intervening in social systems at both local and macro levels, ensuring that practice is theoretically grounded and professional.

191. (B) The role and justification of violence.
A fundamental difference between the approaches of Gandhi/King and Frantz Fanon is their ideological stance on the use of violence. Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. were committed to non-violence as both a moral principle and a primary strategy for social change. In contrast, Frantz Fanon's analysis of colonialism and liberation included the psychological and strategic justification of violence as a means for the oppressed to achieve true freedom. This distinction is a critical point of analysis for understanding the diverse philosophies that guide global movements for liberation.

192. (D) Adding unnecessary complex bureaucracy.
Record maintenance is a vital professional practice in community organization that serves several important goals, such as ensuring accountability to the community and providing a historical record for future reference. It also serves as a critical basis for the professional evaluation of community projects. Rather than being unnecessary bureaucracy, systematic documentation is essential for transparency and continuous learning. By keeping accurate records, organizations can demonstrate their impact and refine their methods, ensuring that community work is managed professionally and focused on achieving meaningful and sustainable social outcomes.

193. (A) Practitioners can adapt various models and strategies.
Including various approaches in community organization practice highlights the versatility of the field, suggesting that social workers can adapt different models and strategies to meet specific community needs. Rather than following a single rigid path, the practitioner can choose between consensus-based local development or confrontational radical organizing depending on the social context and objectives. This adaptability is key to effective professional practice, allowing for more nuanced interventions that respect community diversity and are more likely to achieve successful, sustainable social and political goals.

194. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Models and strategies are essential components correctly categorized under the broader approaches to community organization practice. At the same time, specialized frameworks like conscientisation and liberation theology are recognized as primary models of social action. Both statements are accurate because they reflect the different levels at which theoretical frameworks are applied—either as general methods for local community development or as specific ideological tools for macro-level social change. Understanding these categorizations is essential for a professional and comprehensive knowledge of community-focused social work practice.

195. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Social work studies include the specific topic of new social movements because contemporary mobilization has evolved to focus more on issues of identity, lifestyle, and culture. This shift from traditional class-based goals is what defines these newer movements. By analyzing these modern forms of collective action, practitioners can understand the diverse ways groups organize to advocate for recognition and social justice in today's world. Therefore, the evolving nature of social mobilization directly explains why the study of these specific movements is a necessary part of the professional curriculum.

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through these practical approaches that the theoretical models and organizational processes are implemented in the field. By categorized it this way, social work education emphasizes that collaboration is a core strategic competency for any professional aiming to facilitate effective and sustainable community-level change.

209. (C) A is true but R is false.
Record maintenance is indeed a defined and necessary topic in the community organization process because it ensures professional accountability and allows for systematic documentation of progress. However, the reason that it should not be constrained by documentation is false. Professional community organization is not just an arbitrary art form but a disciplined practice that requires record-keeping to track outcomes and improve future interventions. Therefore, while record maintenance is a key part of the professional process, it is valued specifically because documentation is critical for effective management.

210. (A) 1, 2, 3
These thinkers are typically arranged chronologically according to the major periods of their global influence on social change. Gandhi's leadership in the Indian independence movement pioneered non-violent resistance in the early 20th century. This was followed by Martin Luther King Jr., who adapted these methods during the 1950s and 60s civil rights movement. Paulo Freire's influential work on the pedagogy of the oppressed and conscientisation gained worldwide prominence slightly later, in the late 1960s and 70s. This sequence reflects their historical impact.

211. (A) 1, 2, 3
The process of community organization is specifically defined by three core components: the steps for implementation, the methods used to engage the community, and the guiding principles that ensure professional practice. These elements together describe the internal mechanics of the organizational process. While models and strategies are essential for practice, they are typically categorized as broader approaches rather than direct components of the internal organization process itself. This distinction helps students understand the difference between the underlying methodology and the specific strategies used in different field contexts.

212. (B) Psychological impacts and the rationale for struggle.
Studying Frantz Fanon is essential for understanding his deep analysis of the psychological impacts of colonization on both the individual and society. He provides a critical framework that explains why structural change and struggle are necessary for true liberation and the restoration of humanity for the oppressed. His work focuses on the deep-seated trauma of systemic marginalization, offering a perspective that complements other social change models. For social workers, his ideas provide a vital understanding of the internal motivations and justifications for movements aimed at total liberation.

213. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Models and strategies are correctly identified as key components of the practical approaches used in community organization. Simultaneously, conscientisation and liberation theology are specialized frameworks recognized as primary models of social action. Both statements are accurate because they reflect the different levels and purposes of theoretical models in the profession—either for managing local organizational efforts or for guiding macro-level movements to challenge systemic injustice. These categorizations provide a clear and structured framework for understanding the diverse theoretical tools available for social work and community development.

214. (B) A neighborhood watch program where neighbors trust each other and work together for safety.
A neighborhood watch program is an excellent example of social capital because it relies on the internal networks, mutual trust, and cooperation between neighbors to achieve a common goal of safety. It is not based on individual skills or external funding, but on the strength of the social relationships within the group. High levels of this social capital enable the community to function effectively and solve problems together. This collective asset is the foundation for successful

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researchers understand the complex dynamics of social mobilization. These theories explore how social movements originate, how they acquire and manage resources, and how they interact with societal power structures to achieve their goals. By using these tools, social workers can gain a deeper understanding of collective behavior and the factors that influence a movement's success. It provides a systematic and professional way to analyze diverse forms of collective action aimed at achieving social transformation.

203. (C) A pragmatic and confrontational approach to power.
Saul Alinsky's method of community organizing is best described as a pragmatic and confrontational approach focused on the redistribution of power. His strategy involves mobilizing marginalized groups to directly challenge established authorities and negotiate for concrete resources and rights. This approach is based on the belief that those in power do not share it voluntarily, making organized conflict and strategic demand necessary for social justice. Studying Alinsky provides social workers with a quintessential model for power-based organizing in urban settings where structural inequality is a primary challenge.

204. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Matching terminology with its correct professional category is essential for social work education. Record maintenance is part of the process of community organization, while leadership development is an approach in practice. Liberation theology is correctly identified as a model of social action, and the study of movement outcomes belongs to the framework of movement analysis. This structured categorization clarifies the various levels of theory and practice used in community work, from daily administrative documentation to macro-level analysis of social change and collective efforts for justice.

205. (D) Influential philosophies for achieving political liberation.
Analyzing Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Frantz Fanon focuses on the influential philosophies each developed to achieve political liberation and social justice. These thinkers provide the ideological foundations for various approaches to social change, such as non-violence, civil rights advocacy, and anti-colonial struggle. Their work is studied not as biography, but as critical frameworks for understanding how belief systems motivate collective action and shape the strategies used to challenge systemic oppression. Their contributions are fundamental for anyone studying the diverse global methods of achieving transformation.

206. (B) The education, job skills, and health of the residents.
Applying human capital theory to a community means valuing the education, health, and professional skills possessed by its individual residents. These assets are seen as essential for the community's overall productivity and its ability to solve its own problems. By focusing on improving these qualities, development efforts can build the internal capacity of the community to manage its own progress. This concept highlights that investment in people is a foundational component of sustainable community development, complementing social networks with the individual expertise needed for successful collective action.

207. (C) The historical perspective of Community Organization is limited to the USA.
It is incorrect to state that the historical perspective of community organization is limited to the USA. Professional social work curricula emphasize the histories of India and the United Kingdom as well, providing a global view of the field's evolution. Each context—rural, urban, or colonial—offers unique lessons. The other statements are correct: social capital is a core concept, Paulo Freire's model is part of social action study, and structural analysis of movements is a recognized topic. Understanding these various global backgrounds is essential for a comprehensive professional education.

208. (C) Approaches in Community Organization Practice
Building partnerships and coalitions is classified under approaches in community organization practice because it is a primary methodology and strategy used to achieve community goals. This collaborative approach focuses on forming strategic alliances with other organizations to amplify influence and share resources. It is

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221. (B) Relationship between collective efforts and transformation.
The study of social movements, social action, and social change explores the deep relationship between organized collective efforts and the resulting transformations in society. It examines how groups of people mobilize resources and power to challenge existing structures and advocate for a better alternative. This field focuses on macro-level interventions rather than individual therapy or financial management. By understanding these dynamics, social workers can better facilitate and support the processes that lead to structural change and social justice, which are core goals of the entire professional social work field.

222. (A) Consciousness-raising or the development of critical consciousness.
Conscientisation is best defined as the process of consciousness-raising or the development of a critical awareness regarding the social and political forces that create oppression. This concept, popularized by Paulo Freire, involves helping people recognize the root causes of their challenges and move toward collective action for change. It is more than just awareness; it is an educational and political process that empowers individuals to challenge their reality. It remains a foundational concept for social work practitioners involved in social action and movements aimed at achieving liberation and justice.

223. (C) People have a right and capacity to participate in decisions.
A key assumption in community organization is the fundamental belief that community members have both the inherent right and the potential capacity to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. This principle of self-determination ensures that the organization process is authentic and respectful of local agency. By building on this belief, social workers can facilitate genuine engagement and ensure that community development is directed by the people it serves. This assumption is essential for achieving sustainable and meaningful progress that is rooted in the community's own vision and values.

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224. (C) 1, 3, and 4
Correct topics for study in the field of social work include social action as an official method, and the essential ideological analysis of Frantz Fanon. Furthermore, the theory of human and social capital is correctly recognized as a core conceptual framework for community development. It is incorrect to say the historical study of CO is limited to contexts from just one region, as it covers India, the UK, and the USA. Together, these three correct statements provide the professional, theoretical, and strategic foundation needed for effective community organization and macro-level advocacy work.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Analyzing the approaches of Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. is a fundamental part of social change studies because these leaders are primary figures in non-violent social action models. Their philosophies of Satyagraha and civil disobedience provide quintessential examples of how peaceful mobilization can achieve profound structural and political transformation. The reason they are so essential to study is that their successful strategies offer practical frameworks and moral justifications for collective action. Therefore, their status as models for change directly explains their central importance in the social work curriculum.

226. (A) A coalition is a temporary or long-term alliance of several distinct organizations working together.
A coalition is defined by its nature as an alliance between multiple distinct organizations or groups that join forces to work toward a common goal. It is not just a single organization with a small budget, but a collaborative entity that coordinates the power and resources of all its members. This allows the coalition to have a much larger impact than any one organization could achieve alone. Building coalitions is a key strategy in community organization and social action, as it amplifies influence and presents a unified front when advocating for systemic change.

227. (B) The struggle for justice for the poor and oppressed.
Liberation theology is a model of social action that directly connects religious faith with the

community organization and is a primary goal of social work at the local level.

215. (C) Funding
Movement analysis is a conceptual framework that examines the internal components of a social movement: its ideology, organizational structure, leadership, and its functioning process and outcomes. These elements provide a thorough understanding of how a movement organizes people and ideas for change. While funding is a practical necessity for any organization, it is not traditionally included as one of the primary, theoretical categories in this specific framework for dissecting movement dynamics. The focus remains on the social, ideological, and organizational factors that determine a movement's internal cohesion and societal impact.

216. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The study of social action includes several correctly identified models and themes: Saul Alinsky's radical organizing, Paulo Freire's conscientisation model, liberation theology, and the critical role of ideology in motivating change. These represent different theoretical and strategic frameworks for challenging systemic oppression. It is generally incorrect to classify Martin Luther King Jr.'s approach as a "partnership model," as he is primarily associated with non-violent social resistance. Together, these four topics provide a comprehensive foundation for understanding the diverse methodologies used to achieve social justice and transformation through collective action.

217. (B) Build internal capacity for self-governance and action.
The primary objective of leadership development in community organization is to build the community's internal capacity for self-governance and collective action. By training local residents in skills like advocacy, decision-making, and resource mobilization, the process ensures that the community can manage its own development and represent its own interests. This approach prioritizes sustainability and authentic representation over reliance on external professionals. It empowers community members to become active agents in their own progress, which is a fundamental goal of any professional community organization or development initiative.

218. (B) Impact on legislation, public opinion, and structures.
Analyzing movement outcomes involves evaluating the specific impact collective action has had on society. This includes examining changes in social legislation, shifts in public opinion, and transformations in the societal structures that create inequality. By focusing on these results, practitioners can assess whether a movement achieved its goals and identify the factors that led to its success or failure. This outcome analysis is a vital part of movement analysis, providing important lessons for future social work interventions and advocacy efforts aimed at achieving meaningful and sustainable social change.

219. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Matching terminology with influential thinkers is essential for a structured understanding of social action. Saul Alinsky is associated with the strategies in "Rules for Radicals," while Paulo Freire developed the conscientisation model. Martin Luther King Jr. is the primary figure for civil disobedience in the US civil rights movement, and Gandhi pioneered the methodology of Satyagraha. These connections illustrate the diverse ideological and strategic perspectives that inform modern professional social work and the global study of collective mobilization for social justice and societal transformation.

220. (B) Focus on issues of identity, lifestyle, and culture.
A defining feature of new social movements is their focus on post-materialist issues such as identity, lifestyle, culture, and environmentalism, rather than traditional economic class struggle. These contemporary movements reflect the changing priorities of modern societies and often employ decentralized, non-hierarchical organizational structures. By addressing these non-economic concerns, they challenge the social norms and cultural patterns that create marginalization. For social workers, studying these movements is essential for understanding how modern activism organizes for recognition and justice beyond the simple redistribution of material resources.

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rural, or colonial challenges. This historical knowledge helps social work practitioners appreciate the flexibility of their methods and provides a rich source of lessons for applying community work strategies across diverse cultural and institutional environments. It shows that community organization is a versatile field that evolves with societal needs.

234. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Matching terminology with its focus is key to understanding the landscape of social action. Conscientisation focuses on critical awareness leading to action, while Saul Alinsky's radical organizing centers on building and using power to win concessions. Non-violent resistance, associated with Gandhi and King, emphasizes moral and spiritual force for social change, and liberation theology is defined as a faith-based struggle for justice. These matches illustrate the different ideological and strategic perspectives that inform modern professional social work and the broader study of collective mobilization for social justice and systemic societal transformation.

235. (C) 1, 2, 4, 5
The correct set of topics for study includes movement analysis through ideology and structure, the history of community organization in India, and leadership development as a key approach in practice. Furthermore, the study of new social movements is correctly recognized as a contemporary area of collective action analysis. It is incorrect to associate Saul Alinsky with liberation theology. Together, these four correct topics represent the essential theoretical and practical components required for a comprehensive and professional understanding of community organization and the broader study of collective social change in social work curricula.

236. (B) A deliberate effort intended for desired change.
The relationship between social action and social change is defined by the fact that social action is a deliberate and organized effort specifically intended to achieve desired changes in society. Social action as a social work method utilizes professional skills to influence social legislation and policy, with the ultimate goal of improving systemic conditions for marginalized groups. Unlike random societal shifts, social change in this context is the purposeful result of organized collective efforts aimed at achieving social justice. Understanding this link is fundamental for practitioners who use macro-level interventions to create a more equitable world.

237. (C) The Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire
The role of ideology is a critical component discussed in connection with Paulo Freire's conscientisation model, where it is analyzed as the set of beliefs that maintain systemic oppression. The model emphasizes that individuals must recognize and challenge these dominant ideologies through critical reflection and dialogue to achieve liberation. By awakening this critical consciousness, participants can deconstruct the narratives that justify their marginalization and develop their own vision for a more just society. This focus on ideological awakening is what makes Freire's model a transformative and powerful framework for achieving profound and lasting social change.

238. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
Frantz Fanon's work is essential for social movements and change studies because he provides a critical perspective on the deep psychological effects of oppression and colonialism. The reason his work is so influential is that it explains how systemic marginalization dehumanizes individuals and why structural struggle is necessary for true psychological and social liberation. By understanding these internal dynamics, practitioners gain a deeper insight into the motivations for liberation movements. Therefore, Fanon's unique focus on psychology and liberation directly explains why his work is a cornerstone of the professional social work curriculum.

239. (B) An overall plan for achieving a major goal.
A strategy in community organization is an overall plan designed to achieve a major social objective. It differs from a model, which is a theoretical framework, and from a specific task or step, which is a smaller component of the process. Strategies involve coordinating various resources and activities to successfully mobilize a community and advocate for change.

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Understanding how to develop and implement effective strategies is a core competency for social work practitioners, as it allows them to navigate complex social and political environments to achieve the long-term goals of community-directed development and justice.

240. (B) Theoretical frameworks and practical plans.
Including models and strategies as approaches in community organization practice highlights that practitioners need to understand both theoretical frameworks and concrete practical plans. A model, like conscientisation, provides the guiding ideology, while a strategy provides the overall plan for action. By mastering both, social workers can ensure their interventions are theoretically grounded and strategically sound. This dual focus is essential for navigating the complex dynamics of community mobilization, as it allows for the selection of the most appropriate lens and the development of the effective plans needed to achieve sustainable social and political objectives.

241. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The study of community work is structured around two distinct levels of analysis. Process studies in community organization correctly focus on the internal mechanics of the work, such as the steps, methods, and skills required for implementation. At the same time, movement analysis provides a framework for examining collective action by studying ideology, structure, and leadership. Both statements accurately identify the core components required to understand and practice effectively at both local and macro levels. Together, they form a comprehensive professional knowledge base for facilitating social development and challenging systemic injustice through organized efforts.

242. (B) The range and extent of its application.
In the context of community organization, scope refers to the entire range and extent of the field's application across different social levels and problems. It describes where and how community organization methods can be used, from small local neighborhoods to national-level advocacy for policy change. Understanding the scope is essential for practitioners as it clarifies the versatility of the field and the diverse environments where their skills in mobilization and capacity building are most effective. It highlights that community organization is a broad and flexible method for achieving social justice and community-directed transformation.

243. (B) The way the movement is organized, whether formally or informally.
Analyzing the structure of a social movement involves examining the way the collective is organized, including its formal roles, decision-making processes, and informal networks. This framework determines how the movement operates, communicates, and mobilizes its members to achieve its goals. A movement's structure can range from highly centralized leadership to decentralized, grassroots networks. Understanding these structural dynamics is essential for evaluating a movement's internal health and its ability to sustain its efforts over time. This analysis is a fundamental part of movement analysis, providing insight into the organizational basis for collective change.

244. (D) Coalition - An alliance of organizations working towards a common goal.
A coalition is correctly defined as an alliance between several distinct organizations or groups working together toward a common objective. This collaborative structure allows different entities to pool their resources and amplify their influence. In contrast, human capital refers to individual assets like skills, while social capital refers to the networks of trust within a community. Community-based organizations are local non-profits, not government agencies. Understanding these precise definitions is essential for professional social work practice, as it ensures the correct use of terminology and strategies when mobilizing resources and groups for social change.

245. (C) 4, 1, 2, 3
The logical conceptual sequence in community work starts with the general concept, definition, and scope of community organization. Once the foundation is laid, the study moves to the systematic process used in the field. This is followed by exploring the various practical approaches and strategies used in practice. Finally, the analysis expands to include the broader macro-level concepts of social action and social movements. This progression from

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foundational concepts to specific methodologies and broader societal dynamics provides a comprehensive and professional understanding of the field, from local capacity building to systemic transformation.

246. (A) 1, 2, 3
Correct topics for study include the critical role of community-based organizations and the historical perspective of community organization in the UK and USA. Furthermore, Saul Alinsky is correctly categorized as a radical organizer within the professional social work curriculum. It is incorrect to categorize record maintenance as part of movement analysis; it belongs to the internal process of community organization. These three correct topics provide both the structural context and the strategic examples needed for a professional understanding of community development and the historical roots of various approaches to achieving social justice through organized efforts.

247. (B) Importance as a concept and strategic element.
Discussing the role of community-based organizations under both general concepts and approaches in practice emphasizes their fundamental importance as both a theoretical concept and a key strategic element. CBOs are the essential structures through which community organization is implemented and the primary vehicles for local grassroots participation. By focusing on them from multiple perspectives, social work education highlights their role as the cornerstone of self-directed development. It ensures that practitioners understand both the theoretical justification for these organizations and the practical strategies needed to support and work with them effectively to achieve social objectives.

248. (B) Classify and understand diverse collective action.
Studying the origin, nature, and types of social movements is intended to help researchers and practitioners classify and understand the diverse ways that collective action occurs. This involves examining why movements arise, their defining characteristics, and whether they seek specific reforms or revolutionary changes. By analyzing these different types, social workers can gain a deeper understanding of the various strategies groups use to influence societal structures. This knowledge is essential for a professional critique of collective behavior and provides a framework for analyzing the impact of different movements on social change across various historical contexts.

249. (D) Personal wealth and assets
An analysis of Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Frantz Fanon focuses on their ideologies, their specific approaches to social change, and their profound link to systemic transformations. These elements are studied to understand the theoretical and strategic frameworks they provided for liberation and justice. Their personal wealth or individual assets are generally not part of this professional analysis, which instead focuses on their moral philosophies and their impact on global social movements. By focusing on their ideas and strategies, practitioners can learn how to apply these influential models to contemporary social work and collective action.

250. (B) Multiple levels from capacity to broader action.
Professional social work practice encompasses multiple levels of intervention, ranging from local capacity building in communities to broader collective action for systemic change. This is reflected in the comprehensive study of community work, which integrates the internal processes of organization with the wider dynamics of social movements and social action. By operating across these diverse scales, practitioners can address immediate community needs while simultaneously working toward long-term structural transformation. This multi-level approach is fundamental to the profession's commitment to social justice and the improvement of social well-being through both local and societal-level change.

251. (B) To enable communities to identify and address their own needs through collaboration.
The core of the community organization process involves empowering a group to recognize its specific requirements and objectives. By fostering a collective will and identifying necessary resources, the community develops the capability to solve problems internally. This methodology emphasizes the cultivation of cooperative

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(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and III
(D) II, III, and IV

17. A statistical test that makes assumptions about the parameters of the population distribution from which the sample is drawn is known as a:
(A) Non-parametric test.
(B) Parametric test.
(C) Descriptive test.
(D) Qualitative test.

18. In qualitative research, what is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis?
(A) The researcher.
(B) The statistical software.
(C) The structured questionnaire.
(D) The laboratory equipment.

19. Which of the following is a key tenet of qualitative research?
(A) A focus on numerical data and statistical generalization.
(B) The use of controlled experiments to establish causality.
(C) An emphasis on understanding phenomena in their natural setting.
(D) The researcher must remain detached and objective at all times.

20. Arrange the following steps of the quantitative research process in the correct chronological order:
1. Writing Research Report
2. Hypothesis Formulation
3. Identification of Research Problem
4. Data Collection
5. Sample Design

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 3, 2, 5, 4, 1
(B) 3, 5, 2, 4, 1
(C) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4
(D) 2, 3, 5, 4, 1

21. What is the core difference between quantitative and qualitative approaches to research?
(A) Quantitative research primarily uses interviews, while qualitative research uses social surveys.
(B) Quantitative research is generally easier and faster to conduct than qualitative research.
(C) Quantitative research tests hypotheses, while qualitative research explores in-depth meaning.
(D) Quantitative research is for natural sciences, while qualitative research is for social sciences.

22. A researcher lives in a small community for six months to understand its social and cultural life by immersing themselves in the daily activities of the people. This qualitative method is best described as:
(A) Case Study.
(B) Field Study.
(C) Focus Group Discussion.
(D) Narrative Analysis.

23. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a Focus Group Discussion (FGD)?
(A) It involves a small group of people discussing a specific topic.
(B) A moderator facilitates the discussion.
(C) It is used to explore perceptions, ideas, and attitudes on a subject.
(D) It is designed to gather individual, private opinions without group interaction.

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24. Consider the following statements about qualitative research:
A. It is concerned with understanding context and meaning.
B. It primarily uses statistical analysis.
C. It often employs small, purposively selected samples.
D. The research design is often flexible and emergent.
E. Its primary goal is to establish universal laws of human behavior.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) A, B, and C
(B) A, C, and D
(C) B, D, and E
(D) C, D, and E

25. The in-depth investigation of a single individual, group, institution, or event is known as a:
(A) Field Study.
(B) Theoretic Research.
(C) Case Study.

autonomy of the group. It asserts that the community itself should have the primary authority to define its problems and select the most appropriate solutions. This approach respects the agency of local residents and ensures that interventions remain relevant to their specific desires.

261. (D) To amplify influence and expand resources for tackling complex issues.
Collaborating with various stakeholders allows a community to access a broader range of expertise and funding. These alliances strengthen the collective voice of the residents, providing greater leverage when dealing with authorities. By pooling resources through coalitions, communities can address multifaceted social challenges that require more comprehensive solutions than any single organization could provide alone.

262. (B) Strengthen a community's capacity for self-governance through empowerment.
Identifying and training local residents to take charge of initiatives is essential for long-term sustainability. This strategy focuses on providing individuals with the necessary skills and confidence to guide their own community toward desired changes. By fostering indigenous leadership, the process ensures that the power to make decisions remains within the community, promoting autonomous governance.

263. (C) Models are overarching frameworks for action, while strategies are the specific plans to achieve goals within those models.
In community organization, models provide the broad theoretical lens or conceptual structure through which an issue is viewed. In contrast, strategies are the practical, targeted methods employed to reach specific objectives within that framework. While a model defines the general philosophy of intervention, strategies dictate the actual steps and techniques used by organizers on the ground.

264. (D) They function as the organizational backbone for mobilizing residents and sustaining initiatives.
Community-Based Organizations provide the necessary structure to support ongoing social efforts. They are responsible for coordinating the activities of local residents and ensuring that community projects are managed effectively. By acting as a central hub for mobilization, these organizations play a critical role in maintaining the momentum of change and ensuring that benefits are sustained.

265. (A) Social action.
The social action model is characterized by its focus on challenging existing power structures to achieve justice for marginalized groups. It utilizes strategies such as advocacy, protests, and direct confrontation to influence social legislation and correct economic imbalances. Unlike consensus-based approaches, this model acknowledges the presence of conflict and seeks to empower the powerless through organized collective pressure.

266. (B) Organized efforts to influence social policy and conditions.
Social action is a deliberate method within social work designed to effect macro-level change. It focuses on mobilizing groups to advocate for legislative reforms and improve broader socio-economic circumstances. By employing organized tactics, practitioners aim to rectify systemic injustices and ensure that the rights of marginalized populations are protected through changes in official policy and administration.

267. (B) Social movements often have a more spontaneous origin and diffuse structure.
While both concepts aim for social change, they differ in their organizational nature and emergence. Social movements frequently arise spontaneously from widespread public discontent and possess a decentralized, fluid structure. In contrast, social action is typically a more professionalized and planned intervention. Social movements encompass a broader range of actors and lack the formal professional boundaries found in social work.

268. (A) Social action can be a component within a larger social movement.
These two forces often interact in a complementary way to drive societal transformation. Specific social action initiatives led by professionals can serve as the initial spark or a strategic element within a much broader social movement. This synergy allows for professional expertise to be integrated into larger collective efforts,

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attitudes and collaborative practices to achieve sustainable local improvement.

252. (A) Rural reconstruction and Gandhian ideals.
The evolution of community organization in India is deeply rooted in the historical context of rural development. It draws significantly from Gandhian philosophy, which advocates for self-sufficient village republics and community-led initiatives. Unlike Western models influenced by charity organizations or settlement houses, the Indian trajectory focuses on rebuilding rural structures through self-reliance.

253. (C) Human Capital pertains to individual abilities, whereas Social Capital relates to collective networks and trust.
Community development relies on two distinct yet interconnected resources. Human capital focuses on the specific competencies, knowledge, and personal attributes found within individual community members. Conversely, social capital represents the strength of interpersonal relationships, established norms, and mutual trust. Together, these elements facilitate the effective coordination and cooperation necessary for achieving collective community goals.

254. (D) To act as vehicles for implementing local action and delivering services.
Community-Based Organizations serve as essential structural mechanisms within the social work framework. They are designed to facilitate grassroots initiatives and ensure that necessary services reach the population effectively. By operating at the local level, these organizations transform abstract community goals into concrete actions, mobilizing residents to address their shared needs and improve overall welfare.

255. (C) A product of the community organization process itself.
The emergence of collaborative behaviors and mutual support is an integral outcome of the community organization journey. As individuals work together to identify common objectives and mobilize resources, they naturally cultivate stronger social bonds. This transformative process fosters the growth of cooperative attitudes, which are essential for sustaining long-term community development and collective problem-solving initiatives.

256. (B) People are more likely to support changes that they have helped to create.
A central premise of the community organization framework is that meaningful transformation requires active participation from the affected individuals. This assumption posits that people demonstrate higher levels of commitment and ownership when they are involved in the decision-making process. Consequently, change is most sustainable when it is driven by the community rather than imposed externally.

257. (D) To serve as a tool for accountability and a knowledge base for future action.
Systematic documentation plays a vital role in ensuring transparency and effectiveness within community projects. It provides a detailed history of interventions, allowing organizers to monitor progress and maintain accountability to stakeholders. Additionally, these records function as a valuable knowledge repository, enabling future practitioners to learn from past successes and replicate effective strategies elsewhere.

258. (A) Partners and catalysts who provide expertise and resources.
Non-Governmental Organizations contribute to community development by offering specialized knowledge, technical skills, and additional funding. Rather than dominating the process, they function as collaborative entities that help accelerate progress and build local capacity. Their involvement is strategically designed to support the community's own efforts, acting as a bridge to external networks and resources.

259. (C) Community Entry, Assessment, Strategy Development, Implementation.
The organized approach to community work follows a structured progression of phases. It begins with entering the community to build rapport, followed by a thorough assessment of existing needs and conditions. Once goals are formulated, specific strategies are developed to address identified problems. This logical sequence ensures that subsequent implementation and evaluation are based on solid evidence.

260. (A) The community has the right to choose its own goals and means of achieving them.
Self-determination is a fundamental ethical principle in social work that emphasizes the

277. (D) Explain the factors contributing to the origin and development of movements.
Theoretical frameworks in the study of social movements aim to provide an understanding of why and how these collective actions emerge. They analyze various contributing factors, such as the availability of resources, the political environment, and how issues are framed to attract supporters. These theories help researchers track the lifecycle and ultimate success or failure of different movements.

278. (B) Post-industrial societies with a focus on post-materialist values.
New social movements are most prevalent in affluent, post-industrial nations where basic economic needs are generally secured. In these contexts, public attention shifts from survival and material wealth toward quality of life issues. This environment allows for the rise of movements focused on environmentalism, gender equality, and other values that transcend traditional labor conflicts and class grievances.

279. (C) Decentralized and network-based.
Modern social movements often reject the rigid, top-down hierarchies characteristic of older political organizations and labor unions. Instead, they utilize decentralized networks that allow for greater flexibility and broad-based participation. This horizontal structure enables them to coordinate actions across diverse groups and locations without the need for a single, centralized authority, reflecting their emphasis on democratic participation.

280. (D) New social movement focused on identity.
A campaign for LGBTQ+ rights aligns with the core characteristics of new social movements because it focuses on personal identity and social recognition. Rather than being primarily about economic redistribution or class conflict, it seeks to change cultural norms and secure civil liberties. This movement prioritizes the symbolic and social status of a specific group within the cultural landscape.

281. (A) Structure.
In movement analysis, examining the structure involves looking at the formal and informal arrangements that govern how a group operates. This includes understanding the hierarchy, the division of tasks, and the specific mechanisms used to reach collective decisions. A movement's structure determines how efficiently it can mobilize its members and respond to external challenges or internal needs.

282. (B) To provide a shared set of beliefs and a justification for action.
Ideology serves as the intellectual and moral foundation for a social movement. It offers a framework of meaning that explains why the status quo is unacceptable and why change is necessary. By providing a common set of values and goals, ideology creates a sense of shared identity among participants, justifying the strategies and tactics they employ.

283. (B) Process.
The process component of movement analysis focuses on the specific actions and methods used to achieve objectives. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of various tactics like marches, petitions, and civil disobedience. By analyzing these activities, researchers can understand how a movement engages with the public and pressures authorities to bring about the desired social or political changes.

284. (A) The results and consequences of the movement's actions.
Outcomes represent the final impact of a movement's efforts on society and the movement itself. These can include tangible successes like new laws or policy shifts, as well as less visible changes such as shifts in public opinion or cultural attitudes. Analyzing outcomes helps determine the overall effectiveness of the movement and its long-term legacy in driving social transformation.

285. (C) The interplay between ideology, structure, leadership, process, and outcomes.
A comprehensive evaluation of a social movement requires examining how its various parts function together. It is not enough to look at goals or results in isolation; one must understand how the movement's beliefs influence its organization, how its leaders guide its actions, and how these factors collectively produce specific results within a society.

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maximizing the impact of both approaches in challenging the status quo.

269. (C) A combination of factors including grievances and political opportunities.
The emergence of social movements is rarely the result of a single event or individual. Instead, it involves a complex interplay of systemic issues, such as collective grievances, and the availability of resources for mobilization. Furthermore, favorable political conditions or "opportunities" provide the necessary environment for these movements to gain traction and challenge existing social or political institutions.

270. (D) The challenging of the status quo to achieve social change.
Despite their differences in structure and origin, social action and social movements are united by their desire for significant societal reform. They both seek to disrupt existing power dynamics and social norms that perpetuate inequality. Their shared purpose is to create a more just society by advocating for fundamental alterations in social, economic, and political institutions.

271. (C) The process of developing critical awareness as a precursor to transformative action.
Paulo Freire's approach emphasizes that true liberation requires individuals to first recognize the underlying causes of their oppression. Through the process of conscientisation, people develop a critical understanding of the social and economic forces affecting their lives. This intellectual awakening is viewed as a necessary foundation for taking collective action to challenge and change oppressive structures.

272. (B) As a pragmatic and radical method focused on building power to challenge existing structures.
Saul Alinsky's framework for community organizing is characterized by its practical focus on the acquisition and exercise of power. He advocated for the use of direct and confrontational tactics to force concessions from established authorities. Unlike more theoretical or educational models, Alinsky's method prioritizes building the collective strength of marginalized groups to demand systemic change.

273. (D) To provide a system of beliefs that rationalizes goals and motivates participants.
Ideology serves as the conceptual anchor for any social action movement. It provides a coherent set of values and beliefs that justify the need for change and define the desired end-states. By offering a shared vision, ideology helps to unite diverse participants and provides the necessary motivation to sustain their efforts through the challenges of the struggle.

274. (A) The active involvement of the faithful in struggles against oppression.
Liberation Theology merges spiritual beliefs with a commitment to social justice, particularly focusing on the plight of the poor. It teaches that religious faith should be expressed through active engagement in the struggle for economic and political liberation. This model encourages believers to view the fight against systemic injustice as a fundamental part of their moral and religious duty.

275. (C) Freire emphasizes critical awareness and consciousness, while Alinsky emphasizes the practical acquisition and use of power.
While both sought to empower marginalized groups, their methodologies differed significantly in focus. Freire's work centered on the educational process of awakening consciousness and critical thinking among the oppressed. Alinsky, however, focused on the tactical organization of communities to exert pressure on those in power. One prioritized psychological liberation through awareness, while the other prioritized practical structural change.

276. (A) A central concern with issues of identity, culture, and lifestyle.
New social movements represent a shift away from traditional class-based struggles over economic resources. Instead, these movements focus on post-materialist concerns such as individual rights, cultural recognition, and environmental quality. They are often defined by their emphasis on personal identity and lifestyle choices, seeking to influence the symbolic and cultural values of a post-industrial society.

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approach ensured that the means used were consistent with the desired end-goal.

295. (C) The creation of a just, self-reliant social order.
For Gandhi, the end of foreign rule was only one part of the objective. He envisioned a future society where communities were self-sufficient and social hierarchies were abolished. This vision centered on creating a decentralized and moral social order based on justice and equality, where every individual had the dignity and resources to live a self-reliant life.

296. (D) Gandhian principles of non-violence and Christian ethics.
Martin Luther King Jr.'s approach to social justice was shaped by a fusion of religious and philosophical traditions. He drew heavily from his background in Christian theology, which provided the moral imperative for his work. Simultaneously, he adopted Gandhi's successful strategies of non-violent civil disobedience, applying them to the specific context of the American civil rights movement.

297. (A) The psychological impacts of colonialism and the process of decolonization.
Frantz Fanon examined how colonial rule damaged the psyche of the colonized people. His work explored how systemic oppression stripped individuals of their humanity and dignity. Consequently, his theory of decolonization involved not just political liberation but a psychological process through which the colonized could reclaim their identity and agency from their former masters within an intransigent system.

298. (B) Non-violent civil disobedience to achieve racial integration.
Martin Luther King Jr. utilized a range of peaceful but powerful tactics to challenge systemic racism. By organizing marches, boycotts, and other forms of civil disobedience, he aimed to draw attention to the injustices of segregation. His strategy was designed to provoke a moral crisis within the nation, ultimately leading to the integration of African Americans into democratic life.

299. (B) King operated within a democracy aiming for civil rights, while Fanon addressed the dynamics of colonialism.
The contrasting philosophies of these two leaders were heavily influenced by their different political environments. King worked within a constitutional democracy to secure civil rights and achieve integration. Fanon, however, analyzed movements within the context of total colonial domination, where the ruling power was an external, illegitimate force. This distinction led to their different views on the methods required for liberation.

300. (A) King focused on moral persuasion through non-violence, while Fanon's analysis included the potential necessity of violence in decolonization.
King and Fanon differed fundamentally on the use of force for achieving change. King remained committed to non-violence as both a moral principle and a strategic necessity for integration. Fanon argued that in the face of brutal colonial violence, the oppressed might need to use force as a psychological and physical tool for liberation. This highlights the impact of context on strategy.

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286. (D) They are separate but can be complementary forces for change.
Although social action and social movements are distinct concepts, they often work together to achieve common goals. Social action provides the professional, planned strategy, while social movements offer broader public support and pressure. Their synergy enhances the likelihood of successful social change, as each approach addresses different aspects of the problem-solving and mobilization process.

287. (C) The fundamental alteration of social institutions, or social change.
The primary aim of both social action and social movements is to create lasting transformations in how society functions. This involves challenging existing norms, policies, and structures that create injustice. By striving for social change, these efforts seek to replace oppressive systems with more equitable arrangements, ultimately leading to a fundamental shift in culture and social institutions.

288. (B) Strategic tool to inform and guide professional social action.
For a social work professional, studying social movements is a practical necessity rather than an academic exercise. It allows them to understand the broader context of social issues and identify the most effective times and methods for intervention. By analyzing these movements, social workers can align their professional efforts with existing societal trends to maximize their impact.

289. (D) By creating the public pressure needed for specific goals to succeed.
Large-scale social movements create a favorable environment for specific social action initiatives by drawing public attention to an issue. The widespread awareness and political pressure generated by a movement can compel decision-makers to be more receptive to legislative or administrative changes. This external momentum provides the leverage needed for professional social workers to achieve targeted policy goals.

290. (A) The fundamental and lasting alteration of culture and social institutions.
Social change refers to significant and enduring modifications in the patterns of social relationships, cultural values, and institutional structures. It is more than just a temporary shift; it represents a deep-seated evolution in how a society operates. Both social action and social movements are designed to catalyze this type of profound and permanent societal transformation.

291. (C) Truth (Satya) and Non-violence (Ahimsa).
Gandhi's entire framework for social and political change was built upon two foundational pillars. Satya, or Truth, represented the ultimate goal and moral standard for all actions. Ahimsa, or Non-violence, was the essential method for pursuing that truth. These principles were inseparable and dictated the ethical conduct required for both personal behavior and collective resistance against injustice.

292. (A) To engage in grassroots social reconstruction alongside political resistance.
Gandhi's strategy was unique because it paired political opposition with positive social work. The Constructive Programme focused on rebuilding the social fabric of the community from within by addressing issues like poverty, caste discrimination, and religious disharmony. This work was intended to prepare the community for self-rule and ensure that the social foundations were as strong as the political goals.

293. (D) Morally transform the opponent as well as resist injustice.
Satyagraha, or truth force, was more than just a method of non-violent resistance; it was a moral endeavor. Unlike traditional conflict models that seek to crush an adversary, Gandhi's approach aimed to appeal to the conscience of the oppressor. By demonstrating moral superiority and suffering without retaliation, the practitioner sought to change the opponent's heart and resolve the conflict.

294. (B) Integrated process of political action and social construction.
Gandhi's methodology was characterized by the seamless connection between his core beliefs and his practical actions. His commitment to truth and non-violence manifested in a dual process where active political resistance against colonial rule was inseparable from the social reconstruction of Indian villages. This holistic

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S. Report Writing

List II: (Description)

1. Editing, coding, and tabulating collected information
2. Communicating the research findings
3. Stating a tentative relationship between variables
4. Selecting a subset of a population for study

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

9. Which of the following is NOT a primary purpose of a research design?
(A) To provide a blueprint for data collection, measurement, and analysis.
(B) To maximize the reliability and validity of the research findings.
(C) To ensure the final results align with the researcher's personal beliefs.
(D) To structure the research to effectively answer the research questions.

10. A researcher wants to study the experiences of street children in a large city. Since the entire population is unknown and difficult to access, the researcher starts with a few known children and asks them to refer other children for the study. This type of sample design is known as:
(A) Snowball sampling.
(B) Simple random sampling.
(C) Stratified sampling.
(D) Cluster sampling.

11. Which of the following is a primary 'method' of data collection?
(A) Hypothesis.
(B) Literature review.
(C) Statistical analysis.
(D) Observation.

12. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A clear formulation of the research problem is essential for effective research.
Reason (R) : A well-defined problem provides direction for the research design, data collection, and analysis.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

13. The process of converting raw data into a machine-readable format for analysis is called:
(A) Data interpretation.
(B) Hypothesis formulation.
(C) Data processing.
(D) Sample design.

14. Identify the incorrect statement about writing a research report.
(A) It is the final step where findings are communicated to the audience.
(B) It should include a section on the methodology used in the study.
(C) Different styles of referencing, like APA or MLA, can be used.
(D) Paraphrasing and citing sources are optional and depend on preference.

15. What is the fundamental difference between descriptive and inferential statistics?
(A) Descriptive statistics summarize data, while inferential statistics make population predictions.
(B) Descriptive statistics use parametric tests, while inferential statistics use non-parametric tests.
(C) Descriptive statistics are used in qualitative research, while inferential research is quantitative.
(D) Descriptive statistics deal with prediction, while inferential statistics deal with presentation.

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16. Consider the following statements about paraphrasing in academic writing:
I. It involves restating someone else's ideas in your own words.
II. Citing the original source is not necessary when you paraphrase.
III. It is a legitimate way to incorporate others' work into your writing.
IV. It means copying a sentence and changing only one or two words.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

CHAPTER 05

Research in Social Work: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches

1. What is the primary meaning of 'research' in the context of social sciences?
(A) A casual collection of opinions and personal beliefs.
(B) A systematic investigation to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
(C) A process of summarizing existing literature without new analysis.
(D) An informal discussion among peers about social issues.

2. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Social science research focuses on human behavior and social systems.
Statement II : Social work research is a sub-domain of social science research, specifically applied to the problems and practices within the social work profession.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

3. Which of the following best describes the 'scope' of social work research?
(A) It is primarily limited to the study of individual psychological processes.
(B) It is exclusively focused on historical analysis of welfare policy development.
(C) It encompasses inquiry into social problems, interventions, and practice effectiveness.
(D) It deals solely with gathering quantitative data about large demographics.

4. Identify the correct statement regarding the nature of social science research.
(A) It is always purely objective and free from all human bias.
(B) It primarily uses uncontrolled observation and anecdotal evidence.
(C) It avoids the use of theory and focuses only on data collection.
(D) It involves a logical and systematic process to understand social phenomena.

5. Which of the following is the initial and most crucial step in the social science research process?
(A) Writing the research report.
(B) Processing and analysis of data.
(C) Identification and formulation of a research problem.
(D) Designing the sample for the study.

6. What is the main purpose of a 'literature review' in the research process?
(A) To increase the word count of the final research report.
(B) To identify gaps in existing knowledge and provide context for the study.
(C) To find data that can be directly copied into the research findings.
(D) To select a research topic without any prior understanding of the field.

7. A testable proposition about the relationship between two or more variables is known as a:
(A) Research objective.
(B) Research design.
(C) Research problem.
(D) Hypothesis.

8. Match the following items in List I with their descriptions in List II.
List I: (Research Step)
P. Hypothesis Formulation
Q. Sample Design
R. Data Processing

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(D) Survey.

26. The analysis of stories that people tell to understand their experiences and interpretations of the world is central to which qualitative method?
(A) Narratives.
(B) Observation.
(C) Focus Group Discussion.
(D) Case Study.

27. A researcher sits in a public park and systematically watches and records the interactions between elderly people. This method is an example of:
(A) Focus Group Discussion.
(B) Narrative analysis.
(C) Case Study.
(D) Observation.

28. Match the following qualitative methods in List I with their primary focus in List II.
List I: (Qualitative Method)
P. Case Study
Q. Focus Group Discussion
R. Observation
S. Narratives
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Analysis of life stories and personal accounts
2. In-depth study of a bounded system (e.g., a person, a group)
3. Group dynamics and shared perspectives on a topic
4. Watching and recording behavior in a natural setting
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

29. What is the primary goal of "Theoretic Research" as a qualitative method?
(A) To test a pre-existing theory using statistical data.
(B) To conduct a comprehensive literature review on existing theories.
(C) To develop a theory grounded in the data collected from the field.
(D) To apply an established theory without any modification.

30. Which of the following is an essential procedure in managing and analyzing qualitative data?
(A) Calculating the mean, median, and mode of the text.
(B) Running a t-test on interview transcripts.
(C) Converting all textual data into numerical values for regression analysis.
(D) Coding the data to identify themes, patterns, and categories.

31. In the context of qualitative data analysis, what does 'coding' refer to?
(A) Labeling and organizing segments of text to identify specific concepts and themes.
(B) Assigning numerical values to qualitative data categories for statistical testing.
(C) Encrypting research data for security and maintaining participant confidentiality.
(D) Translating interview transcripts from one language into another for analysis.

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32. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The research design in qualitative research is often emergent and flexible.
Reason (R) : Qualitative researchers seek to understand phenomena in depth and may need to adjust their approach as new insights are gained during the study.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

33. Which of the following is a defining component of Mixed Method Research?
(A) The exclusive use of either quantitative or qualitative data, but not both.
(B) The collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study.
(C) The use of multiple quantitative methods only.
(D) The use of multiple qualitative methods only.

(A) Explanatory sequential.
(B) Exploratory sequential.
(C) Convergent parallel.
(D) Embedded.

88. Consider the following statements about Mixed Method Research:
I. It is a research approach where both quantitative and qualitative data are collected and analyzed.
II. The rationale is to gain a more complete understanding of a research problem.
III. It always requires the qualitative phase to be completed before the quantitative phase begins.
IV. The findings from one strand can help inform the other.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, II, and III
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I and III only

89. A researcher is writing a report and takes a paragraph from a website, changes a few words, and includes it without a citation. This is an act of:
(A) Proper paraphrasing.
(B) Plagiarism.
(C) Critical analysis.
(D) Citing a source.

90. The main difference between 'methods' and 'tools' of data collection is that 'methods' are the _____ and 'tools' are the _____.
(A) instruments; procedures.
(B) processes; instruments.
(C) qualitative approaches; quantitative approaches.
(D) results; processes.

91. Which of the following is NOT a component of a mixed methods research design?
(A) A rationale for using both quantitative and qualitative methods.
(B) The collection of both quantitative and qualitative data.
(C) A procedure for combining or integrating the two types of data.
(D) A commitment to using only one type of data for the final conclusion.

92. Match the following research terms in List I with their actions in List II.
List I: (Research Term)
P. Citing
Q. Paraphrasing
R. Research Objective
S. Sample Design
List II: (Action)
1. Creating a plan to select a portion of the population.
2. Stating a specific outcome the research aims to achieve.
3. Restating an author's idea in your own words with attribution.
4. Acknowledging the source of information.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

93. The purpose of a 'research design' in quantitative research is primarily to:
(A) Ensure the research process is unsystematic and spontaneous.
(B) Control for extraneous variables and increase the study's internal validity.
(C) Focus on the researcher's subjective experiences.
(D) Avoid the need for a hypothesis.

94. A study that begins with broad exploration and uses the findings to generate a testable hypothesis is following a(n) _____ approach.
(A) Deductive.
(B) Inductive.
(C) Hypothetical.
(D) Experimental.

95. In qualitative research, data analysis is typically:
(A) Done after all data has been collected, in a separate, linear phase.
(B) An ongoing and iterative process that occurs simultaneously with data collection.
(C) Performed by a computer program without researcher intervention.
(D) Focused exclusively on calculating frequencies and percentages.

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(C) Pearson correlation coefficient.
(D) Chi-square test.

44. Arrange the following sections of a typical research report in the correct chronological sequence:
1. Literature Review
2. Introduction (including Research Problem)
3. Methodology
4. Findings and Analysis
5. Conclusion

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4, 5
(D) 3, 2, 1, 5, 4

45. The 'nature' of social work research is best described as:
(A) Purely theoretical and abstract.
(B) Exclusively historical and archival.
(C) Applied, focusing on solving practical problems in the field of social work.
(D) Entirely based on laboratory experiments.

46. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Qualitative report writing often includes rich, descriptive narratives and direct quotes from participants.
Statement II : Quantitative report writing primarily presents findings through tables, charts, and statistical summaries.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

47. A social work researcher wants to evaluate the effectiveness of a new counseling program for teenagers with anxiety. The researcher measures the anxiety levels of the participants before and after the program using a standardized scale. This research approach is primarily:
(A) Quantitative.
(B) Qualitative.
(C) Historical.
(D) Philosophical.

48. Match the concepts in List I with their corresponding examples in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Research Problem
Q. Hypothesis
R. Sample
S. Research Design
List II: (Example)
1. A group of 500 college students selected from a university of 10,000.
2. An exploratory framework to study a new social phenomenon.
3. Does family income affect the academic performance of students?
4. Students with higher family income will have better academic performance.

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

49. Which of the following is NOT a method of qualitative research?
(A) Case Study.
(B) Experimental Design.
(C) Focus Group Discussions.
(D) Observation.

50. The credibility and trustworthiness of findings are key concerns in qualitative research, analogous to what concept in quantitative research?
(A) Validity and reliability.
(B) Generalizability.
(C) Statistical significance.
(D) Sample size.

51. What is the final step in the process of a statistical enquiry?
(A) Data collection.
(B) Analysis and interpretation of results.
(C) Sample selection.
(D) Hypothesis formulation.

52. Consider the following statements regarding the differences between quantitative and qualitative research:
A. Quantitative research uses a deductive approach, while qualitative research uses

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(A) Qualitizing.
(B) Quantitizing.
(C) Generalizing.
(D) Theorizing.

70. Which of the following is a technique for analyzing qualitative data?
(A) Thematic analysis.
(B) t-test.
(C) ANOVA.
(D) Pearson correlation.

71. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Quantitative Research - Statistical Analysis.
(B) Qualitative Research - Narrative Description.
(C) Research Problem - A question to be answered.
(D) Sample Design - Writing the research report.

72. Match the statistical terms in List I with their characteristics in List II.
List I: (Statistical Term)
P. Descriptive Statistics
Q. Inferential Statistics
R. Parametric Test
S. Non-parametric Test
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Makes assumptions about population distribution (e.g., normal distribution)
2. Does not assume a specific population distribution
3. Summarizes and describes the features of a dataset (e.g., mean, median)
4. Makes inferences about a population from a sample (e.g., hypothesis testing)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

73. The "basic tenets" of qualitative research include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) A commitment to understanding the participant's perspective.
(B) Conducting research in a natural, non-contrived setting.
(C) A primary focus on establishing universal causal laws.
(D) The researcher as the key instrument of data collection.

74. A researcher wants to understand the life trajectory of a juvenile delinquent who has been successfully rehabilitated. Which qualitative method would be most appropriate?
(A) Focus Group Discussion.
(B) Narrative inquiry or Case Study.
(C) Field Study of a prison.
(D) Observation of courtroom proceedings.

75. The process of writing a qualitative research report involves all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Presenting data almost exclusively in tables and graphs.
(B) Weaving participant quotes into the narrative.
(C) Providing thick descriptions of the context.
(D) Discussing the emergent themes and patterns.

76. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The choice between parametric and non-parametric tests depends on the nature of the data and the assumptions that can be met.
Reason (R) : Parametric tests are generally more powerful if their assumptions (like normality of data) are fulfilled.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

77. Which of the following is an example of a primary source of data?
(A) A textbook summarizing research studies.
(B) A literature review article.
(C) An interview conducted by the researcher for the current study.
(D) A newspaper article reporting on a research finding.

78. A "secondary source" of data in social research would be:
(A) A focus group discussion conducted for the project.
(B) A participant's personal diary that you are analyzing.
(C) An original government census report.

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(C) It guides the research by specifying what the researcher is looking for.
(D) It is formulated after the data has been analyzed.

61. What is the primary purpose of designing a qualitative study?
(A) To create a rigid, unchangeable plan for the entire research project.
(B) To ensure the findings can be generalized to the entire population.
(C) To develop a flexible strategy for exploring a phenomenon in its natural context.
(D) To select a statistical test for data analysis.

62. The use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena is called:
(A) Sampling.
(B) Triangulation.
(C) Generalization.
(D) Hypothesizing.

63. Which of the following is NOT a step in designing qualitative research?
(A) Identifying the phenomenon of interest.
(B) Selecting research participants.
(C) Developing a standardized, close-ended questionnaire.
(D) Planning for data collection procedures (e.g., interviews, observation).

64. Arrange the following research activities in a logical sequence for a typical quantitative study.
1. Data Analysis
2. Sample Design
3. Literature Review
4. Hypothesis Formulation

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

65. A major difference between a research report for a qualitative study and a quantitative study lies in the:
(A) Presence of a title page.
(B) Use of paragraphs and sentences.
(C) Method of data presentation and interpretation.
(D) Requirement for a bibliography or reference list.

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66. Consider the following statements regarding the scope of social work research:
Statement I : In social work research, the scope is limited to individual casework.
Statement II : Social work research also investigates community organization, social policy, and social administration.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

67. What is the most appropriate definition of 'Social Science Research'?
(A) The study of physical and biological phenomena.
(B) The scientific study of human society and social relationships.
(C) The creation of fictional narratives about society.
(D) The casual observation of people in public places.

68. Consider the following statements about formulating a research problem:
A. The problem should be clear and unambiguous.
B. The problem should express a relation between two or more variables.
C. The problem should be amenable to empirical testing.
D. The problem should always be very broad to cover many topics.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) A and D
(B) B and D
(C) A, B, and C
(D) B, C, and D

69. In a mixed methods study, the procedure of converting qualitative data into quantitative data (e.g., counting frequencies of codes) is known as:

34. A researcher first conducts a large-scale survey (quantitative) to identify general trends in social media use and then conducts in-depth interviews (qualitative) with a small group of participants to explore those trends in more detail. This is an example of:
(A) Mixed Method Research.
(B) Purely quantitative research.
(C) Purely qualitative research.
(D) Non-empirical research.

35. The primary rationale for combining quantitative and qualitative research in a mixed methods study is to:
(A) To make the final research report significantly longer and more complex for readers.
(B) To reduce the overall cost and time required for the data collection and analysis.
(C) To gain a more complete and comprehensive understanding of the specific research problem.
(D) To avoid the necessity of performing any statistical analysis on the collected data.

36. Which of the following would be an incorrect pair of a research element and its description?
(A) Research Objective - A specific goal the research aims to achieve.
(B) Sample - A subset of the population selected for study.
(C) Research Report - The final written account of the study.
(D) Data Analysis - The formulation of a testable hypothesis.

37. A study that collects and analyzes quantitative and qualitative data simultaneously is following which type of mixed methods design?
(A) A sequential design.
(B) A purely quantitative design.
(C) A convergent parallel design.
(D) A purely qualitative design.

38. The process of statistical enquiry in quantitative research typically begins with:
(A) Writing the conclusion.
(B) Formulating a statistical hypothesis.
(C) Selecting a non-parametric test.
(D) Reporting the findings.

39. Identify the correct statement regarding statistical methods.
(A) All statistical methods are non-parametric.
(B) Descriptive statistics are used to draw conclusions about a population from a sample.
(C) Parametric tests do not require any assumptions about the population.
(D) Inferential statistics help in testing hypotheses.

40. Consider the following statements about research design:
I. It is a framework for conducting the research project.
II. It specifies the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing data.
III. A good research design is always rigid and cannot be changed under any circumstances.
IV. The choice of research design is independent of the research problem.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II, and III
(D) II and IV only

41. In research, a 'source' of data refers to:
(A) The statistical test used for analysis.
(B) The research hypothesis.
(C) The location, person, or document from which information is obtained.
(D) The style of referencing used in the report.

42. What distinguishes a 'method' from a 'tool' of data collection?
(A) A method is the broad approach (e.g., survey), while a tool is the specific instrument used (e.g., questionnaire).
(B) A method is used in qualitative research, while a tool is used in quantitative research.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
(D) A tool is the broad approach (e.g., survey), while a method is the specific instrument (e.g., questionnaire).

43. Which of the following is an example of a non-parametric test?
(A) t-test.
(B) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

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(D) A research journal article that reviews previous studies on your topic.

79. The quality of a research report is significantly influenced by:
(A) The number of pages it contains.
(B) The clarity of writing and the logical presentation of ideas.
(C) The use of colorful fonts and decorative images.
(D) The researcher's personal opinion stated in the conclusion.

80. Consider the following activities involved in the "processing of data":
A. Editing
B. Coding
C. Tabulation
D. Hypothesis formulation
E. Literature review
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) A, D, and E
(B) A, B, and C
(C) C, D, and E
(D) B, C, and D

81. Why is literature review a critical step before formulating objectives and hypotheses?
(A) It helps in understanding what has already been studied, preventing duplication and identifying the research gap.
(B) It is the primary method for collecting new, original data for the study.
(C) It replaces the need for any other form of data collection.
(D) It provides the final conclusion for the research report.

82. In a study exploring the lived experiences of refugees, the researcher collects and analyzes their personal stories. This method is best classified as:
(A) Theoretic Research.
(B) Narratives.
(C) Observation.
(D) Focus Group Discussion.

83. What does it mean for a research approach to be "quantitative"?
(A) It relies on the interpretation of texts and symbols.
(B) It focuses on numerical data and statistical analysis.
(C) It is primarily concerned with individual case histories.
(D) It avoids any form of structured data collection.

84. Arrange the typical stages of designing and conducting a qualitative study:
1. Data Analysis (e.g., coding, theming)
2. Identifying research purpose and question
3. Data Collection (e.g., interviews, observation)
4. Gaining access and selecting participants
5. Report Writing
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1, 5
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5
(D) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

85. Which of the following best describes 'field study' in qualitative research?
(A) Conducting experiments in a controlled laboratory setting.
(B) Analyzing data collected by other researchers from a remote office.
(C) Immersing the researcher in a natural setting to gain a deep, holistic understanding.
(D) Administering a structured questionnaire to a large, random sample.

86. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : A research objective is a broad statement of purpose.
Statement II : A hypothesis is a specific, testable prediction about the outcome of the research.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

87. In a mixed-methods research design, if a researcher gives equal priority to both quantitative and qualitative components and collects them concurrently, the design is:

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(C) How the study was conducted, including the research design, sample, and data collection procedures.
(D) The researcher's personal reflections and biases.

107. Which research approach is most suitable for answering the question "How many people in this city use public transport?"
(A) Qualitative approach.
(B) Quantitative approach.
(C) Mixed-method approach.
(D) Historical approach.

108. Match the activities in List I with their corresponding research stages/concepts in List II.
List I: (Activity)
P. Identifying a research gap
Q. Formulating a testable statement
R. Selecting a representative group
S. Summarizing data with a mean score
List II: (Research Stage/Concept)
1. Hypothesis Formulation
2. Sample Design
3. Descriptive Statistics
4. Literature Review
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

109. Which of the following statements about qualitative research is incorrect?
(A) The researcher is the primary instrument for data collection.
(B) The research design is often flexible and emergent.
(C) It primarily aims for statistical generalization to a larger population.
(D) Data is typically collected in a natural setting.

110. The procedure of combining quantitative and qualitative data where the researcher conducts a quantitative study and then uses the results to inform a follow-up qualitative study is known as:
(A) An exploratory sequential design.
(B) A convergent parallel design.
(C) An explanatory sequential design.
(D) A theoretical design.

111. What is the fundamental purpose of 'analysis of data'?
(A) To collect raw information and perspectives from research participants.
(B) To organize and interrogate data to find answers to research questions.
(C) To design the sample and select participants for the research study.
(D) To create the referencing style and bibliography for the final report.

112. Consider the following statements about the steps in qualitative research design:
A. The first step is always to run statistical tests.
B. It involves selecting participants, often through purposive sampling.
C. It includes deciding on methods like interviews, observation, or FGDs.
D. The research questions may be refined as the study progresses.
E. A rigid and unchangeable research plan is mandatory.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) A, B, and C
(B) C, D, and E
(C) B, C, and D
(D) A, D, and E

113. If a social work researcher wants to understand the meaning of 'resilience' from the perspective of single mothers, which research approach would be most appropriate?
(A) A quantitative survey measuring income levels.
(B) An experiment comparing two groups of mothers.
(C) A qualitative study using in-depth interviews.
(D) A statistical analysis of national census data.

114. The 'presentation' of data in a research report refers to:
(A) The way findings are displayed, such as in tables, graphs, or narrative form.
(B) The process of collecting the data.
(C) The selection of the research topic.
(D) The formulation of the hypothesis.

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96. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Focus Group Discussions are a valuable method in qualitative research.
Reason (R) : They allow researchers to observe group dynamics and the process by which collective views are formed and articulated.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

97. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a 'case study'?
(A) A statistical summary of a large population.
(B) A cross-sectional survey of opinions.
(C) An intensive, holistic investigation of a specific, bounded unit.
(D) An experiment to establish cause-and-effect relationships.

98. The 'scope of social science research' implies:
(A) The specific tools used for data collection.
(B) The range of topics and populations that it can investigate.
(C) The final conclusions of a single study.
(D) The length of the research report.

99. When a researcher presents findings in a way that includes direct quotes from participants to support the interpretation of themes, this is a characteristic of:
(A) Quantitative report writing.
(B) Experimental report writing.
(C) Qualitative report writing.
(D) Statistical report writing.

100. Arrange the following steps in the research process in the correct chronological sequence:
A. Data Collection
B. Sample Design
C. Report Writing
D. Identification of Research Problem
E. Hypothesis Formulation
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) D, E, B, A, C
(B) D, B, E, A, C
(C) E, D, B, A, C
(D) B, D, E, A, C

101. A key difference between 'citing' and 'paraphrasing' is that:
(A) Citing is optional, while paraphrasing is mandatory.
(B) Citing is acknowledging the source, while paraphrasing is one way of incorporating the source's ideas.
(C) Paraphrasing means copying text verbatim, while citing does not.
(D) Citing is only for books, while paraphrasing is for journal articles.

102. Which of the following is an example of 'processing' data?
(A) Deciding on the research topic.
(B) Conducting an interview.
(C) Entering survey responses into a spreadsheet and checking for errors.
(D) Writing the abstract of the research paper.

103. 'Theoretic Research' in the context of qualitative methods aims to:
(A) Test an existing, well-established theory.
(B) Generate or build theory from the data collected.
(C) Summarize all existing theories on a topic.
(D) Disprove a theory using statistical means.

104. Which of the following would be an example of a researchable problem in social work?
(A) Is social work a good profession?
(B) What is the impact of a skills-training program on the employment rates of homeless youth?
(C) Why is society unjust?
(D) Can poverty be eliminated?

105. A variable that is presumed to cause or influence another variable is called a(n):
(A) Dependent variable.
(B) Independent variable.
(C) Extraneous variable.
(D) Confounding variable.

106. In writing a research report, the 'methodology' section should describe:
(A) The findings of the study in detail.
(B) The literature reviewed for the study.

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an inductive approach.
B. Qualitative data is in the form of words and images, while quantitative data is in the form of numbers.
C. The researcher's role in quantitative research is to be detached, while in qualitative research, the researcher is an instrument.
D. The sample size in qualitative research is typically much larger than in quantitative research.
E. Quantitative research is exploratory, while qualitative research is confirmatory.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) A, D, and E
(B) C, D, and E
(C) A, B, and C
(D) B, C, and D

53. 'Citing' in a research report refers to the practice of:
(A) Quoting a passage word-for-word without acknowledgement.
(B) Formally recognizing the source of information or ideas used in the research.
(C) Creating a fictional source to support an argument.
(D) Summarizing the entire report in one paragraph.

54. If a research study aims to provide a snapshot of a situation as it naturally occurs at a single point in time, what type of research design would be most appropriate?
(A) Experimental design.
(B) Longitudinal design.
(C) Descriptive design.
(D) Historical design.

55. In qualitative research, which method would be most suitable for exploring the shared experiences and beliefs of a group of people on a particular issue?
(A) Case Study.
(B) Observation.
(C) Focus Group Discussions.
(D) Narratives.

56. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Mixed methods research integrates quantitative and qualitative approaches.
Reason (R) : This integration is done to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the research problem than either approach could alone.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

57. The procedure of combining quantitative and qualitative research where the researcher first conducts qualitative research to explore a topic and then uses the findings to build a quantitative instrument or study is known as:
(A) A convergent design.
(B) An exploratory sequential design.
(C) An explanatory sequential design.
(D) A data transformation design.

58. Which of the following best describes the 'process of statistical enquiry'?
(A) It refers only to the final calculation of results.
(B) It is a sequence of steps including data collection, organization, analysis, interpretation, and presentation.
(C) It is a method used exclusively in qualitative research.
(D) It involves guessing the outcomes of a research study.

59. A researcher is studying the impact of a social work intervention. Which of the following would be a quantitative measure?
(A) A participant's personal story of change.
(B) The researcher's observation of the participant's body language.
(C) A score on a standardized depression scale.
(D) A narrative description of the intervention process.

60. Identify the correct statement about a research hypothesis.
(A) It must always be proven correct by the research.
(B) It is a definitive statement of fact, not a proposition.

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115. A defining feature of a Focus Group Discussion is:
(A) The one-on-one interaction between researcher and participant.
(B) The collection of data through written surveys.
(C) The interaction among participants to explore and clarify views.
(D) The statistical analysis of group opinions.

116. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A literature review is a redundant step if the researcher is already an expert in the field.
Reason (R) : A literature review helps to situate the current study within the existing body of knowledge and identify a specific research gap.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

117. Which of the following is a key procedure for managing qualitative data?
(A) Transcribing audio recordings of interviews into text.
(B) Calculating the p-value for each participant's response.
(C) Randomly assigning participants to control and experimental groups.
(D) Creating a large, representative sample.

118. The "nature" of social science research is characterized by its focus on:
(A) Universal physical constants.
(B) The complexities and patterns of human social life.
(C) Chemical reactions in a laboratory.
(D) The development of new computer hardware.

119. A study that measures the same group of individuals at multiple points in time is called:
(A) A cross-sectional study.
(B) A longitudinal study.
(C) A case study.
(D) An experimental study.

120. Identify the correct statement about a research approach and its primary goal.
(A) Mixed Methods Research - Comprehensive understanding through integration.
(B) Quantitative Research - In-depth exploration of meaning.
(C) Qualitative Research - Generalization of findings to a population.
(D) Theoretic Research - Testing a pre-defined hypothesis.

121. The term 'data' in research refers to:
(A) Only numerical figures.
(B) Only textual transcripts.
(C) Pieces of information collected to answer a research question.
(D) The final conclusion of the study.

122. Which of the following is the best example of a 'research objective'?
(A) To explore the coping mechanisms used by caregivers of dementia patients.
(B) Caregivers who use more coping mechanisms have lower stress.
(C) A study of caregivers.
(D) The research will be completed in six months.

123. A key difference in report writing between qualitative and quantitative research is that qualitative reports often:
(A) Omit the methodology section.
(B) Consist entirely of numbers and statistics.
(C) Avoid any interpretation of the data.
(D) Use a reflexive style where the researcher's role is acknowledged.

124. Arrange the following research methods from most likely to be quantitative to most likely to be qualitative:
1. Narrative Analysis
2. Case Study
3. Large-scale Survey
4. Focus Group Discussion

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

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181. The main difference between a sample and a population is that:
(A) A sample is a summary statistic, while a population is a parameter.
(B) A sample is a subset of a population.
(C) A population is a subset of a sample.
(D) A sample is used in qualitative research, while a population is used in quantitative research.

182. Which of the following is NOT a good reason for conducting a literature review?
(A) To understand the current state of knowledge on a topic.
(B) To identify gaps or unanswered questions in the field.
(C) To copy large sections of text to include in your own report.
(D) To learn about the different methodologies used to study a topic.

183. When a research finding is said to be "statistically significant," it means that:
(A) The finding is very important for society.
(B) The result is unlikely to have occurred by chance.
(C) The study was conducted perfectly without any errors.
(D) The hypothesis was proven to be 100% true.

184. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Paraphrasing requires citing the original source.
Reason (R) : Failing to cite the source when paraphrasing constitutes plagiarism, as it presents someone else's ideas as one's own.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

185. A social work researcher is interested in the question: "What is it like to be an adolescent caregiver for a parent with a chronic illness?" Which research paradigm is most suitable?
(A) Quantitative.
(B) Qualitative.
(C) Experimental.
(D) Positivist.

186. Which of the following is a component of a research design?
(A) The researcher's biography.
(B) The plan for data collection and analysis.
(C) The final conclusions of the study.
(D) The list of publications by the researcher.

187. "Coding" in qualitative data analysis refers to:
(A) Writing a computer program for statistical analysis.
(B) Applying labels or tags to segments of data to identify themes and concepts.
(C) Encrypting the data to keep it secure from others.
(D) Translating the data into a different language.

188. Arrange the following steps in the research process in the correct chronological sequence:
1. Data Collection
2. Research Design
3. Hypothesis Formulation
4. Report Writing
5. Problem Identification

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 5, 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 5, 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 5, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 5, 3, 1, 4

189. A researcher combines survey data on community well-being with in-depth interviews about residents' sense of belonging. This is an example of:
(A) Mixed method research.
(B) Only quantitative research.
(C) Only qualitative research.
(D) Theoretical research.

190. What is the main purpose of creating a research report?
(A) To fulfill a requirement for a degree.
(B) To communicate the research process and its findings to a wider audience.
(C) To store the raw data collected during the study.
(D) To practice academic writing skills.

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notes, and conducting informal interviews, they are undertaking a(n):
(A) Field Study.
(B) Experiment.
(C) Survey.
(D) Secondary data analysis.

135. The process of analyzing qualitative data involves all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Identifying patterns and themes.
(B) Developing categories and codes.
(C) Calculating statistical significance levels.
(D) Interpreting the meaning behind the data.

136. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In mixed methods research, a researcher might use qualitative data to help explain unexpected quantitative results.
Reason (R) : This approach, known as an explanatory sequential design, allows for a deeper understanding of the initial statistical findings.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

137. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the relationship between social science research and social work research?
(A) They are completely unrelated fields.
(B) Social work research is a broader field that includes social science research.
(C) Social work research is an applied form of social science research, focusing on the profession's concerns.
(D) Social science research uses only qualitative methods, while social work research uses only quantitative methods.

138. The primary difference between a parametric and a non-parametric test lies in the:
(A) Assumptions they make about the population distribution.
(B) Type of data they use (qualitative vs. quantitative).
(C) Number of variables they can analyze.
(D) Way the research report is written.

139. In a case study, the "case" is a:
(A) Bounded system.
(B) Universal law.
(C) Statistical variable.
(D) Research hypothesis.

140. Consider the following statements about data analysis:
A. Quantitative analysis involves statistics, numbers, and charts.
B. Qualitative analysis involves identifying themes and interpreting meanings.
C. Both approaches aim to make sense of the collected data.
D. Data processing must happen before data analysis.
E. Qualitative analysis is always quicker and easier than quantitative analysis.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) A, B, and E
(B) C, D, and E
(C) A, B, C, and D
(D) A, C, and E

141. The first step in designing a qualitative research study is:
(A) Selecting a statistical software package.
(B) Formulating a broad research question or identifying an area of interest.
(C) Writing the final report.
(D) Obtaining a large random sample.

142. A study's 'sample design' is the plan for:
(A) How the research questions will be formulated.
(B) How the data will be analyzed statistically.
(C) How a portion of the population will be selected for the study.
(D) How the final report will be structured.

143. Which statement accurately distinguishes between an 'objective' and a 'hypothesis'?
(A) An objective is a testable prediction, while a hypothesis is a general goal.
(B) An objective states goals, while a hypothesis predicts relationships.
(C) There is no difference; the two terms are essentially interchangeable.
(D) Objectives are used in qualitative research,

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(B) D and E only
(C) A, B, and C
(D) C, D, and E

201. Which research component provides the overall strategy or blueprint for the investigation?
(A) Hypothesis.
(B) Research design.
(C) Data analysis.
(D) Literature review.

202. The step of 'processing' data involves activities like:
(A) Editing, coding, and tabulation.
(B) Formulating the research problem.
(C) Conducting a literature review.
(D) Writing the conclusion of the report.

203. A "non-parametric test" is a statistical test that:
(A) Requires the data to follow a normal distribution.
(B) Non-parametric test.
(C) Does not make strong assumptions about the population distribution.
(D) Is a method of qualitative data analysis.

204. Match the types of research in List I with their core characteristics in List II.
List I: (Type of Research)
P. Quantitative Research
Q. Qualitative Research
R. Mixed Methods Research
S. Social Work Research
List II: (Core Characteristic)
1. Integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches
2. Applied research focusing on practice and policy
3. Inquiry based on numerical data and statistics
4. Inquiry based on understanding meaning and context
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

205. The primary audience for a social work research report might include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Social work practitioners.
(B) Policymakers and administrators.
(C) Other academic researchers.
(D) A general audience with no interest in social issues.

206. In a research study, what is the purpose of formulating objectives?
(A) To provide a list of references.
(B) To state clearly and concisely what the research seeks to accomplish.
(C) To present the final results of the study.
(D) To test a relationship between variables.

207. A cause-and-effect question is best answered through which type of research design?
(A) Exploratory.
(B) Experimental.
(C) Descriptive.
(D) Historical.

208. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In a case study, the findings are not typically generalizable to a larger population in a statistical sense.
Reason (R) : The goal of a case study is to provide deep, contextualized understanding of a particular case, not to produce findings that represent a broad population.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

209. The 'scope' of social work research covers topics such as:
(A) The effectiveness of clinical interventions.
(B) The needs of specific client populations.
(C) The impact of social policies.
(D) All of the above.

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210. Which of the following best describes the procedure for writing a qualitative research report?
(A) A brief summary of statistical results.
(B) A process of weaving together theory, data excerpts, and interpretation into a coherent narrative.

interest.
3. Information collected during a study.
4. A subset of the population.

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

153. The analysis of qualitative data typically begins with:
(A) Formulating a hypothesis.
(B) Performing a statistical test.
(C) Familiarizing oneself with the data, such as by reading transcripts multiple times.
(D) Selecting a random sample.

154. What is the key advantage of a mixed-method research design?
(A) It is consistently the most inexpensive and rapid option for researchers to choose.
(B) It provides holistic understanding by integrating quantitative and qualitative strengths.
(C) It removes the necessity for conducting a literature review before data collection.
(D) It guarantees that the research findings will always be statistically significant.

155. Which of the following is NOT a technique for analyzing qualitative data?
(A) Thematic analysis.
(B) Narrative analysis.
(C) Discourse analysis.
(D) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

156. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The research problem dictates the choice of research design.
Reason (R) : Whether a researcher uses an experimental, descriptive, or qualitative design depends on the nature of the question being asked.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

157. A 'basic tenet' of qualitative research is the importance of 'Verstehen' or:
(A) Empathetic understanding.
(B) Statistical measurement.
(C) Objective detachment.
(D) Experimental control.

158. The primary purpose of using 'styles of references' (e.g., APA, MLA) in a research report is to:
(A) Make the report look more academic.
(B) Ensure consistency and allow readers to locate the original sources.
(C) Increase the word count of the paper.
(D) Test the reader's knowledge of different citation formats.

159. A researcher wants to explore a new, under-researched social phenomenon to generate initial ideas and insights. The most suitable research design would be:
(A) Experimental.
(B) Exploratory.
(C) Confirmatory.
(D) Descriptive.

160. Consider the following statements about qualitative research methods:
I. Field study involves immersion in a natural setting.
II. Case study is an in-depth investigation of a bounded system.
III. Focus Group Discussions are designed for one-on-one interviews.
IV. Observation involves systematically watching and recording behavior.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

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161. The procedure of combining quantitative and qualitative research is a central feature of:
(A) Theoretic Research.
(B) Mixed Method Research.
(C) Parametric Research.
(D) Field Study.

and hypotheses are used in quantitative research.

144. Arrange the following actions in the order they would appear in a research process flow.
1. Processing and Analysis of Data
2. Formulation of Research Problem
3. Writing Research Report
4. Sources and Methods of Data Collection

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

145. Which of the following best describes "Thematic Research" as a qualitative method?
(A) Research that develops theory from data.
(B) Research that focuses on a specific pre-selected theme.
(C) Research that tests a theory using an experimental design.
(D) Research that reviews literature about a particular theme.

146. Consider the following statements regarding qualitative data analysis:
Statement I : Qualitative data analysis is a linear process with fixed, sequential steps.
Statement II : Qualitative data analysis is an iterative and cyclical process where the researcher moves back and forth between data collection and analysis.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

147. A social work researcher gives a survey to clients to measure their satisfaction with a service (quantitative), and at the same time, conducts in-depth interviews with the service providers to understand their experiences in delivering the service (qualitative). This is an example of:
(A) A purely quantitative study.
(B) A purely qualitative study.
(C) A mixed methods study.
(D) A historical study.

148. Identify the incorrect statement regarding a literature review.
(A) It provides a theoretical background for the study.
(B) It helps in refining the research problem.
(C) It is the step where primary data is collected.
(D) It helps in identifying appropriate research methods.

149. In research, ethics are crucial. Which of the following is a key ethical principle in social research?
(A) Ensuring participants are fully informed and give voluntary consent.
(B) Altering data to support the research hypothesis.
(C) Publishing the names and private information of participants without permission.
(D) Forcing individuals to participate in the study.

150. A t-test is an example of:
(A) A descriptive statistical method.
(B) An inferential statistical method.
(C) A qualitative analysis technique.
(D) A data collection tool.

151. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of quantitative research?
(A) The use of narratives and life stories as data.
(B) The exploration of meaning in a natural setting.
(C) The measurement of variables and statistical analysis.
(D) A flexible and emergent research design.

152. Match the terms in List I with their descriptions in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Population
Q. Sample
R. Variable
S. Data
List II: (Description)
1. A characteristic that can take on different values.
2. The complete set of individuals or objects of

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(D) Describing only the physical characteristics of the participants.

172. The final step of the social science research process is:
(A) Hypothesis formulation.
(B) Data collection.
(C) Writing the research report and presentation.
(D) Sample design.

173. Inferential statistics are used to:
(A) Summarize the key features of a sample.
(B) Draw conclusions about a population based on data from a sample.
(C) Present data in the form of graphs and charts.
(D) Describe the characteristics of every single member of a population.

174. Identify the correct statement about a research problem.
(A) It should be vague and ill-defined.
(B) It is a statement about a difficulty or gap in knowledge that needs to be addressed.
(C) It is the same as the research conclusion.
(D) It is only relevant for quantitative research.

175. The main objective of a field study is:
(A) To test a hypothesis under controlled conditions.
(B) To gain a deep, holistic understanding of a social phenomenon in its natural setting.
(C) To collect numerical data from a large number of people.
(D) To analyze historical documents.

176. Consider the following statements regarding research design:
Statement I : In quantitative research, the research design is established before data collection begins.
Statement II : In qualitative research, the research design can be emergent and may evolve during the study.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

177. Which of the following is the most appropriate method for understanding the life history and experiences of a person?
(A) A survey.
(B) A focus group discussion.
(C) A narrative inquiry.
(D) An experiment.

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178. What does "processing and analysis of data" entail?
(A) Only the collection of information.
(B) The systematic transformation of raw data and the application of analytical techniques to derive meaning.
(C) Only the writing of the final report.
(D) The initial identification of the research problem.

179. A researcher studying the impact of a new teaching method randomly assigns students to two groups: one receives the new method, and the other receives the standard method. This is an example of what kind of research design?
(A) Case study.
(B) Experimental.
(C) Narrative.
(D) Field study.

180. Match the research designs in List I with their primary aims in List II.
List I: (Research Design)
P. Quantitative
Q. Qualitative
R. Mixed Methods
S. Theoretic
List II: (Primary Aim)
1. In-depth understanding and exploration of meaning.
2. Integration of numerical and narrative data for comprehensive insight.
3. Generation of theory grounded in data.
4. Measurement, testing hypotheses, and generalization.
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

162. In social work research, evaluating the outcomes of a program for at-risk youth would fall under its:
(A) Nature.
(B) Scope.
(C) Definition.
(D) Method.

163. What is a hypothesis?
(A) A concluding summary of the research findings.
(B) A question that the research sets out to answer.
(C) A specific, testable statement about the expected relationship between variables.
(D) A review of previously published literature on a topic.

164. In the process of statistical enquiry, 'descriptive' methods are used to:
(A) Test hypotheses about the population.
(B) Organize, summarize, and present data in a meaningful way.
(C) Predict future outcomes with certainty.
(D) Select a sample from the population.

165. A researcher studies the life of a single, highly successful social entrepreneur to understand the factors contributing to her success. This is an example of a:
(A) Focus Group Discussion.
(B) Case Study.
(C) Survey.
(D) Field Study.

166. Which of the following is a primary step in designing a qualitative research?
(A) Formulating a statistically testable null hypothesis.
(B) Choosing an appropriate qualitative approach and method.
(C) Ensuring a large, random, and representative sample.
(D) Selecting the correct parametric test for data analysis.

167. "Triangulation" in research refers to:
(A) Using three hypotheses in a single study.
(B) Using three researchers to analyze the same data.
(C) Using multiple data sources, methods, or theories to corroborate findings.
(D) Dividing the sample into three groups.

168. Which statement best reflects the difference between quantitative and qualitative approaches?
(A) Quantitative is 'hard' science, qualitative is 'soft' science.
(B) Quantitative seeks to measure and test, qualitative seeks to explore and understand.
(C) Quantitative is always better than qualitative.
(D) Qualitative research does not require a methodology.

169. What is the role of a moderator in a Focus Group Discussion?
(A) To express their own opinions strongly to guide the group.
(B) To facilitate the discussion, ensuring it stays on topic and encouraging all to participate.
(C) To record the discussion without interacting with the group.
(D) To administer a questionnaire to each participant individually.

170. Consider the following statements about mixed methods research:
A. It involves collecting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data.
B. It is also known as multi-method or integrated research.
C. A key decision is how to sequence the quantitative and qualitative components.
D. It is less complex than single-method research.
E. The purpose is to gain a more complete understanding of a phenomenon.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) A, B, C, and E
(B) A, B, D, and E
(C) B, C, D, and E
(D) A, C, and D

171. In qualitative report writing, the use of "thick description" means:
(A) Writing a very long and verbose report.
(B) Providing a rich, detailed account of the context and cultural meanings of behavior.
(C) Using complex statistical formulas to describe the data.

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191. Which of the following is NOT a method of qualitative research?
(A) Narratives.
(B) Case Study.
(C) t-test.
(D) Observation.

192. Consider the following statements about formulating a research problem:
I. It should be specific and clear.
II. It should be ethically feasible to study.
III. It often arises from a gap in the literature or a practical issue.
IV. It should be a statement that is not testable.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV
(B) II and III
(C) I, II, and III
(D) I, III, and IV

193. The difference between primary and secondary sources of data is that primary data are:
(A) Published in books, while secondary data are in journals.
(B) Collected for the first time by the researcher for their specific purpose.
(C) Always quantitative, while secondary data are always qualitative.
(D) Less reliable than secondary data.

194. In qualitative data analysis, identifying recurrent ideas and grouping them into broader categories is known as:
(A) Hypothesis testing.
(B) Thematic analysis.
(C) Mean calculation.
(D) Random sampling.

195. Which of the following is the best way to formulate a research question for a qualitative study?
(A) Does X cause Y?
(B) How many people prefer A over B?
(C) What is the relationship between income and education level?
(D) What are the experiences of... / How do people perceive...?

196. Consider the following statements regarding social work research:
Statement I : Social work research is primarily applied research.
Statement II : It seeks to generate knowledge that can be used to guide practice, develop programs, and inform policy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

197. A researcher wants to understand the non-verbal communication patterns in a support group meeting. The most appropriate data collection method would be:
(A) A questionnaire.
(B) Observation.
(C) An interview.
(D) A review of literature.

198. The 'nature' of research refers to its:
(A) Specific findings and conclusions.
(B) Essential characteristics and qualities, such as being systematic and logical.
(C) Length and format.
(D) Geographic location.

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199. What distinguishes a 'case study' from other research methods?
(A) Its focus on a large, random sample.
(B) Its in-depth, intensive focus on a single, bounded unit.
(C) Its use of statistical analysis exclusively.
(D) Its strict adherence to an experimental design.

200. Consider the following statements about data collection tools and methods:
A. A survey is a method, and a questionnaire is its tool.
B. An interview is a method, and an interview schedule is its tool.
C. Observation is a method, and a checklist can be its tool.
D. A tool is a broader concept than a method.
E. Methods and tools are completely interchangeable terms.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) A, D, and E

125. Which of the following is a component of a mixed methods research study?
(A) The exclusive use of qualitative data.
(B) A procedure for combining or integrating quantitative and qualitative findings.
(C) The avoidance of any statistical analysis.
(D) A design that uses only one method of data collection.

126. Consider the following statements regarding statistical methods:
Statement I : Inferential statistics allow researchers to generalize from a sample to a population.
Statement II : Descriptive statistics are primarily used to test hypotheses about relationships between variables.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

127. In the context of the research process, what follows 'hypothesis formulation'?
(A) Identification of research problem.
(B) Literature review.
(C) Research design.
(D) Writing research report.

128. Consider the following statements regarding social work research:
I. It is a type of social science research.
II. Its scope includes evaluating social work interventions.
III. It is purely academic and has no practical application.
IV. It can use both quantitative and qualitative approaches.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

129. The main advantage of using observation as a data collection method is that it:
(A) Allows the researcher to capture what people do, rather than just what they say they do.
(B) Is the quickest and easiest method of data collection.
(C) Requires no training or skill from the researcher.
(D) Is free from all forms of researcher bias.

130. A researcher analyzes the annual reports of several NGOs to understand their funding patterns. In this case, the annual reports are:
(A) A method of data collection.
(B) A source of data.
(C) A research hypothesis.
(D) A statistical test.

131. Which one of the following is NOT a 'basic tenet' of qualitative research?
(A) Focus on participants' perspectives.
(B) Importance of context.
(C) Researcher as an instrument.
(D) Pre-determined and fixed research design.

132. Match the research activities in List I with their corresponding steps in the research process in List II.
List I: (Research Activity)
P. Choosing between a survey or a case study
Q. Conducting a Chi-square test
R. Reading journal articles on the topic
S. Writing the introduction and conclusion
List II: (Step in Research Process)
1. Writing Research Report
2. Literature Review
3. Research Design
4. Analysis of Data
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

133. The 'meaning of research' fundamentally involves:
(A) A process of inquiry and investigation.
(B) A collection of personal opinions.
(C) An informal chat about a topic.
(D) A summary of a single book.

134. If a researcher studies the culture of an organization by working there for a year, taking

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(C) A list of tables and charts without any textual explanation.
(D) A direct copy of the interview transcripts.

211. What is the difference between an 'interview schedule' and a 'questionnaire'?
(A) A questionnaire is filled by the respondent, while an interview schedule is used by the interviewer to guide the interview.
(B) A questionnaire is for qualitative research, and an interview schedule is for quantitative research.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are identical.
(D) A questionnaire contains open-ended questions, while an interview schedule has only close-ended questions.

212. In qualitative methodology, "Theoretic Research" is a method focused on:
(A) Building theory from data.
(B) Testing a pre-existing theory.
(C) Applying a theory to practice.
(D) Critiquing different theories.

213. When designing a research study, the selection of a sample design is crucial because:
(A) It directly impacts the generalizability and representativeness of the findings.
(B) It determines the final conclusion of the research.
(C) It is the first step in any research project.
(D) It is only necessary for qualitative research.

214. Which of the following is an example of a 'source' of data?
(A) A government census report.
(B) A participant in an interview.
(C) A historical document.
(D) All of the above.

215. The 'basic tenets' of qualitative research emphasize:
(A) Objectivity, control, and prediction.
(B) Subjectivity, context, and understanding.
(C) Numbers, statistics, and large samples.
(D) Variables, hypotheses, and testing.

216. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Mixed method research is simply conducting two separate, unrelated studies.
Statement II : Mixed method research involves a deliberate integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches within a single study to answer a research question.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

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217. A social work researcher begins a study with a survey of 1000 people to identify risk factors for depression, and then selects 10 individuals who scored high on risk factors for in-depth interviews. This is an example of what kind of mixed-methods design?
(A) Explanatory sequential.
(B) Convergent parallel.
(C) Exploratory sequential.
(D) Theoretic design.

218. The process of organizing data into rows and columns, known as _____, is a key part of data processing.
(A) hypothesizing
(B) paraphrasing
(C) tabulation
(D) sampling

219. Identify the correct statement about 'paraphrasing' in a research report.
(A) It involves quoting text directly with quotation marks.
(B) It involves restating an idea from a source in your own words and citing the source.
(C) It does not require a citation if you change more than three words.
(D) It is considered a form of academic misconduct.

220. Consider the following characteristics of a research approach:
A. Focus on testing hypotheses
B. Data in the form of numbers
C. Use of statistical analysis
D. Large, random samples
E. Seeks to generalize findings
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct

(A) Explanatory sequential.
(B) Convergent parallel.
(C) Exploratory sequential.
(D) Embedded.

240. Consider the following statements about research ethics:
A. Informed consent is a crucial requirement.
B. Confidentiality of participants should be maintained.
C. Data should not be fabricated or falsified.
D. Plagiarism is an acceptable practice.
E. Participants should not be exposed to harm.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) A, B, C, and E
(B) A, B, D, and E
(C) B, C, and D
(D) A, D, and E

241. 'Processing of data' comes at which stage of the research process?
(A) Before data collection.
(B) After data collection but before analysis.
(C) After the research report is written.
(D) At the same time as problem formulation.

242. A key tenet of qualitative research is that reality is:
(A) A single, objective, and measurable phenomenon.
(B) Socially constructed and understood from the participants' perspectives.
(C) Irrelevant to the research process.
(D) Best understood through controlled experiments.

243. The primary difference between a research 'method' and a research 'tool' is that the method is the _____ and the tool is the _____.
(A) procedure; instrument.
(B) instrument; procedure.
(C) result; process
(D) answer; question

244. Arrange the following sections of a typical quantitative research report in the correct chronological order:
1. Methodology
2. Results/Findings
3. Introduction/Literature Review
4. Discussion/Conclusion

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

245. In social work research, an investigation into the historical development of welfare laws would be an example of studying the field's:
(A) Future trends.
(B) Scope.
(C) Statistical methods.
(D) Experimental designs.

246. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : A hypothesis is a tentative statement that is tested through research.
Statement II : An objective is a final, proven fact derived from research.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

247. The primary goal of a mixed methods research approach is to:
(A) Make research more complicated.
(B) Leverage the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative methods to gain a richer understanding.
(C) Avoid using statistics.
(D) Focus only on participants' stories.

248. The chi-square test is a common example of a(n):
(A) Parametric test.
(B) Non-parametric test.
(C) Qualitative analysis method.
(D) Data collection tool.

249. Which of the following is a key step in managing and analyzing qualitative data?
(A) Identifying themes and patterns through coding.
(B) Running regression analysis.
(C) Calculating the mean and standard

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229. Which of the following is NOT a defining feature of a 'Focus Group Discussion'?
(A) Group interaction as a source of data.
(B) The presence of a moderator.
(C) In-depth individual interviews conducted separately.
(D) Exploration of a specific topic with a small group of people.

230. The process of writing a research report should be:
(A) Haphazard and disorganized.
(B) Done before the data is collected.
(C) A systematic and logical presentation of the research project and its findings.
(D) Focused only on presenting the raw data without interpretation.

231. A 'parametric' statistical test assumes that:
(A) The data can be in any form, including text and images.
(B) The sample size is very small.
(C) The data is drawn from a population with a specific distribution (e.g., normal distribution).
(D) No assumptions about the population are necessary.

232. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The first step in any social science research is the identification and formulation of a research problem.
Reason (R) : Without a clear problem or question, the research lacks direction and focus.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

233. The main goal of a 'case study' is to provide:
(A) A broad overview of a large population.
(B) A generalizable statistical finding.
(C) A detailed and in-depth understanding of a specific case.
(D) A test of a causal hypothesis.

234. In qualitative data management, what is the purpose of transcription?
(A) To analyze the data statistically.
(B) To convert audio or video recordings into written text for easier analysis.
(C) To summarize the findings of the study.
(D) To select participants for the research.

235. The key component of a mixed methods research design that distinguishes it from simply conducting two separate studies is the:
(A) Use of a large sample.
(B) Integration of the quantitative and qualitative components.
(C) Publication in a specific type of journal.
(D) Length of the final report.

236. Which of the following is an example of 'inferential statistics'?
(A) Calculating the average age of participants in a sample.
(B) Creating a pie chart showing the gender distribution in a sample.
(C) Using a t-test to determine if the difference between two groups is significant.
(D) Listing all the raw scores from a test.

237. The analysis of personal stories to understand how individuals make sense of their lives is the focus of which qualitative method?
(A) Observation.
(B) Focus Group Discussions.
(C) Narratives.
(D) Theoretic Research.

238. In the context of research, what does 'scope' refer to?
(A) The specific instruments used to collect data.
(B) The boundaries and extent of the research, including the topics and population it covers.
(C) The detailed findings of the study.
(D) The theoretical framework of the study.

239. A researcher first interviews a few individuals to understand their perspectives on a new social policy (qualitative), and then uses these insights to develop a survey that is administered to a large population (quantitative). This mixed-methods design is:

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researcher's work.
(B) To fill space within the research report.
(C) To criticize the work of previous scholars.
(D) To acknowledge the source of ideas and avoid plagiarism.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The analysis of quantitative data in social science research involves a range of statistical concepts and methods, which are broadly categorized into descriptive and inferential statistics. The process of statistical enquiry begins with the organized dataset, and the first step is often to use descriptive statistics. These are methods used to summarize, organize, and present data in a meaningful way. Descriptive statistics provide a simple summary about the sample and the measures. Common examples include measures of central tendency (like mean, median, and mode), which describe the center of a dataset, and measures of dispersion (like range and standard deviation), which describe the spread of the data. In contrast, inferential statistics are more complex methods used to make judgments or draw conclusions about a larger population based on the data collected from a sample. This process involves moving beyond the immediate data to infer characteristics of the population from which the sample was drawn. Techniques like hypothesis testing, which can involve parametric tests (that assume the data follows a specific distribution, often a normal one) and non-parametric tests (that make fewer assumptions about the data's distribution), are central to inferential statistics. Thus, while descriptive statistics describe what the data shows, inferential statistics help to conclude what the data means in a broader context.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. A researcher calculating the mean age and standard deviation of age for a group of study participants is using:
(A) descriptive statistics.
(B) inferential statistics.
(C) qualitative analysis.
(D) mixed-method procedures.

282. What is the primary difference between descriptive and inferential statistics?
(A) Descriptive statistics use numbers, while inferential statistics use narratives.
(B) Descriptive statistics summarize sample data, while inferential statistics make generalizations to a population.
(C) Descriptive statistics are complex, while inferential statistics are simple.
(D) Descriptive statistics are used in qualitative research, while inferential statistics are used in quantitative research.

283. Using a t-test to determine if there is a significant difference between the average scores of two groups would be an application of:
(A) data processing.
(B) inferential statistics.
(C) descriptive statistics.
(D) sample designing.

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284. The passage mentions that parametric tests are a part of inferential statistics. What is a key characteristic of these tests?
(A) They assume the data follows a specific distribution, such as a normal distribution.
(B) They make no assumptions about the data's distribution.
(C) They are used exclusively for describing a sample.
(D) They are primarily used in the data collection phase.

285. The process of statistical enquiry, as described in the passage, suggests that researchers typically:
(A) use inferential statistics before descriptive statistics.
(B) use only descriptive statistics and avoid making inferences.
(C) use descriptive statistics to summarize data before using inferential statistics to draw conclusions.
(D) use non-parametric tests exclusively for all types of data.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Qualitative research offers a distinct and valuable approach to inquiry in social work, contrasting significantly with the quantitative paradigm. Its fundamental meaning is rooted in understanding the complexity of human experience within its natural context. The basic tenets of qualitative

deviation.
(D) Performing an analysis of variance (ANOVA).

250. The very first step in the social science research process is:
(A) Identification and formulation of a research problem.
(B) Sample Design.
(C) Data Collection.
(D) Writing Research Report.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social science research constitutes a systematic method of exploring, describing, and explaining social phenomena, driven by the principles of empirical evidence and logical reasoning. Within this broad domain, social work research emerges as a specialized, applied field. While it shares the foundational methodologies of social science research, its primary impetus is distinct. Social work research is fundamentally practice-oriented, aiming to generate knowledge that can directly inform, evaluate, and improve social work practice, interventions, and policies. Its nature is inherently interventive and solution-focused, seeking to address social problems and enhance the well-being of individuals, groups, and communities. The scope of social science research is vast, covering disciplines like sociology, psychology, and anthropology to understand social structures and human behaviour in general terms. In contrast, the scope of social work research is more specific, concentrating on the efficacy of social services, the experiences of vulnerable populations, the dynamics of professional-client relationships, and the development of effective assessment and intervention models. This applied nature does not diminish its scientific rigour; rather, it directs that rigour toward pragmatic outcomes that have a tangible impact on the field and its service users, thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What is the primary characteristic that distinguishes social work research from broader social science research?
(A) Its reliance on theoretical frameworks from sociology and psychology.
(B) Its fundamental orientation towards informing and improving professional practice.
(C) Its exclusive use of qualitative methodologies for data collection.
(D) Its focus on generating universal laws of human social behaviour.

252. According to the passage, the nature of social work research can be best described as:
(A) inherently interventive and solution-focused.
(B) purely theoretical and abstract.
(C) primarily historical and descriptive.
(D) exclusively philosophical and speculative.

253. Which of the following falls more directly within the scope of social work research as compared to general social science research?
(A) A study on the general patterns of social stratification in industrial societies.
(B) An anthropological study of kinship structures in a remote tribe.
(C) A study evaluating the effectiveness of a new counselling model for homeless youth.
(D) A historical analysis of the evolution of political systems.

254. The passage suggests that the relationship between social work research and social science research is that:
(A) social work research is a completely separate discipline with no shared methods.
(B) social science research is a practical application of social work research findings.
(C) social work research rejects the empirical principles of social science research.
(D) social work research is a specialized, applied subfield of social science research.

255. What can be inferred about the ultimate goal of social work research from the text?
(A) To contribute to grand theories of social change.
(B) To document the history of social welfare institutions.
(C) To achieve pragmatic outcomes that benefit service users.
(D) To critique existing social structures without offering solutions.

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regarding the identified approach?
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Historical Research
(D) Mixed Methods Research

221. A researcher is writing a report on a qualitative study about the experiences of first-generation college students. Which element would be essential to include in the report?
(A) A null hypothesis and its p-value.
(B) A table showing the mean and standard deviation of experiences.
(C) Direct quotes from the students to illustrate key themes.
(D) The results of a t-test comparing two groups.

222. The step of 'literature review' in the research process is primarily intended to:
(A) Collect primary data for the study.
(B) Finalize the statistical tests to be used.
(C) Understand the existing body of work on a topic and identify a research gap.
(D) Write the conclusion of the research report.

223. What is the fundamental difference between descriptive statistics and inferential statistics?
(A) Descriptive statistics summarize data, while inferential statistics are used to make generalizations about a population from a sample.
(B) Descriptive statistics are complex, while inferential statistics are simple.
(C) Descriptive statistics are used in qualitative research, while inferential statistics are used in quantitative research.
(D) Descriptive statistics prove causality, while inferential statistics do not.

224. Which of the following is the best example of a null hypothesis?
(A) There is no relationship between hours of study and exam scores.
(B) There is a relationship between hours of study and exam scores.
(C) Students who study more will have higher exam scores.
(D) To determine the relationship between hours of study and exam scores.

225. A key step in designing qualitative research is:
(A) Creating a detailed, inflexible plan that must be followed precisely.
(B) Selecting a method (like case study or ethnography) that aligns with the research question.
(C) Ensuring the sample size is large enough for statistical generalization.
(D) Developing a set of hypotheses to be tested statistically.

226. What is the primary purpose of 'observation' as a research method?
(A) To gather data by directly watching and recording behaviors and events in their natural setting.
(B) To ask people about their opinions in a structured format.
(C) To analyze existing texts and documents.
(D) To conduct an experiment in a controlled environment.

227. In mixed methods research, 'integration' refers to the:
(A) Separation of quantitative and qualitative data throughout the entire study.
(B) Point in the research process where the quantitative and qualitative findings are brought together.
(C) Exclusive use of quantitative data for the final report.
(D) Conversion of all qualitative data into numbers.

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228. Match the research terms in List I with their corresponding examples in List II.
List I: (Research Term)
P. Research problem
Q. Research design
R. Data collection tool
S. Data analysis technique
List II: (Example)
1. Questionnaire
2. t-test
3. What is the effect of social media on youth mental health?
4. A pre-test/post-test experimental plan
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

study. This design is a master plan that specifies the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the needed information. It addresses critical questions such as what type of study will be conducted (e.g., experimental, correlational, descriptive), who the subjects will be, and how they will be selected. The research design is, therefore, not merely a work plan but a strategic framework that ensures the evidence collected is relevant to the research problem and allows for the hypothesis to be tested in the most rigorous and unbiased manner possible, thereby maximizing the reliability and validity of the findings.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the fundamental purpose of a research design?
(A) To serve as a preliminary draft of the final report.
(B) To act as a repository for the collected raw data.
(C) To provide a detailed biography of the researcher.
(D) To function as a strategic blueprint for conducting the research.

262. A hypothesis is best described as:
(A) a conclusive fact about a social phenomenon.
(B) a testable proposition about the relationship between variables.
(C) a summary of the research objectives.
(D) a general question about a broad topic of interest.

263. The passage suggests that a research design's primary strategic function is to ensure that the:
(A) research findings are published in a high-impact journal.
(B) study is completed within the shortest possible time frame.
(C) collected evidence is relevant to the problem and allows for hypothesis testing.
(D) researcher's personal biases are confirmed by the data.

264. Based on the text, what is the logical relationship between objectives and a hypothesis?
(A) Objectives are formulated to test the validity of a pre-existing hypothesis.
(B) Objectives and hypotheses are independent and unrelated components of research.
(C) A hypothesis is a broader and more general statement than an objective.
(D) A hypothesis translates the research objectives into a precise, testable prediction.

265. According to the passage, when might a research study proceed without a formal hypothesis?
(A) When the study is primarily of an exploratory nature.
(B) When the study is intended to be published quickly.
(C) When the researcher has limited statistical skills.
(D) When the research is funded by a private organization.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A critical step in the execution of a social science research project is the development of a sample design. Since it is often impractical or impossible to study an entire population of interest, researchers select a subset of individuals from that population, known as a sample. The process and methodology for selecting this sample constitute the sample design. The fundamental purpose of a sample design is to create a procedure that yields a sample that is representative of the larger population, thereby allowing the researcher to make valid inferences or generalizations about that population based on the findings from the sample. A well-constructed sample design is crucial for the external validity of the research findings. It outlines the target population, defines the sampling frame from which the sample will be drawn, specifies the method of selection (e.g., probability or non-probability techniques), and determines the appropriate sample size. The choice of a particular sample design is influenced by the research objectives, the nature of the population, the resources available, and the desired level of precision. Ultimately, the rigor of the sample design directly impacts the credibility and generalizability of the research conclusions, as a biased or unrepresentative sample can lead to flawed and misleading results, no matter how sophisticated the data analysis may be.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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266. What is the fundamental purpose of employing a sample design in research?
(A) To study every single member of the target population.
(B) To create a procedure for selecting a representative subset of a population.
(C) To complicate the data collection process unnecessarily.
(D) To ensure the research findings are only applicable to the sample itself.

267. According to the passage, the ability to make valid generalizations about a population from a sample is primarily dependent on the:
(A) sample size being as small as possible.
(B) sample being representative of that population.
(C) researcher's personal familiarity with the subjects.
(D) publication venue of the research report.

268. A sample design is described in the text as encompassing all of the following components EXCEPT:
(A) drafting the final research conclusions.
(B) defining the target population.
(C) specifying the method of sample selection.
(D) determining the appropriate sample size.

269. The passage implies that a flawed sample design can:
(A) enhance the internal validity of a study.
(B) lead to credible and generalizable results.
(C) produce misleading conclusions about the population.
(D) be compensated for by sophisticated data analysis.

270. The choice of a specific sample design is influenced by several founders. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?
(A) The research objectives.
(B) The resources available to the researcher.
(C) The nature of the population under study.
(D) The personal preferences of the journal editor.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

After the research design and sampling plan are finalized, the researcher proceeds to the data collection phase, which involves gathering empirical information. Social science research utilizes a variety of sources, methods, and tools for data collection. A primary distinction is made between primary sources, where data is collected firsthand by the researcher for the specific purpose of the study (e.g., through surveys, interviews, or observations), and secondary sources, which involve the use of existing data collected by others (e.g., government censuses, organizational records, or prior research studies). The choice between these sources depends on the research question and available resources. Following data collection, the raw data must undergo processing before any meaningful analysis can occur. Data processing is a systematic procedure that transforms raw information into a clean, organized, and machine-readable format. This crucial intermediate step typically involves data editing, which is the process of checking for and correcting errors or omissions; coding, which involves assigning numerical or alphanumerical symbols to responses to categorize them; and data entry, where the coded data is transferred into a computer file. The meticulous processing of data is essential for ensuring the accuracy and quality of the dataset, thereby laying a reliable foundation for the subsequent phase of data analysis.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. A researcher using government census data for their study is relying on what type of data source?
(A) A primary source.
(B) A hypothetical source.
(C) A secondary source.
(D) A preliminary source.

272. What is the main purpose of data processing in the research process?
(A) To formulate the initial research hypothesis.
(B) To transform raw data into a clean and organized format for analysis.
(C) To collect firsthand information from respondents.
(D) To write the final conclusions and recommendations of the study.

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273. The process of assigning numerical symbols to survey responses to categorize them is known as:
(A) editing.
(B) citing.
(C) paraphrasing.
(D) coding.

274. According to the passage, conducting surveys and interviews to gather information specifically for one's own study is an example of using:
(A) primary data collection methods.
(B) secondary data collection methods.
(C) data processing techniques.
(D) data analysis procedures.

275. What can be inferred about the relationship between data processing and data analysis?
(A) Data processing is an optional step that can be skipped to save time.
(B) Data analysis must be completed before data processing can begin.
(C) Meticulous data processing is a prerequisite for reliable data analysis.
(D) Data processing and data analysis are identical and interchangeable terms.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The culmination of the research process is the writing of the research report, a formal document that systematically communicates the study's purpose, methodology, findings, and conclusions to a wider audience. This stage is not merely a technical task but a critical part of the scientific endeavor, as research is incomplete until its results are disseminated. The structure of a report is designed for clarity and logical flow, typically including sections such as an introduction, literature review, methodology, results, and discussion. A crucial aspect of academic writing within the report is the responsible use of information, which is upheld through meticulous practices of citing, paraphrasing, and referencing. Citing acknowledges the sources of ideas and information, giving credit to other scholars and allowing readers to locate the original work. Paraphrasing involves restating another author's ideas in one's own words while still providing a citation, demonstrating comprehension and integration of knowledge. Adherence to a specific style of reference, such as APA, MLA, or Chicago, ensures consistency and professionalism in how sources are documented in the bibliography or reference list. These practices are fundamental to maintaining academic integrity, avoiding plagiarism, and situating the new research within the ongoing scholarly conversation. The final report may also be adapted for presentations at conferences or seminars.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary purpose of writing a research report?
(A) To systematically communicate research findings to an audience.
(B) To store raw data for personal use.
(C) To secure funding for future research projects.
(D) To practice the researcher's creative writing skills.

277. The act of restating another scholar's idea in your own words while still acknowledging the source is known as:
(A) citing.
(B) plagiarizing.
(C) referencing.
(D) paraphrasing.

278. According to the passage, why is adherence to a specific style of reference important?
(A) It makes the report longer and more substantial.
(B) It ensures consistency and professionalism in documenting sources.
(C) It guarantees the research will be accepted for publication.
(D) It is a legal requirement for all forms of writing.

279. The passage suggests that research is considered incomplete until:
(A) the data has been collected.
(B) the hypothesis has been formulated.
(C) the results have been disseminated.
(D) the sample has been selected.

280. Which of the following best describes the function of citing in academic writing?
(A) To demonstrate the superiority of the

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The research process in the social sciences is a structured and sequential endeavor, commencing with the crucial first step: the identification and formulation of a research problem. This initial phase is not a simple act but a process of intellectual refinement, often beginning with a broad area of interest derived from theory, practice, or personal observation, which is then progressively narrowed down to a specific, clear, and researchable question. Following the preliminary identification of a problem, an exhaustive literature review becomes indispensable. The literature review serves multiple functions: it helps to further refine the research problem by contextualizing it within existing scholarship, identifies gaps in current knowledge, prevents the duplication of previous work, and provides a theoretical foundation for the study. It is through this critical engagement with prior research that the investigator can precisely define the scope and significance of their inquiry. Subsequently, the formulation of research objectives provides a clear and concrete articulation of what the study aims to accomplish. These objectives emerge directly from the research problem and serve as guideposts for the entire research journey, dictating the type of information to be collected and the methods to be employed. A well-defined set of objectives ensures that the research remains focused and its outcomes can be measured against its initial aims.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, what is the immediate step that follows the preliminary identification of a research problem?
(A) Formulating the research objectives.
(B) Conducting a comprehensive literature review.
(C) Designing the sample for the study.
(D) Writing the final research report.

257. Which of the following is described as a primary function of the literature review?
(A) To publish the preliminary findings of the research.
(B) To provide a historical account of the researcher's institution.
(C) To create the data collection tools for the study.
(D) To identify gaps in existing knowledge and prevent duplication.

258. The passage describes the initial phase of identifying a research problem as a process of:
(A) intellectual refinement.
(B) immediate discovery.
(C) random selection.
(D) statistical calculation.

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259. What is the primary role of research objectives in the research process?
(A) To provide a summary of the existing literature.
(B) To serve as a list of potential ethical issues.
(C) To provide a clear articulation of what the study aims to achieve.
(D) To offer a critique of previous research methodologies.

260. It can be inferred from the passage that a well-executed literature review contributes to the research process by:
(A) ensuring the research question is novel and significant.
(B) guaranteeing that the research will be funded.
(C) replacing the need for primary data collection.
(D) finalizing the presentation style of the report.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Following the establishment of clear objectives, the research process moves into the formulation of a hypothesis and the creation of a research design. A hypothesis is a specific, testable proposition or a conjectural statement about the relationship between two or more variables, derived logically from the theoretical framework and the research problem. It translates the research objectives into a precise prediction that can be empirically verified or falsified. While not all research, particularly of an exploratory nature, requires a hypothesis, it is central to studies that aim to test theories or examine causal relationships. Once the hypothesis is formulated, the researcher must develop a research design, which functions as the overall strategy or blueprint for conducting the

research emphasize depth over breadth, seeking to explore phenomena through the perspectives of the individuals experiencing them. Unlike the quantitative approach, which focuses on numerical data, measurement, and statistical analysis to test hypotheses and establish causal relationships, qualitative research is concerned with the 'why' and 'how' of social life. It deals with non-numerical data, such as words, images, and observations, to uncover meanings, interpretations, and processes. The key difference lies in their epistemological foundations: quantitative research often assumes a single, objective reality that can be measured, whereas qualitative research posits that reality is socially constructed, complex, and subjective. Consequently, the quantitative approach aims for generalization of findings to a wider population, while the qualitative approach seeks a rich, detailed, and contextual understanding of a specific case or situation. In social work, this allows researchers to explore the lived experiences of service users, the nuances of practice, and the intricate social dynamics that quantitative methods might overlook.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is a basic tenet of qualitative research as described in the passage?
(A) A focus on numerical data and statistical measurement.
(B) The assumption of a single, objective reality.
(C) The primary goal of generalizing findings to large populations.
(D) An emphasis on depth of understanding within a natural context.

287. The fundamental difference between quantitative and qualitative approaches, as mentioned in the text, lies in their:
(A) use of research reports.
(B) adherence to ethical guidelines.
(C) epistemological foundations regarding the nature of reality.
(D) methods for citing academic sources.

288. Qualitative research is primarily concerned with which type of question?
(A) How many?
(B) Why and how?
(C) What is the average?
(D) Is there a statistical correlation?

289. In contrast to the quantitative approach, qualitative research aims to achieve:
(A) a set of universal laws governing social behavior.
(B) statistical validation of a pre-defined hypothesis.
(C) a numerical summary of a large dataset.
(D) a rich, contextual understanding of a specific situation.

290. According to the passage, the type of data analyzed in qualitative research is typically:
(A) non-numerical, such as words and observations.
(B) numerical and measurable.
(C) derived from large-scale census records.
(D) generated through controlled experiments.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Designing a qualitative research study involves a series of deliberate steps and the selection of appropriate methods to capture rich, in-depth data. The process begins with a broad research question that is often refined as the study progresses. Unlike the fixed design of many quantitative studies, qualitative designs are frequently emergent, allowing for flexibility and adaptation in the field. Central to this design is the choice of method, which must align with the research question. Among the key methods is the case study, which involves an intensive, holistic investigation of a single individual, group, event, or community. Another method is the focus group discussion, which generates data through guided interaction among a small group of participants on a specific topic, revealing shared experiences and social norms. Observation, another cornerstone method, involves the researcher systematically watching and recording behaviors and interactions in their natural setting, which can range from non-participant to full participant observation. Field study is a broader term often encompassing a combination of methods, like observation and informal interviews, conducted within a specific community or organization over an extended period. Finally, narratives are used to collect and analyze the stories that people tell

about their lives and experiences, providing insight into how individuals construct their identities and make sense of their world.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. Which qualitative method involves an intensive, holistic investigation of a single unit, such as an individual or community?
(A) Focus group discussion.
(B) Narrative analysis.
(C) Case study.
(D) Statistical survey.

292. A researcher who generates data by facilitating a guided conversation among a small group of participants is using which method?
(A) Focus group discussion.
(B) Observation.
(C) Case study.
(D) Field study.

293. The passage suggests that a key characteristic of qualitative research design is that it is often:
(A) rigid and unchangeable once started.
(B) focused exclusively on numerical data.
(C) independent of the research question.
(D) emergent and flexible.

294. The method of collecting and analyzing the stories people tell about their experiences is referred to as:
(A) observation.
(B) narratives.
(C) field study.
(D) focus group discussion.

295. A field study is described in the passage as a method that:
(A) is conducted exclusively in a laboratory setting.
(B) relies solely on the analysis of pre-existing documents.
(C) often combines methods like observation within a specific community over time.
(D) involves a single, brief interview with a large number of people.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Mixed methods research represents a pragmatic and integrative approach to inquiry, characterized by the intentional combination of both quantitative and qualitative research within a single study or a program of studies. The core idea is that the integration of these two approaches provides a more complete and comprehensive understanding of a research problem than either approach could alone. The key components of mixed methods research include both quantitative data (e.g., survey results, numerical measurements) and qualitative data (e.g., interview transcripts, observational notes). The procedures for combining these distinct forms of research are central to the design. This integration can occur in various ways: concurrently, where both data types are collected at the same time, or sequentially, where one type of data is collected and analyzed before the other. For example, a researcher might first conduct a large-scale quantitative survey to identify general patterns and then follow up with qualitative interviews to explore those patterns in greater depth. The rationale for combing methods is manifold; it can be for triangulation (seeking convergence of results), complementarity (to gain a fuller picture), or development (using results from one method to inform the other). By leveraging the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative research, the mixed methods approach allows for both broad generalizations and rich contextual insights.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the fundamental premise of mixed methods research?
(A) That quantitative research is inherently superior to qualitative research.
(B) That researchers should choose only one method and use it exclusively.
(C) That qualitative data can be fully converted into numerical data for statistical analysis.
(D) That combining quantitative and qualitative approaches provides a more comprehensive understanding.

297. When a researcher collects and analyzes quantitative and qualitative data at the same time within a single study, this procedure is known as:
(A) concurrent combination.
(B) sequential combination.
(C) quantitative-only design.

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(D) qualitative-only design.

298. A researcher conducts a survey and then uses the results to select participants for in-depth interviews. This is an example of what kind of mixed methods procedure?
(A) A concurrent procedure.
(B) A sequential procedure.
(C) A purely quantitative procedure.
(D) A purely qualitative procedure.

299. According to the passage, using both qualitative and quantitative methods to seek convergence of results is a rationale known as:
(A) development.
(B) triangulation.
(C) complementarity.
(D) generalization.

300. Which of the following is considered a key component of mixed methods research?
(A) The intentional inclusion of both quantitative and qualitative data.
(B) The exclusive use of numerical data.
(C) The exclusive use of narrative data.
(D) The complete avoidance of data analysis.

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A case study involves an in-depth investigation of a bounded system, such as a person or group. Focus Group Discussions explore group dynamics and shared perspectives on a specific topic. Observation centers on watching and recording behavior in natural settings to capture real-time actions. Finally, narrative analysis focuses on interpreting life stories and personal accounts to understand how individuals construct meaning from their unique life experiences.

29. (C) To develop a theory grounded in the data collected from the field.
Theoretic research, often associated with grounded theory, aims to generate new theoretical insights directly from empirical data. Rather than testing pre-existing theories, the researcher allows concepts and relationships to emerge during the data collection and analysis process. This inductive approach ensures that the resulting theory is closely aligned with the actual experiences of the participants and the realities of the field. It is a powerful method for understanding complex social processes and developing relevant, context-specific explanations for phenomena.

30. (D) Coding the data to identify themes, patterns, and categories.
Managing qualitative data requires a systematic approach to organize large amounts of textual or visual information. Coding is an essential procedure that involves labeling segments of data to identify recurring themes and patterns. This process allows researchers to categorize information into meaningful units, facilitating a deeper analysis of the participants' experiences. Unlike quantitative methods that rely on numerical summaries, qualitative analysis focuses on interpreting meaning through this iterative process of sorting and linking diverse data points found within the field.

31. (A) Labeling and organizing segments of text to identify specific concepts and themes.
In qualitative research, coding is the process of labeling and organizing segments of data to identify specific concepts, themes, and patterns. This systematic procedure helps researchers manage large volumes of information, such as interview transcripts or field notes. By assigning codes to meaningful units of text, the researcher can easily retrieve and compare data across different participants. Coding is a foundational step in qualitative analysis, enabling the transformation of raw information into a coherent and insightful interpretation of social phenomena.

32. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Qualitative research design is characterized by its flexibility and emergent nature, allowing researchers to adapt their approach as they gain deeper insights. This adaptability is necessary because the primary goal is to understand complex phenomena in their natural context. As new information arises during data collection, researchers may refine their questions or methods to better capture the nuances of the subject. This iterative process ensures that the study remains responsive to the realities of the participants' experiences and social settings.

33. (B) The collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study.
Mixed method research is defined by the integration of both quantitative and qualitative approaches within a single investigative project. This methodology involves collecting and analyzing numerical data alongside textual or visual information to provide a more comprehensive understanding of a research problem. By combining the strengths of both paradigms, researchers can address complex questions that neither approach could answer alone. This integrated strategy enhances the validity and depth of the findings, offering a holistic perspective on multifaceted social issues.

34. (A) Mixed Method Research.
Mixed method research involves the deliberate combination of quantitative and qualitative techniques to investigate a single research problem. In this example, the researcher utilizes a large-scale survey to identify broad trends and follows up with in-depth interviews to explore the underlying meanings. This sequential approach allows for a more detailed and nuanced understanding of social media use. By integrating different types of data, the researcher can cross-validate findings and provide a richer, more comprehensive account of the social phenomenon under study.

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or more variables. It is formulated as a tentative explanation for a social phenomenon and serves as a roadmap for empirical investigation. During the research process, researchers collect and analyze data to either support or refute this statement. A well-constructed hypothesis must be clear, specific, and measurable, allowing for a rigorous evaluation of the proposed links within the context of the study.

8. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The research process consists of several distinct stages that follow a logical progression. Hypothesis formulation involves stating a tentative relationship between variables to guide the study. Sample design focuses on selecting a representative subset of a larger population for detailed examination. Data processing involves the systematic editing, coding, and tabulation of collected information to prepare it for analysis. Finally, report writing serves as the terminal phase where researchers communicate their findings, methodology, and conclusions to the academic community.

9. (C) To ensure the final results align with the researcher's personal beliefs.
Research design acts as a comprehensive blueprint that guides the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. Its primary goal is to ensure that the study is structured efficiently to provide valid and reliable answers to the research questions. A robust design minimizes the influence of extraneous variables and researcher bias, enhancing the overall integrity of the study. It provides a logical framework that helps researchers manage resources effectively while maintaining the scientific rigor necessary for credible academic investigation.

10. (A) Snowball sampling.
Snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling technique used when the target population is difficult to reach or identify. The process begins with a few known participants who meet the study criteria. These individuals then refer the researcher to other potential participants within their social network, causing the sample size to grow like a rolling snowball. This method is particularly effective for studying marginalized groups or sensitive social issues where a formal sampling frame is unavailable or participants are hidden.

11. (D) Observation.
Observation is a primary method for gathering data in social research by watching and recording human behavior as it occurs. This technique allows researchers to collect information directly from the field without relying on the self-reported accounts of participants. It is particularly useful for studying non-verbal communication and social interactions in natural settings. By systematically documenting events, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of social phenomena while minimizing certain types of response bias during the collection phase.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A clear formulation of the research problem is the cornerstone of any effective investigation. It defines the specific focus of the study and provides a necessary roadmap for subsequent stages. By narrowing down the research question, the researcher can select appropriate designs and data collection methods. Therefore, a well-defined problem acts as a guiding force that ensures all research activities are aligned and contribute directly to answering the core inquiry systematically and logically for scientific outcomes.

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13. (C) Data processing.
Data processing is a vital stage in research where raw information is converted into an organized and machine-readable format. This procedure includes several critical tasks such as editing, coding, and tabulating data to ensure accuracy and consistency. By transforming unorganized responses into a structured structure, researchers can effectively apply statistical techniques for analysis. This step bridges the gap between raw data collection and the final interpretation of results, facilitating a more rigorous and scientific investigation of the research problem.

14. (D) Paraphrasing and citing sources are optional and depend on preference.
Writing a research report is a formal process that requires adherence to strict academic standards. It serves as the final communication of findings and must include detailed sections

on methodology to ensure transparency. Proper referencing and citation are mandatory requirements, not optional preferences, as they credit original authors and prevent plagiarism. Utilizing established styles like APA or MLA ensures consistency and allows readers to verify sources. Neglecting these ethical practices undermines the credibility and integrity of the entire research study.

15. (A) Descriptive statistics summarize data, while inferential statistics make population predictions.
Descriptive statistics are used to summarize and describe the main features of a dataset, such as through means or percentages. In contrast, inferential statistics involve using sample data to make generalizations or predictions about a larger population. This distinction is fundamental because descriptive methods focus on specific groups, whereas inferential methods allow for broader conclusions through hypothesis testing and probability estimation. This approach is essential for drawing scientific conclusions beyond immediate data and making broader predictions about social behavior.

16. (A) I and III only
Paraphrasing is a fundamental skill in academic writing that involves restating someone else's ideas using your own original language. It is a legitimate method for incorporating external research into a report, provided the original source is properly cited. Merely changing a few words within a sentence is considered poor practice and does not qualify as genuine paraphrasing. Accurate paraphrasing demonstrates a researcher's understanding of the material while maintaining ethical standards by acknowledging the intellectual contributions of other scholars.

17. (B) Parametric test.
A parametric test is a type of statistical analysis that relies on specific assumptions about the parameters of the population distribution. The most common assumption is that the data follows a normal distribution and has equal variances. These tests are generally considered more powerful than non-parametric alternatives when their assumptions are met. They are widely used in quantitative research to test hypotheses about means and relationships, provided the data is measured on an interval or ratio scale for accurate calculation.

18. (A) The researcher.
In qualitative research, the researcher serves as the primary instrument for both data collection and analysis. This approach recognizes that the researcher's skills, observations, and interpretations are central to understanding complex social phenomena. Unlike quantitative studies that rely on standardized tools, qualitative inquiry depends on the researcher's ability to engage deeply with participants and context. Their sensitivity to nuance and meaning allows for a rich, in-depth exploration of human experiences, making their active involvement indispensable to the entire investigative process.

19. (C) An emphasis on understanding phenomena in their natural setting.
A key tenet of qualitative research is the focus on studying phenomena within their natural, everyday contexts. This approach prioritizes understanding the meanings that individuals attach to their experiences rather than seeking statistical generalizations. Researchers immerse themselves in the environment to observe behaviors and interactions as they occur without manipulation. By capturing the complexity of real-world situations, qualitative inquiry provides deep insights into the social world, emphasizing the importance of context and participant perspectives in building comprehensive knowledge.

20. (A) 3, 2, 5, 4, 1
The quantitative research process follows a specific logical sequence to ensure scientific rigor. It begins with identifying a research problem, followed by the formulation of a testable hypothesis. Once the hypothesis is set, a sample design is created to select appropriate participants. Data collection occurs next, providing the empirical evidence needed for analysis. Finally, the process concludes with writing the research report to communicate the findings, methodology, and conclusions to the wider academic community for review and practical application.

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21. (C) Quantitative research tests hypotheses, while qualitative research explores in-depth meaning.
The fundamental difference between quantitative and qualitative research lies in their primary objectives and methodologies. Quantitative research focuses on testing specific hypotheses using numerical data and statistical analysis to establish patterns and generalizations. Conversely, qualitative research seeks to explore the in-depth meanings and subjective experiences of individuals within their social context. While one approach emphasizes measurement and objectivity, the other prioritizes understanding and nuance. Both are essential for providing a comprehensive view of social reality from different investigative perspectives.

22. (B) Field Study.
A field study is a qualitative research method characterized by the researcher's immersion in a natural setting for an extended period. By participating in daily activities and observing interactions firsthand, the researcher gains a deep, holistic understanding of a community's culture and social life. This method allows for the collection of rich, contextual data that structured surveys might miss. It emphasizes the importance of experiencing social reality from the participants' perspective, providing a detailed account of complex human behaviors.

23. (D) It is designed to gather individual, private opinions without group interaction.
A Focus Group Discussion is a qualitative method designed to explore a specific topic through group interaction. A skilled moderator facilitates the conversation among a small group of participants, encouraging them to share their perceptions and attitudes. The primary goal is to observe how participants influence each other and reach collective understandings. Unlike individual interviews, which focus on private thoughts, this method relies on the dynamic exchange of ideas to uncover shared perspectives and social norms within a specific group.

24. (B) A, C, and D
Qualitative research is defined by its focus on understanding social context and the meanings people assign to their experiences. It typically utilizes small, purposively selected samples rather than large, random ones to achieve depth of insight. The research design is often flexible and emergent, allowing the researcher to adapt their approach as new information arises. Unlike quantitative methods, it does not prioritize statistical analysis or universal laws, but instead emphasizes the complexity and uniqueness of human social phenomena in natural settings.

25. (C) Case Study.
A case study involves an intensive and holistic investigation of a single bounded system, such as an individual, a group, or an event. This method allows researchers to explore complex issues in great depth within their real-life context. By using multiple sources of data, a case study provides a comprehensive understanding of the unique factors and processes influencing the subject. It is particularly useful for generating new theories or providing detailed descriptive accounts of specific social phenomena and professional practices.

26. (A) Narratives.
Narrative analysis is a qualitative method centered on the stories people tell about their lives and experiences. This approach recognizes that individuals use storytelling to interpret the world and construct their identities. By analyzing the structure and content of these personal accounts, researchers can gain deep insights into how people make sense of events and transitions. This method prioritizes the participant's voice and provides a unique perspective on human behavior, emphasizing the subjective and contextual nature of social reality.

27. (D) Observation.
Observation is a systematic data collection method where researchers watch and record behaviors or events as they occur in a natural setting. In this example, the researcher documents interactions in a public park to understand social patterns among elderly people. This technique allows for the gathering of firsthand information without relying on participants' self-reports, which can be subject to memory bias. It is an essential tool for capturing the nuances of human behavior and social dynamics in everyday environments.

28. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Different qualitative methods focus on distinct aspects of social reality to provide deep insights.

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and cite these sources to provide a transparent account of where their data originated. Sources are classified as primary or secondary based on their proximity to the event.

42. (A) A method is the broad approach (e.g., survey), while a tool is the specific instrument used (e.g., questionnaire).
It is important to distinguish between a research method and a research tool. A method refers to the broad approach or strategy used for data collection, such as a survey, interview, or observation. In contrast, a tool is the specific instrument or device employed within that method, such as a questionnaire, interview schedule, or observation checklist. Understanding this distinction helps researchers select the most appropriate combination of strategies and instruments to effectively address their research questions and collect high-quality, reliable data.

43. (D) Chi-square test.
A non-parametric test is a statistical procedure that does not require the data to follow a specific distribution, such as a normal distribution. These tests are often used when the data is nominal or ordinal or when the sample size is small. The chi-square test is a prominent example of a non-parametric test used to examine the relationship between categorical variables. Unlike parametric tests like the t-test or ANOVA, non-parametric methods are more flexible and make fewer assumptions about the population parameters.

44. (B) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5
A typical research report follows a standardized structure to present information logically. It starts with an introduction that defines the problem. This is followed by a literature review to situate the study within existing knowledge. The methodology section explains how the research was conducted. Subsequently, the findings and analysis present the data and its interpretation. The report concludes by summarizing the results and their implications. This chronological order helps readers follow the researcher's logical investigative process and evaluate the study's overall scientific merit.

45. (C) Applied, focusing on solving practical problems in the field of social work.
Social work research is primarily applied in nature, focusing on the practical problems and issues encountered within the profession. Its goal is to generate knowledge that can improve practice, evaluate the effectiveness of interventions, and inform social policy. While it draws on theoretical foundations from the social sciences, its focus is on finding solutions to real-world challenges faced by individuals, families, and communities. This practical orientation ensures that research remains relevant and directly contributes to the well-being of the populations served.

46. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Qualitative and quantitative research reports differ significantly in their presentation styles. Qualitative reports often feature rich, descriptive narratives and incorporate direct quotes from participants to illustrate themes and provide depth. In contrast, quantitative reports primarily use tables, charts, and statistical summaries to present numerical findings clearly and concisely. Both styles are appropriate for their respective paradigms, ensuring that the results are communicated effectively to the target audience. The choice of presentation depends on the nature of the data and the study's objectives.

47. (A) Quantitative.
In this scenario, the researcher uses a quantitative approach by measuring anxiety levels before and after an intervention using a standardized scale. This method focuses on collecting numerical data that can be statistically analyzed to determine the program's effectiveness. By using standardized instruments, the researcher ensures that the measurements are consistent and objective. This approach allows for the comparison of scores and the identification of significant changes, providing an evidence-based evaluation of the counseling program's impact on the teenage participants.

48. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Research involves several core concepts that work together to structure an investigation. A research problem is a question about a social issue, such as the effect of income on academic performance. A hypothesis is a testable prediction about that relationship. The sample refers to the

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35. (C) To gain a more complete and comprehensive understanding of the specific research problem.
The primary rationale for utilizing mixed methods is to achieve a more holistic and detailed understanding of a research problem. By integrating quantitative and qualitative data, researchers can capitalize on the strengths of both approaches while neutralizing their individual weaknesses. Quantitative data provides broad patterns and statistical generalizations, while qualitative data offers depth and contextual insight. This comprehensive strategy allows for the triangulation of findings, leading to more robust conclusions and a deeper exploration of the complexities of social reality.

36. (D) Data Analysis - The formulation of a testable hypothesis.
Research consists of distinct elements, each serving a specific purpose. A research objective is a specific goal the study aims to achieve, while a sample is the subset of the population selected for investigation. The research report is the final document communicating the results. However, data analysis involves the systematic examination and interpretation of collected information to answer research questions. The formulation of a testable hypothesis is a separate step that typically occurs earlier in the process to guide the investigative design.

37. (C) A convergent parallel design.
A convergent parallel design is a mixed methods approach where quantitative and qualitative data are collected and analyzed simultaneously. The researcher gives equal priority to both types of data and seeks to merge the findings to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research problem. This design allows for the comparison and contrast of results from different perspectives within the same timeframe. By integrating the two strands of inquiry, the researcher can develop a more complete and validated account of the social phenomena.

38. (B) Formulating a statistical hypothesis.
Statistical enquiry in quantitative research begins with the formulation of a clear and testable hypothesis. This statement predicts a specific relationship between variables and provides the foundation for subsequent data collection and analysis. A well-defined hypothesis guides the researcher in selecting appropriate statistical tests and interpreting the results. This initial step is essential for ensuring that the enquiry is focused and capable of producing evidence-based conclusions. It sets the stage for a systematic investigation into the characteristics of the population.

39. (D) Inferential statistics help in testing hypotheses.
Statistical methods are categorized into descriptive and inferential types, each serving distinct functions in research. Descriptive statistics summarize the characteristics of a dataset, while inferential statistics enable researchers to test hypotheses and make generalizations about a population from a sample. Parametric tests require specific assumptions about the population distribution, such as normality. Understanding these methods is crucial for accurate data interpretation and drawing valid scientific conclusions. Inferential techniques are particularly important for evaluating relationships and determining the significance of research findings.

40. (A) I and II only
Research design serves as the fundamental framework and blueprint for conducting any investigative project. It specifies the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing data, ensuring that the study is conducted systematically. A good design is not rigid; in many cases, particularly in qualitative research, it can be flexible and emergent. Furthermore, the choice of research design is highly dependent on the nature of the research problem being addressed. It provides the logical structure necessary to answer research questions effectively and accurately.

41. (C) The location, person, or document from which information is obtained.
In the context of research, a data source refers to the specific entity from which information is gathered. This can include individuals participating in interviews, organizations providing records, or documents such as government reports and academic journals. Identifying reliable sources is essential for ensuring the validity and credibility of the study's findings. Researchers must carefully select

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A systematic investigation to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
Research in social sciences signifies a formal process of investigating societal phenomena. It involves structured inquiry designed to discover specific facts and validate theories about human interactions. By following a systematic methodology, researchers aim to move beyond personal biases to reach evidence-based conclusions. This objective approach ensures that the resulting knowledge is reliable, verifiable, and contributes meaningfully to the broader understanding of social structures and behavioral patterns.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Social science research encompasses a broad field focused on exploring human behavior and institutional structures. Within this framework, social work research acts as an applied sub-discipline that specifically addresses practical issues within the social work profession. It utilizes scientific methodologies to evaluate intervention effectiveness and improve service delivery for vulnerable populations. Both fields are interconnected, as social work research relies on the foundational theories and principles established by general social science disciplines.

3. (C) It encompasses inquiry into social problems, interventions, and practice effectiveness.
The scope of social work research is broad and multifaceted, focusing primarily on understanding and addressing complex social issues. It involves a systematic examination of social problems, the development and evaluation of professional interventions, and the assessment of practice effectiveness. Rather than being confined to limited topics, it extends to policy analysis, community organization, and service delivery systems. This comprehensive approach ensures that the profession remains evidence-based and responsive to the evolving needs of individuals.

4. (D) It involves a logical and systematic process to understand social phenomena.
Social science research is characterized by its adherence to a logical and systematic process used to observe and interpret social phenomena. It seeks to uncover underlying patterns in human society through disciplined inquiry rather than relying on casual observations. This approach involves formulating clear research questions, selecting appropriate methodologies, and analyzing data rigorously. While acknowledging the complexity of human behavior, it strives for a degree of objectivity and replicability to build a reliable knowledge body.

5. (C) Identification and formulation of a research problem.
The initial phase of any scientific inquiry involves the precise identification and formulation of a research problem. This step is considered the most crucial because it provides the necessary focus and direction for the entire study. A well-defined problem narrows the scope of investigation and helps in selecting appropriate methodologies for data collection. Without a clear question to answer, the subsequent stages of research, such as sampling or data analysis, lack a logical and functional purpose.

6. (B) To identify gaps in existing knowledge and provide context for the study.
A literature review serves a critical function by mapping the existing body of knowledge related to a specific topic. It enables researchers to identify significant gaps that current studies have not yet addressed, ensuring the new project adds value. Additionally, it provides a theoretical context and historical background, helping to refine research questions and choose suitable methodologies. By synthesizing previous findings, the researcher avoids duplication and strengthens the conceptual framework of their own investigative work.

7. (D) Hypothesis.
A hypothesis functions as a testable proposition that predicts a specific relationship between two

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specific group selected for study, like 500 college students. Finally, the research design is the overall framework or plan, such as an exploratory strategy, used to guide the entire study from start to finish.

49. (B) Experimental Design.
Experimental design is primarily a quantitative research method used to establish cause-and-effect relationships through controlled manipulation of variables. In contrast, qualitative research focuses on understanding meaning and context through methods such as case studies, focus group discussions, and observation. These qualitative approaches prioritize the participants' perspectives and natural settings. While experiments rely on statistical analysis and control, qualitative methods emphasize depth and description. Understanding these differences is essential for selecting the most appropriate methodology to answer specific research questions about social life.

50. (A) Validity and reliability.
In qualitative research, credibility and trustworthiness are essential for ensuring the quality and integrity of the findings. These concepts are analogous to validity and reliability in quantitative research, which focus on the accuracy and consistency of measurements. Qualitative researchers use various techniques, such as triangulation and member checking, to establish the credibility of their interpretations. While the terminology differs, both paradigms strive to demonstrate that their results are robust, well-grounded, and can be trusted by the academic community and practitioners.

51. (B) Analysis and interpretation of results.
The final step in a statistical enquiry involves the thorough analysis and interpretation of the collected data. After gathering and processing information, the researcher applies statistical techniques to identify patterns, test hypotheses, and draw meaningful conclusions. This stage is crucial because it transforms raw data into understandable findings that answer the research questions. Interpretation requires the researcher to situate the results within the context of the study and existing literature, providing a clear and comprehensive account of what the data reveals.

52. (C) A, B, and C
Quantitative and qualitative research represent different paradigms with distinct characteristics. Quantitative research typically uses a deductive approach to test theories, while qualitative research uses an inductive approach to build them. Qualitative data consists of words and images, whereas quantitative data is numerical. In quantitative studies, the researcher maintains a detached, objective role, but in qualitative studies, the researcher acts as the primary instrument for data collection. These fundamental differences influence every stage of the research process, from design to the final report.

53. (B) Formally recognizing the source of information or ideas used in the research.
Citing is the essential academic practice of formally acknowledging the sources of information, ideas, or data used in a research report. This process involves providing specific details about the original work, such as the author's name, publication date, and title. Proper citation is crucial for maintaining intellectual honesty, preventing plagiarism, and allowing readers to locate the original sources for further study. It demonstrates that the researcher has conducted a thorough literature review and has grounded their work in existing knowledge.

54. (C) Descriptive design.
A descriptive research design is most appropriate when the goal is to provide a clear and accurate snapshot of a situation as it naturally occurs at a single point in time. This design focuses on describing the characteristics of a population or phenomenon without attempting to establish causal relationships or manipulate variables. It is widely used in social research to gather information about attitudes, behaviors, and social conditions. By providing a detailed account of the current state of affairs, descriptive research offers valuable insights.

55. (C) Focus Group Discussions.
Focus Group Discussions are particularly suitable for exploring the shared experiences, beliefs, and attitudes of a group of people on a specific issue. This qualitative method relies on group interaction to uncover collective meanings and social norms that might not emerge in individual interviews. A moderator guides the

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manageable while still addressing a significant gap in knowledge or a practical issue.

69. (B) Quantitizing.
Quantitizing is the process in mixed methods research where qualitative data is converted into numerical formats to facilitate quantitative analysis. For example, a researcher might count the frequency of specific codes or themes across a set of interview transcripts. This technique allows for the integration of narrative findings into statistical models, providing a different perspective on the data. By transforming qualitative insights into numbers, researchers can cross-validate findings and explore patterns across a larger dataset while maintaining the original richness of the qualitative information.

70. (A) Thematic analysis.
Thematic analysis is a widely used technique for analyzing qualitative data. it involves identifying, analyzing, and reporting recurring themes and patterns within the data, such as interview transcripts or field notes. This process helps researchers organize and interpret complex information to uncover the underlying meanings and perspectives of the participants. Unlike statistical tests like t-tests or ANOVA, thematic analysis is inductive and focuses on the depth and context of human experiences. It is a fundamental tool for building qualitative insights and generating theories.

71. (D) Sample Design - Writing the research report.
In research, various elements and steps are paired with their appropriate descriptions. Quantitative research is correctly linked with statistical analysis, and qualitative research with narrative description. A research problem is a question that needs to be answered. However, sample design is the plan for selecting a portion of the population for study, which is a separate step from writing the research report. The report is the final communication of the findings, while sample design occurs much earlier in the planning phase of the study.

72. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Statistical terms represent different methods for managing and analyzing data. Descriptive statistics summarize the key features of a dataset, such as through means and medians. Inferential statistics involve making generalizations about a population from a sample through hypothesis testing. Parametric tests make specific assumptions about the population distribution, such as normality, while non-parametric tests do not assume a specific distribution. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for selecting the correct analytical techniques and drawing accurate, evidence-based conclusions from the research data collected.

73. (C) A primary focus on establishing universal causal laws.
The basic tenets of qualitative research emphasize understanding participants' perspectives and conducting research in natural settings. It also recognizes the researcher as the primary instrument for data collection. However, its focus is not on establishing universal causal laws, which is a goal more associated with quantitative research. Qualitative inquiry seeks to provide in-depth, contextualized understandings of social phenomena, highlighting the complexity and uniqueness of human experiences. This approach prioritizes meaning and context over the search for broad, statistical generalizations and universal laws of behavior.

74. (B) Narrative inquiry or Case Study.
To understand the life trajectory and unique experiences of a successfully rehabilitated juvenile delinquent, narrative inquiry or a case study would be the most appropriate qualitative methods. Narrative inquiry allows the researcher to analyze the individual's personal story, while a case study provides an in-depth investigation of this specific "case" within its real-life context. Both methods prioritize depth and context, offering a rich understanding of the factors that contributed to the individual's journey. These approaches are ideal for exploring complex personal transitions.

75. (A) Presenting data almost exclusively in tables and graphs.
Writing a qualitative research report involves weaving together participant quotes, providing thick descriptions of the context, and discussing emergent themes and patterns. Unlike quantitative reports, which rely heavily on tables and graphs to present numerical findings, qualitative reports prioritize narrative and

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and robust understanding of a phenomenon. By cross-verifying information from different angles, researchers can enhance the credibility and validity of their findings. This technique helps to reduce researcher bias and ensures that the conclusions are well-grounded in diverse evidence. Triangulation is a key strategy for achieving trustworthiness in qualitative inquiry, providing a more detailed and nuanced account of the social world.

63. (C) Developing a standardized, close-ended questionnaire.
Designing qualitative research involves several key steps, such as identifying the phenomenon of interest, selecting participants, and planning data collection procedures like interviews or observation. However, developing a standardized, close-ended questionnaire is primarily a quantitative technique intended for large-scale surveys and statistical analysis. Qualitative research prioritizes open-ended and flexible methods that allow for in-depth exploration of meaning and context. By focusing on qualitative instruments, researchers can capture the rich and complex nature of human experiences without being constrained by pre-defined response categories.

64. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
A typical quantitative study follows a logical progression of activities to ensure scientific rigor. It begins with a literature review to understand existing knowledge and identify research gaps. This is followed by the formulation of a testable hypothesis that predicts relationships between variables. The researcher then creates a sample design to select the appropriate participants for the study. Finally, data analysis is conducted to test the hypothesis and draw conclusions. This sequential approach ensures that each step is well-grounded and contributes to a systematic investigation.

65. (C) Method of data presentation and interpretation.
A major difference between qualitative and quantitative research reports lies in how data is presented and interpreted. Quantitative reports rely heavily on numerical data, tables, and statistical summaries to communicate findings objectively. In contrast, qualitative reports use descriptive narratives, direct quotes from participants, and thematic analysis to provide depth and context. These different approaches reflect the underlying paradigms of each methodology—one focusing on measurement and generalization, the other on understanding and meaning. Both are essential for effectively communicating results to the target audience.

66. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Social work research is a broad field with a scope that extends far beyond individual casework. While it does investigate clinical interventions and individual needs, it also encompasses community organization, social policy analysis, and social administration. This wide range of topics reflects the profession's commitment to addressing social issues at multiple levels—individual, group, and societal. By exploring diverse areas, social work research provides the knowledge needed to improve practice, develop effective programs, and advocate for social justice through evidence-based policy.

67. (B) The scientific study of human society and social relationships.
Social science research is most accurately defined as the scientific study of human society and social relationships. It utilizes systematic and empirical methods to investigate various aspects of social life, including behavior, institutions, and cultural norms. This field aims to uncover patterns and develop theories that explain social phenomena objectively. By applying rigorous research methodologies, social scientists can build a reliable body of knowledge that informs our understanding of the social world and helps address complex societal challenges through evidence-based insights.

68. (C) A, B, and C
Formulating a research problem requires the clear and unambiguous statement of a question that expresses a relationship between two or more variables. This problem must be amenable to empirical testing, meaning it can be investigated through systematic data collection and analysis. A well-defined problem provides a necessary focus for the entire study and helps in selecting appropriate methodologies. It should not be overly broad, but rather specific enough to be

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82. (B) Narratives.
Narrative inquiry is a qualitative method specifically focused on collecting and analyzing the personal stories people tell about their lives and experiences. In a study exploring the lived experiences of refugees, these personal accounts provide deep insights into how individuals interpret their journey and make sense of displacement. By focusing on the story as a unit of analysis, the researcher can capture the subjective and contextual nature of their reality. This approach prioritizes the participant's voice and highlights the human dimension of complex social issues.

83. (B) It focuses on numerical data and statistical analysis.
A research approach is considered quantitative when its primary focus is on the collection of numerical data and the application of statistical analysis to investigate social phenomena. This paradigm emphasizes objective measurement and the testing of hypotheses to establish patterns and relationships between variables. Quantitative studies typically use structured instruments like surveys and often involve large, random samples to achieve results that can be generalized to a larger population. This approach is essential for providing evidence-based generalizations and identifying broad trends within society.

84. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1, 5
Conducting a qualitative study involves several logical stages, starting with identifying the research purpose and question. The researcher then gains access to the field and selects participants, often through purposive sampling. Data collection follows, using methods like interviews or observation to gather rich information. Subsequently, data analysis is performed, involving coding and identifying themes. The process concludes with report writing, where the findings and interpretations are presented in a narrative format. This sequence ensures that the study is conducted systematically while remaining flexible and context-sensitive.

85. (C) Immersing the researcher in a natural setting to gain a deep, holistic understanding.
A field study in qualitative research involves the researcher immersing themselves in a natural social setting for an extended period. The goal is to gain a deep and holistic understanding of the community's culture, social interactions, and daily activities by observing them firsthand. This method allows the researcher to capture the complexity of social life from an insider's perspective, which structured surveys or remote analysis might miss. It emphasizes the importance of context and provides rich, descriptive data that is well-grounded in participants' lived realities.

86. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
A research objective is a specific and clear statement of what the study intends to accomplish, rather than a broad statement of purpose. In contrast, a hypothesis is a tentative and testable prediction about the expected relationship between variables. While objectives provide the overall goals, the hypothesis provides a specific proposition that can be evaluated through empirical data collection and analysis. Both are essential components of a well-structured research plan, ensuring that the investigation is focused, systematic, and capable of producing valid and reliable scientific results.

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87. (C) Convergent parallel.
In a convergent parallel mixed methods design, the researcher collects both quantitative and qualitative data simultaneously and gives them equal priority during the study. The goal is to integrate the findings from both strands to provide a comprehensive and well-validated understanding of the research problem. This design allows the researcher to compare and contrast results from different perspectives, leading to more robust conclusions. By merging numerical and narrative data, the study offers a holistic view of the phenomenon, capturing both broad patterns and in-depth personal experiences.

88. (A) I, II, and IV
Mixed method research is a powerful approach where both quantitative and qualitative data are collected and analyzed within a single study. The primary rationale is to gain a more complete understanding of complex social problems by integrating the strengths of both paradigms. Findings from one strand can inform or explain the results of the other, enhancing the overall validity of the study. It does not always require a

interpretive styles. The goal is to provide a rich, detailed account of the phenomenon from the participants' perspective. While some tables might be used, the primary focus is on using text to convey the depth and complexity of the findings.

76. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The selection between parametric and non-parametric tests is a critical decision in data analysis that depends on the nature of the data and the assumptions being met. Parametric tests are generally more powerful when their assumptions, such as the normal distribution of data, are fulfilled. These tests are suitable for interval or ratio data. Non-parametric tests are more flexible and are used when assumptions are violated or for nominal and ordinal data. Understanding these requirements ensures that the statistical analysis is appropriate and leads to valid conclusions.

77. (C) An interview conducted by the researcher for the current study.
A primary source of data is original information collected firsthand by the researcher for their specific study. In this example, an interview conducted directly with a participant provides original data that has not been previously interpreted. Textbooks, literature reviews, and newspaper articles are secondary sources because they summarize or report on research that has already been conducted by others. Using primary sources is essential for generating new knowledge and ensuring that the findings are based on original, direct evidence from the field.

78. (D) A research journal article that reviews previous studies on your topic.
A secondary source of data is information that has been collected, analyzed, or interpreted by someone else previously. A research journal article that reviews and synthesizes previous studies is a classic example of a secondary source. While primary sources like personal diaries or original government census reports provide raw information, secondary sources offer a summary and analysis of existing knowledge. These sources are valuable for conducting literature reviews and situating new research within the broader academic conversation, helping to identify current trends.

79. (B) The clarity of writing and the logical presentation of ideas.
The quality of a research report is determined by the clarity of the writing and the logical presentation of ideas, rather than its length or visual appeal. A well-written report effectively communicates the research process, methodology, and findings in a way that is understandable and transparent. It should follow a structured format that leads the reader through the investigation from problem identification to final conclusions. Maintaining academic rigor and providing evidence-based interpretations are essential for ensuring that the report is credible and valuable to the audience.

80. (B) A, B, and C
The processing of data involves several systematic activities designed to organize and prepare raw information for analysis. Editing is the first step, where the researcher checks for errors and omissions. This is followed by coding, which involves assigning labels to categories of data. Finally, tabulation organizes the data into structured rows and columns. These procedures ensure that the data is accurate, consistent, and ready for statistical or thematic analysis. Processing is a vital bridge between the data collection phase and final interpretation of findings.

81. (A) It helps in understanding what has already been studied, preventing duplication and identifying the research gap.
A literature review is a critical preliminary step in the research process because it allows the researcher to understand the current state of knowledge on a topic. By examining previous studies, the researcher can identify significant gaps that remain unaddressed, ensuring the new study contributes original value. This process prevents the duplication of existing work and provides a theoretical framework for formulating clear objectives and hypotheses. It helps to situation the study within a broader academic context and choose appropriate research methodologies.

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Hypothesis formulation involves stating a testable relationship between variables. Sample design is the process of selecting a representative group for the study. Finally, descriptive statistics are used to summarize data, such as by calculating mean scores. Together, these steps provide a logical and systematic framework for investigating social phenomena and producing reliable, scientific findings that contribute to our understanding of the social world.

109. (C) It primarily aims for statistical generalization to a larger population.
Qualitative research is characterized by its focus on understanding meaning and context, with the researcher serving as the primary instrument for data collection in natural settings. Its designs are often flexible and emergent. However, unlike quantitative research, it does not primarily aim for statistical generalization to a larger population. Instead, it seeks to provide in-depth, detailed insights into specific cases or phenomena. The goal is to capture the complexity and uniqueness of human experiences rather than producing results that represent a broad population in a numerical sense.

110. (C) An explanatory sequential design.
In an explanatory sequential mixed methods design, the researcher first conducts a quantitative study to identify general patterns or trends. The results from this initial phase are then used to inform and guide a follow-up qualitative study. The purpose of the qualitative phase is to explain and provide deeper insight into the initial statistical findings. This two-phase approach allows researchers to explore the "why" behind the numbers, leading to a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the research problem by integrating both broad and deep perspectives.

111. (B) To organize and interrogate data to find answers to research questions.
The fundamental purpose of data analysis is to systematically organize and interrogate the information collected during a study to find answers to research questions. This process involves identifying patterns, testing relationships, and deriving meaning from the data, whether it is numerical or textual. Analysis transforms raw evidence into findings that can be used to support or refute hypotheses and draw valid conclusions. It is a critical stage that requires the application of appropriate analytical techniques to ensure that the study's results are robust and scientifically sound.

112. (C) B, C, and D
Designing qualitative research involves several important steps, such as selecting participants through purposive sampling and deciding on methods like interviews or focus group discussions. It also includes the flexibility to refine research questions as the study progresses and new insights are gained. Unlike quantitative research, it does not start with statistical tests or require a rigid, unchangeable plan. Qualitative designs prioritize exploring social phenomena in depth and within their natural context, ensuring that the study remains responsive to the unique perspectives and experiences of the participants.

113. (C) A qualitative study using in-depth interviews.
To understand the subjective meaning of "resilience" from the perspective of single mothers, a qualitative study using in-depth interviews is the most appropriate approach. This methodology allows for a deep exploration of participants' thoughts, feelings, and experiences in their own words. Unlike quantitative surveys or experiments, in-depth interviews provide the flexibility to probe deeper into complex issues and uncover the nuances of personal interpretations. This approach prioritizes understanding the "how" and "why" of human behavior, providing rich and contextual insights into the lived realities of the mothers.

114. (A) The way findings are displayed, such as in tables, graphs, or narrative form.
The presentation of data in a research report refers to the specific methods used to display and communicate the study's findings to the audience. This can include the use of tables, graphs, charts, and narrative text. Effective presentation is crucial for making complex information understandable and accessible. The choice of format depends on the nature of the data and the study's objectives—quantitative findings are often shown in tables, while qualitative results are typically presented in narrative form with direct quotes. Clear presentation enhances the transparency and impact of the report.

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specific sequence; for instance, the components can be conducted simultaneously, depending on the research design chosen by the investigator.

89. (B) Plagiarism.
Plagiarism occurs when a researcher uses someone else's work, ideas, or words without providing proper credit through citation. Merely changing a few words in a paragraph from a website and presenting it as one's own is a form of academic dishonesty. Proper paraphrasing requires restating the original idea completely in your own words and acknowledging the source. Maintaining high ethical standards in writing is essential for preserving the integrity of research. Failing to cite sources undermines the credibility of the entire study and is a serious violation of academic ethics.

90. (B) processes; instruments.
In the context of research, "methods" refer to the broad processes or strategies used to collect data, such as surveys, interviews, or observations. Conversely, "tools" are the specific instruments or devices employed within those processes, such as questionnaires, interview schedules, or checklists. Understanding this relationship is crucial for designing a systematic and effective data collection plan. By selecting the right combination of methods and tools, researchers can ensure they gather high-quality information that is directly relevant to their research questions and capable of producing reliable, scientific findings.

91. (D) A commitment to using only one type of data for the final conclusion.
A mixed methods research design is defined by its intentional integration of both quantitative and qualitative data. It requires a clear rationale for using both approaches and a systematic procedure for combining the results. The goal is not to rely on just one type of data, but to use the combined findings to reach a more comprehensive conclusion. This integrated approach allows researchers to triangulate information and address complex questions from multiple perspectives, leading to more robust and validated results that capture both broad trends and deep meanings.

92. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Research involves several key actions and concepts that structure the investigative process. Citing is the formal acknowledgement of the sources used. Paraphrasing involves restating an author's idea in your own words while providing proper attribution. A research objective is a specific statement of what the study intends to achieve. Sample design is the creation of a plan to select a portion of the population for investigation. Together, these elements ensure that the research is ethical, focused, and systematic, leading to credible and well-grounded findings and conclusions.

93. (B) Control for extraneous variables and increase the study's internal validity.
In quantitative research, the primary purpose of a research design is to provide a structured framework that controls for extraneous variables and enhances the internal validity of the study. By carefully planning data collection and analysis, researchers can ensure that their results accurately reflect the relationships between the variables being studied. A strong design minimizes bias and error, providing a solid foundation for testing hypotheses and making statistical generalizations. It ensures the study is conducted systematically to produce reliable and valid findings for the scientific community.

94. (B) Inductive.
An inductive approach to research begins with broad exploration and data collection, which is then used to generate new theories or testable hypotheses. This process moves from specific observations to broader generalizations, allowing patterns and themes to emerge naturally from the data. This is common in qualitative research where the goal is to understand complex social phenomena in depth. In contrast, a deductive approach starts with a theory and moves toward testing it. The inductive strategy ensures that findings are well-grounded in the participants' actual experiences and realities.

95. (B) An ongoing and iterative process that occurs simultaneously with data collection.
In qualitative research, data analysis is typically an ongoing and iterative process that happens alongside data collection. Researchers move back and forth between gathering information

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discussion, encouraging participants to share and clarify their views. This approach provides a rich understanding of how people perceive and talk about a topic within a social context, making it ideal for exploratory research.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mixed methods research involves the intentional integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches within a single study. This integration is conducted to provide a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the research problem than either method could provide alone. By combining the strengths of both paradigms, researchers can address complex questions from multiple perspectives, leading to more robust and validated findings. This holistic strategy allows for the triangulation of data and a deeper exploration of both broad patterns and individual experiences.

57. (B) An exploratory sequential design.
In an exploratory sequential design, the researcher first conducts a qualitative phase to explore a topic and identify key variables or themes. The findings from this initial stage are then used to inform the development of a quantitative instrument or study. This two-phase approach is particularly useful when the research problem is not well-understood or when existing instruments are inadequate. By grounding the quantitative phase in qualitative insights, the researcher ensures that the study is relevant and culturally sensitive to the population being investigated.

58. (B) It is a sequence of steps including data collection, organization, analysis, interpretation, and presentation.
The process of statistical enquiry is a systematic sequence of steps used to collect, organize, and analyze numerical information to answer research questions. It begins with data collection and proceeds through organization and processing to the application of statistical techniques for analysis. The final stages involve the interpretation of results and their presentation in a meaningful way. This structured approach ensures that the enquiry is rigorous, objective, and capable of producing reliable findings that can be used for decision-making and scientific advancement.

59. (C) A score on a standardized depression scale.
A quantitative measure involves the collection of numerical data that can be statistically analyzed. In this example, a score on a standardized depression scale provides a precise, quantifiable value representing a participant's level of depression. This type of data is objective and allows for comparison across different individuals or time points. Unlike qualitative data, such as personal stories or narrative descriptions, quantitative measures focus on measurement and testing relationships between variables, providing a clear basis for evaluating the impact of social work interventions.

60. (C) It guides the research by specifying what the researcher is looking for.
A research hypothesis is a tentative and testable statement that predicts the relationship between two or more variables. It serves as a vital guide for the entire study, specifying exactly what the researcher is investigating and helping to focus data collection and analysis. A hypothesis is not a fact but a proposition that is either supported or refuted by the empirical evidence gathered. By providing a clear focus, the hypothesis ensures that the research is systematic and capable of producing valid conclusions.

61. (C) To develop a flexible strategy for exploring a phenomenon in its natural context.
The primary goal of designing a qualitative study is to create a flexible and adaptable strategy for exploring social phenomena within their natural settings. Unlike quantitative designs, which are often rigid and pre-determined, qualitative designs allow for adjustments as the researcher gains new insights. This approach prioritizes understanding the depth and complexity of human experiences from the participants' perspective. By providing a broad framework for data collection and analysis, the design ensures that the study remains responsive to the unique context of the research.

62. (B) Triangulation.
Triangulation is the use of multiple methods, data sources, or theoretical perspectives in qualitative research to develop a more comprehensive

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ability to synthesize information while keeping the source of the material clear and transparent.

102. (C) Entering survey responses into a spreadsheet and checking for errors.
Data processing is a crucial stage in research where raw data is prepared for systematic analysis. Entering survey responses into a spreadsheet and performing checks for errors and omissions are classic examples of this process. It involves tasks like editing, coding, and tabulation to ensure that the information is accurate, consistent, and in a format suitable for statistical or thematic analysis. This procedure bridges the gap between collection and interpretation, providing a structured foundation for drawing valid and reliable scientific conclusions from the raw evidence gathered.

103. (B) Generate or build theory from the data collected.
In qualitative methodology, theoretic research, often referred to as grounded theory, aims to generate or build new theory directly from the data collected in the field. Rather than testing pre-existing theories, the researcher allows concepts and theoretical relationships to emerge during the analytical process. This inductive approach ensures that the resulting theory is closely aligned with the actual experiences and realities of the participants. It is a powerful method for understanding complex social processes and developing relevant, context-specific explanations that are firmly grounded in empirical evidence.

104. (B) What is the impact of a skills-training program on the employment rates of homeless youth?
A researchable problem in social work must be specific, clear, and amenable to empirical investigation. The question regarding the impact of a skills-training program on employment rates for homeless youth is a perfect example because it identifies a specific population, intervention, and measurable outcome. It allows for systematic data collection and analysis to determine effectiveness. In contrast, questions that are too broad, philosophical, or vague are difficult to investigate scientifically. A well-defined research problem provides the necessary focus and direction for a meaningful and practical study.

105. (B) Independent variable.
In research, an independent variable is the factor that is presumed to cause, influence, or affect another variable. It is the variable that the researcher often manipulates or observes to see how it leads to changes in a dependent variable. Understanding this causal relationship is fundamental to many types of research, particularly in experimental and quantitative studies. By identifying and measuring the independent variable, researchers can evaluate its impact and establish patterns of cause and effect, providing essential insights into the dynamics of social phenomena and interventions.

106. (C) How the study was conducted, including the research design, sample, and data collection procedures.
The methodology section of a research report is essential for providing a transparent and detailed account of how the study was conducted. It should describe the research design, the sampling techniques used to select participants, and the procedures for data collection and analysis. This information allows other researchers to evaluate the study's scientific rigor and potentially replicate the research. By clearly explaining the steps taken, the researcher demonstrates the validity and reliability of their work, ensuring that the findings are grounded in a systematic and disciplined investigation.

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107. (B) Quantitative approach.
To answer a research question focused on counting or measuring, such as determining how many people use public transport, a quantitative approach is the most suitable. This methodology emphasizes the collection of numerical data through structured instruments like surveys or census reports. The results can be statistically analyzed to provide precise figures and percentages, allowing for broad generalizations about the population. Quantitative methods are ideal for identifying trends and patterns across a large group, providing evidence-based answers to questions that require measurement and quantifiable data.

108. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Research involves several stages, each with its own specific activities. Literature review is used to identify gaps in existing knowledge.

and interpreting it, allowing early findings to inform subsequent questions and observations. This cyclical approach enables a deeper and more nuanced exploration of the research problem, as themes and patterns are refined throughout the study. Unlike quantitative analysis, which is often a separate linear phase, qualitative analysis is integrated and flexible, ensuring the findings remain well-grounded in the participants' evolving perspectives.

96. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Focus Group Discussions are a valuable qualitative method because they allow researchers to observe the dynamic interaction among participants. This group setting enables the exploration of how collective views are formed and articulated through discussion and debate. By witnessing the exchange of ideas, researchers can gain insights into the social norms and shared understandings that influence individual attitudes. This method provides a unique perspective on social behavior that individual interviews might not capture, making it a powerful tool for understanding the complexity of human perspectives within a social context.

97. (C) An intensive, holistic investigation of a specific, bounded unit.
A case study is best described as an intensive and holistic investigation of a specific bounded unit, such as an individual person, a small group, an institution, or a unique event. This method focuses on exploring complex issues in great detail within their real-life context. By using multiple sources of data, a case study provides a comprehensive understanding of the processes and factors that shape the subject of inquiry. It is particularly valuable for generating deep insights into unique situations and providing detailed descriptive accounts of complex social phenomena.

98. (B) The range of topics and populations that it can investigate.
The scope of social science research refers to the entire range of topics, issues, and populations that it is capable of investigating. This includes a broad spectrum of social life, from individual behavior and interpersonal relationships to large-scale social institutions and global trends. Defining the scope is essential for understanding the boundaries and applicability of research within the field. It reflects the diversity of human experience and the commitment of social science to explore all facets of society through systematic and empirical investigation for the purpose of building comprehensive knowledge.

99. (C) Qualitative report writing.
Qualitative report writing is characterized by the use of rich, descriptive language and the inclusion of direct quotes from participants to support the interpretation of themes. This style provides a deep and nuanced account of the findings, allowing the reader to hear the participants' voices and understand the context of their experiences. By integrating these narrative elements, the researcher demonstrates how the conclusions are grounded in the actual words of the participants. This approach is essential for conveying the subjective and complex nature of social reality in qualitative research.

100. (A) D, E, B, A, C
The scientific research process moves through a series of logical and sequential steps. It starts with identifying the research problem, followed immediately by formulating a testable hypothesis. Once the theory is established, the researcher creates a sample design to determine the participants. Data collection then provides the empirical evidence required for the study. Finally, the entire process is documented through report writing. This progression ensures that each stage builds upon the previous one, allowing for a systematic and rigorous investigation of social phenomena for scientific conclusions.

101. (B) Citing is acknowledging the source, while paraphrasing is one way of incorporating the source's ideas.
Citing and paraphrasing are distinct but related practices in academic writing. Citing is the formal act of acknowledging the original source of information or ideas used in a report. Paraphrasing is one specific method of incorporating those ideas by restating them in your own original words while still providing a citation. Both are essential for maintaining academic integrity and preventing plagiarism. While citing credits the author, paraphrasing demonstrates the researcher's understanding and

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115. (C) The interaction among participants to explore and clarify views.
A defining feature of a Focus Group Discussion is the dynamic interaction among a small group of participants. This qualitative method relies on the exchange of ideas and perspectives within the group to explore and clarify views on a specific topic. The interaction allows researchers to observe how participants influence each other and reach collective understandings. Unlike individual interviews, focus groups highlight social processes and shared perspectives. A moderator facilitates the discussion, ensuring it stays focused while encouraging all members to contribute to the rich, collective conversation.

116. (D) A is false but R is true.
A literature review is never a redundant step, even for experts in the field. It is a vital part of the research process that helps to situate the current study within the existing body of knowledge and identify a specific research gap. By reviewing previous work, the researcher ensures their project adds original value and avoids duplicating already published studies. It also provides a theoretical and methodological foundation for the new investigation. Neglecting this step would mean missing the context and background necessary for a rigorous and credible scientific study.

117. (A) Transcribing audio recordings of interviews into text.
Transcription is a key procedure for managing and analyzing qualitative data. It involves converting audio or video recordings of interviews and focus groups into written text. This process allows researchers to review and analyze the data more easily, facilitating the identification of themes and patterns. Accurate transcription is essential for preserving the participants' original words and ensuring that the analysis is well-grounded in the raw evidence. It is a foundational step in qualitative research that enables the systematic examination of rich, narrative information for deeper insight.

118. (B) The complexities and patterns of human social life.
The nature of social science research is defined by its focus on the complexities and patterns of human social life. It utilizes systematic and empirical methods to investigate various aspects of society, including human behavior, social relationships, and institutional structures. Unlike the natural sciences, which study physical phenomena, social science addresses the multifaceted and often subjective realities of human experience. This field aims to develop a reliable understanding of the social world by uncovering the underlying forces and patterns that shape individual and collective social life.

119. (B) A longitudinal study.
A longitudinal study is a research design that involves collecting data from the same group of individuals at multiple points in time over an extended period. This approach allows researchers to observe changes, trends, and developments as they occur naturally. It is particularly useful for studying life transitions, the long-term impact of social policies, and individual growth patterns. Unlike cross-sectional studies, which provide a snapshot at a single point, longitudinal research offers a detailed account of how social phenomena evolve, providing deep insights into causality and social change.

120. (A) Mixed Methods Research - Comprehensive understanding through integration.
Mixed methods research is correctly characterized by its goal of achieving a comprehensive understanding of a research problem through the integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches. Quantitative research primarily focuses on measurement and statistical generalizations, while qualitative research emphasizes in-depth exploration of meaning and context. Theoretic research is aimed at building theory from data. By combining both numerical and narrative data, mixed methods research leverages the strengths of each paradigm, providing a holistic and well-validated account of complex social phenomena that neither approach could achieve alone.

121. (C) Pieces of information collected to answer a research question.
In the context of research, data refers to the various pieces of information collected systematically to answer a specific research question. This can include numerical figures, textual transcripts, observations, or images. Data is the raw evidence upon which findings and conclusions are built.

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173. (B) Draw conclusions about a population based on data from a sample.
Inferential statistics are a powerful set of tools used to draw conclusions about a larger population based on the data collected from a smaller representative sample. These methods involve hypothesis testing and probability estimation to determine the likelihood that the observed results represent a true pattern rather than a random occurrence. By using inferential techniques, researchers can make scientific predictions and generalize their findings beyond the immediate group studied. This approach is essential for building a reliable and evidence-based understanding of broad social phenomena and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions.

174. (B) It is a statement about a difficulty or gap in knowledge that needs to be addressed.
A research problem is a clear statement about a specific difficulty, contradiction, or gap in existing knowledge that needs to be systematically addressed through investigation. It identifies the core issue the study aims to explore or solve. Formulating a well-defined research problem is the critical first step in the investigative process, as it provides the necessary focus and direction for the entire study. A strong problem statement ensures that the research is purposeful and contributes meaningful insights to the field, helping to inform practice and policy through disciplined inquiry.

175. (B) To gain a deep, holistic understanding of a social phenomenon in its natural setting.
The main objective of a field study is to gain a deep and holistic understanding of a social phenomenon by observing it directly within its natural, undisturbed setting. This qualitative method involves the researcher's immersion in the social environment, allowing them to capture the complexities of daily life, interactions, and cultural meanings from an insider's perspective. By participating and observing firsthand, the researcher gathers rich, descriptive data that is well-grounded in real-world context. This approach is essential for providing nuanced insights into social behavior that more controlled or structured methods might overlook.

176. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Research designs differ significantly between quantitative and qualitative paradigms. In quantitative research, the design is typically established before data collection begins to ensure a structured and objective investigation. In contrast, qualitative research designs are often emergent and flexible, allowing the researcher to adjust their approach as new insights and themes arise during the study. This adaptability is essential for exploring complex social phenomena in depth and staying responsive to the participants' experiences. Both approaches are appropriate for their respective goals—one focusing on measurement and testing, the other on understanding and meaning.

177. (C) A narrative inquiry.
To understand the unique life history and personal experiences of an individual, narrative inquiry is the most appropriate qualitative method. This approach focuses on collecting and analyzing the stories people tell about their lives to interpret how they make sense of their world and identity. Unlike surveys or experiments, narrative inquiry prioritizes the participant's voice and provides a deep, contextualized account of their experiences over time. This method is ideal for exploring the human dimension of social life, offering rich insights into personal transitions and the subjective nature of reality.

178. (B) The systematic transformation of raw data and the application of analytical techniques to derive meaning.
Processing and analysis of data entail the systematic transformation of raw information into a structured format and the application of analytical techniques to derive meaning. This stage includes tasks such as editing, coding, and tabulation to ensure accuracy and consistency. Once processed, the data is interrogated to identify patterns, test hypotheses, or uncover themes that answer the research questions. This critical phase transforms raw evidence into understandable findings, providing the foundation for drawing valid and reliable scientific conclusions and communicating the results of the research to the academic and professional community.

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128. (C) I, II, and IV
Social work research is a specialized type of social science research that uses both quantitative and qualitative approaches to investigate human social life. Its scope is primarily applied, focusing on evaluating social work interventions, understanding client needs, and informing social policy. Far from being purely academic, social work research is designed to have practical applications that improve professional practice and service delivery. By generating evidence-based knowledge, it helps practitioners and policymakers make informed decisions that enhance the well-being of individuals and communities through systematic and scientific inquiry.

129. (A) Allows the researcher to capture what people do, rather than just what they say they do.
The main advantage of using observation as a data collection method is that it allows researchers to document actual behaviors and events as they occur in a natural setting. This provides a more objective account of social reality than self-reported methods like surveys or interviews, which can be influenced by memory bias or social desirability. By watching and recording firsthand, the researcher can capture the nuances of human interaction and capture information that participants might not think to report, leading to more accurate and detailed findings.

130. (B) A source of data.
In this research scenario, the annual reports of NGOs serve as a source of data. A data source is the specific entity—whether a person, location, or document—from which information is obtained for a study. These reports provide primary information about funding patterns that the researcher analyzes to answer their research question. Identifying and selecting reliable sources is a fundamental part of the investigative process, as it ensures that the findings are based on credible evidence. Sources are categorized based on their origin and relationship to the research.

131. (D) Pre-determined and fixed research design.
Qualitative research is guided by several basic tenets, including a focus on participants' perspectives, the importance of social context, and the recognition of the researcher as a key instrument. However, it does not use a pre-determined and fixed research design. Instead, qualitative designs are typically flexible and emergent, allowing the study to adapt as new insights are gained during the research process. This adaptability is essential for exploring complex social phenomena in depth and ensuring that the investigation remains responsive to the unique realities of the participants' experiences.

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132. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Research involves a series of logical steps, each associated with specific activities. Choosing between a survey or case study is part of the research design phase, while conducting a Chi-square test is part of data analysis. Reading journal articles is a core component of the literature review. Finally, writing the introduction and conclusion occurs during the report writing stage. This chronological progression ensures that the study is well-planned, grounded in existing knowledge, rigorously analyzed, and effectively communicated to the wider academic community and professional practitioners.

133. (A) A process of inquiry and investigation.
The meaning of research fundamentally involves a systematic and disciplined process of inquiry and investigation. It is a formal quest for knowledge that seeks to uncover facts, test theories, and develop new insights into social phenomena. Rather than relying on casual opinions or informal discussions, research utilizes rigorous methodologies to ensure that the findings are reliable and valid. By following a structured approach, researchers can build a trustworthy body of knowledge that contributes to our understanding of the social world and helps address complex human issues.

134. (A) Field Study.
A field study is a qualitative research method where the researcher immerses themselves in a natural social setting to gain a deep understanding of its culture and dynamics. By working within an organization and conducting informal interviews and observations, the researcher captures the complexities of everyday life from an insider's perspective. This method emphasizes the importance of context and provides rich, descriptive data that might be missed by more structured approaches. It is a powerful tool for

148. (C) It is the step where primary data is collected.
A literature review is a critical step that provides a theoretical background, helps refine the research problem, and informs the choice of appropriate methodologies. However, it is not the stage where primary data is collected. Primary data collection occurs later in the research process through methods like surveys, interviews, or observations. The literature review involves the systematic examination and synthesis of secondary sources—existing studies and publications—to situate the current study within the broader academic knowledge base and identify research gaps that the new investigation aims to fill.

149. (A) Ensuring participants are fully informed and give voluntary consent.
A key ethical principle in social research is ensuring that all participants are fully informed about the study's purpose and procedures and give their voluntary consent. This process, known as informed consent, protects participants' rights and autonomy. Ethical research also requires maintaining confidentiality, avoiding harm, and ensuring the integrity of the data. Fabricating results, exposing participants to unnecessary risk, or violating their privacy are serious ethical breaches. Adhering to these principles is essential for maintaining the credibility of the study and upholding the professional and moral standards of the scientific community.

150. (B) An inferential statistical method.
A t-test is a statistical procedure used to determine if there is a significant difference between the means of two groups. It is classified as an inferential method because it allows researchers to draw conclusions about a larger population based on data collected from a smaller sample. By calculating the probability that observed differences occurred by chance, this test helps in evaluating the validity of research hypotheses and making broader scientific predictions about social phenomena. It is an essential tool for quantitative analysis and hypothesis testing in the social sciences.

151. (C) The measurement of variables and statistical analysis.
A defining characteristic of quantitative research is the objective measurement of variables and the application of statistical analysis to investigate social phenomena. This paradigm focuses on identifying patterns and relationships through the collection of numerical data, often using structured instruments like surveys. Quantitative studies prioritize generalization and hypothesis testing, seeking to provide evidence-based generalizations that represent a larger population. This approach contrasts with qualitative research, which emphasizes understanding meaning, context, and the subjective experiences of individuals within their natural settings through descriptive and narrative methods of inquiry.

152. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Research involves several key terms that describe the focus and material of a study. The population is the complete set of individuals or objects of interest. A sample is a subset of that population selected for investigation. A variable is a specific characteristic, such as age or income, that can take on different values. Finally, data refers to the information collected during the study. Together, these elements provide the structure for systematic inquiry, allowing researchers to collect and analyze information to answer research questions and build reliable social knowledge.

153. (C) Familiarizing oneself with the data, such as by reading transcripts multiple times.
The analysis of qualitative data typically begins with the researcher familiarizing themselves with the collected information. This involves reading interview transcripts or field notes multiple times to gain a deep understanding of the participants' perspectives and the overall context. This immersion in the data is a preliminary step that facilitates the subsequent identification of themes, patterns, and categories through coding. Familiarization ensures that the analysis is well-grounded in the raw evidence and allows for a more insightful and nuanced interpretation of the complex social phenomena being investigated.

154. (B) It provides holistic understanding by integrating quantitative and qualitative strengths.
The key advantage of a mixed-method research design is its ability to provide a holistic and comprehensive understanding of a research problem by integrating the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Quantitative methods offer broad patterns and

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qualitative approach and participants. Unlike quantitative research, which starts with a narrow hypothesis, qualitative inquiry begins with a broad exploration of a phenomenon. This open-ended starting point allows the researcher to capture the depth and complexity of human experiences and stay responsive to the findings that emerge during the investigative process.

142. (C) How a portion of the population will be selected for the study.
A study's sample design is the systematic plan for selecting a portion of the population for investigation. This plan specifies the sampling frame, the sample size, and the specific sampling technique used, whether it is probability-based or non-probability-based. The choice of sample design is crucial because it directly impacts the representativeness and generalizability of the findings. A well-constructed design ensures that the sample accurately reflects the characteristics of the larger population, providing a solid foundation for drawing valid and reliable scientific conclusions from the research.

143. (B) An objective states goals, while a hypothesis predicts relationships.
An objective and a hypothesis serve different functions in the research process. An objective is a clear statement of what the study aims to accomplish, providing the overall goals for the investigation. In contrast, a hypothesis is a tentative and testable prediction about the expected relationship between specific variables. While objectives provide the purpose, hypotheses provide the proposition that is evaluated through empirical data collection and analysis. Both are essential for structuring a systematic and focused study that is capable of producing evidence-based results and meaningful scientific insights.

144. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The research process follows a logical flow to ensure systematic and scientific investigation. It begins with the formulation of a research problem to provide focus and direction. This is followed by identifying the sources and methods of data collection. Once the data is gathered, the researcher proceeds to the processing and analysis of data to derive meaning and test hypotheses. Finally, the entire study and its findings are documented through report writing. This chronological sequence ensures that each stage builds on the previous one for a well-grounded study.

145. (A) Research that develops theory from data.
In the context of qualitative methods, thematic research is often used synonymously with grounded theory, where the primary goal is to develop or build theory directly from the data collected. This inductive approach involves identifying recurring themes and patterns through systematic analysis, which then form the foundation for theoretical insights. Rather than testing pre-existing theories, thematic research allows the explanation of social phenomena to emerge from the participants' actual experiences. This method ensures that the resulting theory is closely aligned with real-world complexities and provides deep contextual understanding.

146. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Qualitative data analysis is not a linear process with fixed, sequential steps. Instead, it is a highly iterative and cyclical process where the researcher moves back and forth between data collection and analysis. Insights gained during the early analysis often inform subsequent data collection, and new data can lead to a refinement of existing themes. This flexible approach allows for a deeper and more nuanced exploration of the research problem, ensuring that the findings are well-grounded and capture the complexity of the participants' experiences and social contexts.

147. (C) A mixed methods study.
In this scenario, the researcher conducts a mixed methods study by integrating both quantitative and qualitative approaches within a single investigative project. The survey provides numerical data on client satisfaction, while the in-depth interviews offer rich, narrative insights into the service providers' experiences. By combining these different types of data, the researcher can gain a more comprehensive and well-rounded understanding of the service being evaluated. This integrated strategy allows for the triangulation of findings, leading to more robust and detailed conclusions that capture both broad patterns and individual perspectives.

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It is gathered through various methods, such as surveys, interviews, or experiments. Regardless of its form, data must be accurate, relevant, and well-organized to ensure the validity and credibility of the entire research study, providing a solid foundation for scientific investigation.

122. (A) To explore the coping mechanisms used by caregivers of dementia patients.
A research objective is a specific and clear statement of what the study aims to accomplish. Exploring the coping mechanisms used by caregivers of dementia patients is an excellent example because it provides a focused goal for the investigation. It guides the researcher in selecting appropriate methodologies and data collection techniques. Unlike a hypothesis, which is a testable prediction, or a general study description, an objective defines the specific outcome or insight the research seeks to achieve. It ensures the study is purposeful, systematic, and targeted.

123. (D) Use a reflexive style where the researcher's role is acknowledged.
A key difference in report writing between qualitative and quantitative research is the use of a reflexive style in qualitative reports. Reflexivity involves the researcher acknowledging their own role, perspectives, and potential biases in the research process and how these might influence the findings. This approach recognizes that the researcher is an active instrument in data collection and interpretation. In contrast, quantitative reports typically strive for an objective and detached tone. Acknowledging the researcher's presence in qualitative research enhances the transparency and credibility of the entire study's conclusions.

124. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
Research methods can be placed on a spectrum from highly quantitative to deeply qualitative. A large-scale survey is the most quantitative, focusing on numerical data and statistical generalizations. Focus group discussions and case studies move toward the qualitative end by emphasizing depth and group dynamics or intensive investigation of a bounded system. Narrative analysis is the most qualitative method, as it centers on the detailed interpretation of personal stories. This sequence reflects a shift from measurement and broad patterns to an emphasis on meaning, context, and individual experiences.

125. (B) A procedure for combining or integrating quantitative and qualitative findings.
A defining component of a mixed methods research study is the use of a systematic procedure for combining or integrating quantitative and qualitative findings. Unlike studies that use only one approach, mixed methods research leverages both numerical and narrative data to provide a richer understanding of a problem. This integration can happen at various stages, such as during data collection, analysis, or final interpretation. By bringing together diverse perspectives, the researcher can cross-validate findings and develop a more holistic and robust account of the social phenomenon under investigation.

126. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Statistical methods serve different purposes in research. Inferential statistics are used to make generalizations about a population based on data from a sample, which is a critical function in quantitative analysis. In contrast, descriptive statistics are used to summarize and describe the main features of a dataset, such as through means or charts, rather than for testing hypotheses about relationships between variables. Both types are essential for understanding and communicating findings, ensuring that the researcher can provide both a clear summary of their data and broader scientific conclusions.

127. (C) Research design.
In the research process, hypothesis formulation is immediately followed by the development of the research design. Once a testable prediction about the relationship between variables is set, the researcher must create a blueprint or strategy for how the investigation will be conducted. This design specifies the methods for data collection and analysis, ensuring that the study is structured to test the hypothesis effectively. This logical progression ensures that the research remains systematic and focused, providing a clear roadmap for the empirical investigation and the ultimate production of reliable findings.

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statistical generalizations, while qualitative methods provide depth and contextual insight. By combining these diverse perspectives, researchers can cross-validate findings and address complex questions from multiple angles. This integrated strategy leads to more robust and validated results, capturing both the broad trends and the deep meanings associated with the social phenomenon under study.

155. (D) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).
Qualitative data analysis involves techniques like thematic analysis, narrative analysis, and discourse analysis, which focus on identifying patterns and interpreting meaning within textual or visual information. In contrast, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is a quantitative statistical method used to determine if there are significant differences between the means of three or more groups. ANOVA is part of the inferential statistics used for hypothesis testing in large-scale quantitative studies. Understanding these distinctions is essential for selecting the appropriate analytical framework to answer research questions based on the type of data collected.

156. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In research, the specific research problem or question being asked dictates the choice of the most appropriate research design. Whether a researcher uses an experimental, descriptive, or qualitative design depends on the nature of the inquiry and the type of answers sought. For example, a cause-and-effect question requires an experimental design, while exploring lived experiences calls for a qualitative approach. The research design provides the necessary framework and strategy for addressing the problem systematically, ensuring that the study is structured to provide valid and reliable answers.

157. (A) Empathetic understanding.
A basic tenet of qualitative research is the importance of 'Verstehen', which refers to empathetic understanding. This concept emphasizes the researcher's goal of understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the individuals involved. Rather than seeking objective detachment, the researcher strives to capture the subjective meanings and motivations that people attach to their actions within their cultural context. This approach prioritizes deep insight and interpretation, recognizing that social reality is constructed and understood through human experience. Empathetic understanding is essential for providing rich and nuanced accounts of complex social life.

158. (B) Ensure consistency and allow readers to locate the original sources.
The primary purpose of using standardized styles of referencing, such as APA or MLA, in a research report is to ensure consistency and transparency. These styles provide a clear and organized way to cite sources, allowing readers to easily locate and verify the original information or ideas used in the study. Proper referencing also credits the original authors and protects the researcher from accusations of plagiarism. Maintaining consistent citation formats demonstrates professional rigor and respect for intellectual property, which are essential for the credibility and integrity of academic writing.

159. (B) Exploratory.
When a researcher wants to investigate a new or under-researched social phenomenon to generate initial insights and ideas, an exploratory research design is the most suitable choice. This design focuses on exploring the "what" and "how" of a topic, providing a foundation for more structured studies in the future. Exploratory research is often flexible and open-ended, allowing for the discovery of new variables and relationships. It is a vital preliminary step for understanding complex issues where existing knowledge is limited, helping researchers to refine their questions and develop relevant hypotheses.

160. (B) I, II, and IV
Qualitative research utilizes various methods to provide deep insights into social phenomena. Field study involves the researcher's immersion in a natural setting, while a case study is an in-depth investigation of a bounded system. Observation involves systematically watching and recording behavior. Focus Group Discussions, however, are designed for group interactions to explore collective views rather than one-on-one interviews. Together, these qualitative methods prioritize context, meaning, and the participants' perspective, offering a rich and detailed account

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exploring social phenomena in their natural, undisturbed environments over an extended period.

135. (C) Calculating statistical significance levels.
The analysis of qualitative data involves identifying patterns and themes, developing categories and codes, and interpreting the underlying meanings of participants' experiences. However, it does not involve calculating statistical significance levels, which is a quantitative technique used to test hypotheses about large datasets. Qualitative analysis is inductive and focuses on providing a deep, contextualized understanding of social phenomena through the systematic examination of narrative or visual information. The goal is to capture the richness and complexity of human perspectives rather than achieving results that are statistically generalizable.

136. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In an explanatory sequential mixed methods design, the researcher uses qualitative data to help explain and provide deeper insight into unexpected or significant results from an initial quantitative phase. This approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the research problem by following up on statistical patterns with in-depth personal accounts. By integrating both numerical and narrative data in this specific sequence, the study can offer a more detailed and validated explanation for the phenomenon under study, capturing both broad trends and the underlying human experiences.

137. (C) Social work research is an applied form of social science research, focusing on the profession's concerns.
Social work research is best understood as an applied form of social science research that focuses on the specific concerns and practical problems of the social work profession. While it draws on the theories and methodologies of general social science, its primary goal is to generate knowledge that can improve practice, evaluate interventions, and inform social policy. This applied focus ensures that the research remains relevant to the needs of individuals and communities, providing an evidence-based foundation for professional social work practice and the development of effective social services.

138. (A) Assumptions they make about the population distribution.
The primary difference between a parametric and a non-parametric test lies in the specific assumptions they make about the population from which the sample is drawn. Parametric tests assume that the data follows a particular distribution, such as a normal distribution, and are typically used for interval or ratio data. Non-parametric tests do not make these distribution assumptions and are more flexible, making them suitable for nominal or ordinal data or small samples. Selecting the correct test depends on the nature of the data and whether these assumptions can be met.

139. (A) Bounded system.
In the context of a case study, the "case" is understood as a bounded system. This means it is a specific unit of analysis, such as an individual person, a single organization, or a unique event, that has clear boundaries and can be investigated holistically. The focus of the case study is to provide an in-depth and intensive examination of this bounded system within its real-life context. This approach allows researchers to explore the complex processes and factors that define and influence the subject of inquiry in great detail.

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140. (C) A, B, C, and D
Data analysis involves different techniques depending on the research approach used. Quantitative analysis utilizes statistics, numbers, and charts to test hypotheses, while qualitative analysis focuses on identifying themes and interpreting meanings. Both approaches aim to make sense of the collected data to answer research questions. Furthermore, data processing must happen before analysis to ensure the information is organized and accurate. While both methods are valuable, qualitative analysis is not necessarily easier or quicker, as it requires an intensive and iterative process of deep textual interpretation and coding.

141. (B) Formulating a broad research question or identifying an area of interest.
The first step in designing a qualitative research study is formulating a broad research question or identifying a specific area of interest. This initial focus provides the direction for the study and helps the researcher select the most appropriate

167. (C) Using multiple data sources, methods, or theories to corroborate findings.
Triangulation in research refers to the strategic use of multiple data sources, methodologies, or theoretical perspectives to investigate a single phenomenon. By cross-verifying information from different angles, researchers can enhance the credibility, validity, and robustness of their findings. This technique helps to reduce researcher bias and ensures that the conclusions are well-grounded in diverse evidence. Triangulation provides a more comprehensive and detailed account of the social world, capturing the complexity and nuances of human experiences while increasing the overall trustworthiness of the research results and their final interpretations.

168. (B) Quantitative seeks to measure and test, qualitative seeks to explore and understand.
The fundamental difference between quantitative and qualitative approaches lies in their primary goals and methodologies. Quantitative research focuses on measurement, testing hypotheses, and identifying broad patterns through numerical data and statistical analysis. In contrast, qualitative research seeks to explore and understand the in-depth meanings and subjective experiences of individuals within their natural social contexts through narrative and descriptive methods. While one approach emphasizes objectivity and generalizations, the other prioritizes depth, context, and nuance. Both are essential for providing a comprehensive view of the social world from different investigative perspectives.

169. (B) To facilitate the discussion, ensuring it stays on topic and encouraging all to participate.
The role of a moderator in a Focus Group Discussion is to facilitate the conversation among participants, ensuring that the discussion stays focused on the research topic. A skilled moderator creates an environment where everyone feels comfortable sharing their perspectives and encourages all members to participate actively. They guide the group through the planned questions without imposing their own opinions. By managing the group dynamics, the moderator helps to uncover diverse views and shared perspectives, providing rich qualitative data on the collective understanding of the social issue being systematically investigated.

170. (A) A, B, C, and E
Mixed methods research involves the systematic collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data within a single study. This approach, also known as multi-method or integrated research, aims to provide a more complete understanding of a phenomenon by leveraging the strengths of both paradigms. A key decision in this design is how to sequence and integrate the different components. By combining numerical and narrative information, mixed methods research offers a holistic perspective that can cross-validate findings and address complex social problems from multiple and complementary points of view.

171. (B) Providing a rich, detailed account of the context and cultural meanings of behavior.
In qualitative report writing, "thick description" refers to the practice of providing a rich and detailed account of the social context and cultural meanings of human behavior. This approach goes beyond just reporting what happened to explain the underlying intentions and significances behind social actions. By using thick description, the researcher helps the reader understand the participants' perspectives and the environment in which the events occurred. This depth is essential for establishing the credibility and transferability of qualitative findings, providing a comprehensive and nuanced interpretation of the complex social phenomena.

172. (C) Writing the research report and presentation.
The final step in the social science research process is writing the research report and presenting the findings to the target audience. This stage involves synthesizing the entire investigation, including the methodology, data analysis, and final conclusions, into a coherent and transparent document. Proper reporting ensures that the research is communicated effectively and can be evaluated or replicated by other scholars and professional practitioners. The presentation phase is crucial for sharing new knowledge and providing evidence-based insights that can inform practice, policy development, and future scientific inquiries within the field.

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of human behavior and social dynamics within their natural, undisturbed environments.

161. (B) Mixed Method Research.
The procedure of combining and integrating quantitative and qualitative research is the central feature of mixed method research. This approach involves the deliberate collection and analysis of both numerical and narrative data within a single investigative study. By merging the strengths of both paradigms, mixed methods research provides a more comprehensive and well-rounded understanding of complex social problems. This integration can lead to more robust findings through the triangulation of diverse data sources and perspectives, offering both broad patterns and in-depth insights into the phenomenon under systematic inquiry.

162. (B) Scope.
In social work research, evaluating the outcomes and effectiveness of a specific program, such as one for at-risk youth, falls under its scope. The scope refers to the entire range of topics and issues that the field investigates to build professional knowledge. Evaluating interventions is a critical part of social work research, as it provides an evidence-based foundation for practice and policy. By exploring the impact of programs, researchers can identify what works best for different populations, ensuring that services are effective and responsive to the needs of the individuals served.

163. (C) A specific, testable statement about the expected relationship between variables.
A hypothesis is a specific and testable statement that predicts the expected relationship between two or more variables in a research study. It is formulated as a tentative proposition that can be evaluated through systematic data collection and analysis. A well-constructed hypothesis provides a necessary focus and direction for the entire investigation, helping the researcher identify what information is needed. During the study, the empirical evidence gathered is used to either support or refute the hypothesis, leading to valid conclusions about the social phenomena under scientific inquiry.

164. (B) Organize, summarize, and present data in a meaningful way.
In the process of statistical enquiry, descriptive methods are used to organize, summarize, and present data in a clear and meaningful way. These techniques, such as calculating means, medians, and percentages or creating charts and graphs, provide a detailed snapshot of the characteristics of a dataset. Descriptive statistics help researchers communicate the key features of their findings without attempting to make broader generalizations or test hypotheses about a larger population. This initial summary is essential for understanding the data before moving on to more complex inferential statistical analyses.

165. (B) Case Study.
A researcher studying the life and success of a single, specific social entrepreneur is conducting a case study. This qualitative method involves an intensive and holistic investigation of a unique, bounded unit to understand the complex factors and processes that shaped its experiences. By providing a detailed descriptive account within a real-life context, the case study offers deep insights into individual success and social behavior. This approach is particularly valuable for exploring unique situations in great depth, providing a comprehensive understanding that broader surveys or experiments might not be able to capture.

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166. (B) Choosing an appropriate qualitative approach and method.
A primary step in designing qualitative research is selecting the most appropriate qualitative approach and method, such as a case study, narrative inquiry, or field study, that aligns with the research question. This choice provides the necessary framework for data collection and analysis, ensuring the study is structured to explore social phenomena in depth and within their natural context. Unlike quantitative research, which starts with testable hypotheses and sampling frames, qualitative design focuses on choosing strategies that capture the complexity and meaning of participants' lived experiences in a flexible way.

179. (B) Experimental.
In this research scenario, the researcher uses an experimental design by randomly assigning participants to two groups—one receiving a new teaching method and the other receiving the standard method. This approach focuses on manipulating an independent variable to establish cause-and-effect relationships through controlled comparison. By using random assignment, the researcher minimizes the influence of extraneous variables, increasing the study's internal validity. Experimental designs are essential in quantitative research for evaluating the effectiveness of interventions and providing evidence-based generalizations about the impact of specific social or educational programs.

180. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different research designs serve distinct primary aims in the investigative process. Quantitative research focuses on measurement, testing hypotheses, and statistical generalization. Qualitative research prioritizes in-depth understanding and the exploration of meaning within context. Mixed methods research integrates both numerical and narrative data for comprehensive insight. Theoretic research aims for the generation of theory that is firmly grounded in the collected empirical data. Together, these designs provide a versatile set of strategies for investigating diverse social phenomena and building a reliable and multifaceted body of knowledge.

181. (B) A sample is a subset of a population.
The fundamental difference between a sample and a population is that a sample is a smaller subset selected from the larger population for the purpose of investigation. The population includes the complete set of individuals or objects of interest, while the sample is the group from which data is actually collected. Researchers use samples to draw conclusions about the whole population, making the selection process and representativeness of the sample crucial for the study's validity. This relationship is essential for conducting systematic research and making evidence-based generalizations about social groups.

182. (C) To copy large sections of text to include in your own report.
Conducting a literature review is a vital part of the research process, intended to provide an understanding of current knowledge, identify research gaps, and learn about appropriate methodologies. However, it is not a reason for copying large sections of text to include in one's own report, which constitutes plagiarism. The goal is to synthesize and interpret existing work to ground the new study. Proper citation and original analysis are essential for maintaining academic integrity. A literature review ensures that the new research adds value and is situated within a credible context.

183. (B) The result is unlikely to have occurred by chance.
When a research finding is described as "statistically significant," it means that the observed result is unlikely to have occurred simply by chance. In quantitative analysis, researchers use statistical tests to calculate the probability (p-value) that their findings represent a true relationship or effect in the population. While statistical significance does not necessarily imply social importance, it provides a scientific basis for rejecting the null hypothesis and supporting the research hypothesis. It is an essential concept for ensuring that the conclusions drawn from data are robust and reliable.

184. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Paraphrasing is a fundamental academic writing skill that involves restating someone else's ideas in your own words. It is mandatory to cite the original source when paraphrasing, as failing to do so constitutes plagiarism. Presentation of another author's intellectual contributions as one's own, even if not copied verbatim, is a violation of ethical standards. Proper citation credits the original author and allows readers to trace the source of the information. Adhering to these principles is essential for maintaining the credibility and integrity of any systematic research report or academic study.

185. (B) Qualitative.
To understand the lived experiences and feelings of adolescent caregivers for parents with chronic illness, a qualitative paradigm is the most suitable

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analyze, facilitating the identification of themes, patterns, and specific participant quotes. Accurate transcription ensures that the analysis is well-grounded in the participants' original words and captures the nuance of their speech. It is a foundational step in qualitative research that enables a disciplined and thorough examination of the rich, narrative information collected during the study for deeper scientific interpretation.

235. (B) Integration of the quantitative and qualitative components.
The key component that distinguishes a mixed methods research design from simply conducting two separate studies is the intentional integration of the quantitative and qualitative components. This integration can happen at various stages, such as during data collection, analysis, or final interpretation, where the findings from both strands are merged to provide a more comprehensive understanding. By bringing together numerical patterns and narrative insights, mixed methods research leverages the strengths of both paradigms. This integrated strategy allows for the triangulation of data, leading to more robust and well-validated scientific conclusions.

236. (C) Using a t-test to determine if the difference between two groups is significant.
Inferential statistics involve using sample data to make generalizations or predictions about a larger population. Using a t-test to determine if the difference between two groups is statistically significant is a classic example of this method. This test calculates the probability that the observed differences are real rather than random occurrences. Unlike descriptive statistics, which only summarize the immediate data, inferential techniques allow researchers to test hypotheses and draw broader scientific conclusions. This approach is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of social interventions and building a reliable body of social knowledge.

237. (C) Narratives.
Narrative analysis is the qualitative method centered on the analysis of personal stories to understand how individuals interpret their lives and experiences. This approach recognizes that storytelling is a fundamental way people construct their identities and make sense of the world. By examining the structure and content of these stories, researchers can gain deep insights into the subjective meanings and social contexts of the participants. This method prioritizes the participant's unique voice and provides a rich account of human behavior, offering a different perspective than more structured or observational qualitative methods of social inquiry.

238. (B) The boundaries and extent of the research, including the topics and population it covers.
In the context of research, scope refers to the boundaries and extent of the entire investigation, specifying the specific topics, issues, and populations the study covers. Defining the scope is essential for understanding the study's focus and the applicability of its findings. It clarifies what is included in the research and what falls outside its limits. A well-defined scope helps the researcher manage the project effectively and provides the necessary context for interpreting the results. It ensures that the study is purposeful and contributes meaningful knowledge within its designated scientific and professional boundaries.

239. (C) Exploratory sequential.
In an exploratory sequential mixed methods design, the researcher first conducts a qualitative phase to explore a topic and understand participants' perspectives. The findings from this initial stage are then used to inform and build a quantitative instrument or survey for a larger population. This two-phase approach is particularly valuable when the social phenomenon is not well-understood or when existing instruments are inadequate. By grounding the quantitative phase in qualitative insights, the researcher ensures that the study is culturally relevant and responsive to the actual experiences of the people being investigated systematically and scientifically.

240. (A) A, B, C, and E
Research ethics involve several crucial principles that protect participants and ensure the integrity of the study. This includes obtaining informed consent, maintaining participant confidentiality, and ensuring no harm is caused. It also requires the honest reporting of data without fabrication or falsification. Plagiarism, however, is never an acceptable practice and is a serious violation of

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distinctions is crucial for selecting the appropriate analytical tools and methodologies that align with the study's goals and data type.

192. (C) I, II, and III
Formulating a research problem requires the clear and specific statement of a question that is ethically feasible to study. It often arises from identified gaps in existing literature or practical issues encountered in the field. A well-defined problem provides the necessary focus and direction for the entire study, ensuring that the investigation is purposeful and systematic. It must be a question that can be investigated through empirical data collection and analysis. Without a clear and manageable problem statement, the subsequent stages of research lack a logical framework for scientific investigation.

193. (B) Collected for the first time by the researcher for their specific purpose.
The primary difference between primary and secondary sources of data is that primary data are collected for the first time directly by the researcher for their specific study. This original information is gathered through methods like surveys, interviews, or observations. Secondary data, on the other hand, consists of information that has been previously collected and interpreted by others, such as in books or journal articles. Using primary data ensures that the evidence is original and directly relevant to the current research question, providing a firsthand account of the social phenomena under investigation.

194. (B) Thematic analysis.
In qualitative data analysis, thematic analysis is the process of identifying recurrent ideas and grouping them into broader meaningful categories or themes. This inductive technique helps researchers organize and interpret complex textual or visual information to uncover the underlying patterns of participants' experiences. By systematically examining the data, the researcher can develop a coherent account of the social phenomenon being studied. Thematic analysis is a fundamental tool for building qualitative insights and generating evidence-based interpretations that are firmly grounded in the raw information gathered from the field during the study.

195. (D) What are the experiences of... / How do people perceive...?
A research question for a qualitative study is best formulated when it is open-ended and focuses on exploring participants' experiences, perceptions, or meanings. Questions starting with "how" or "what" allow for in-depth exploration and capture the complexity of social phenomena within their context. Unlike quantitative questions that seek to establish cause-and-effect or measure variables numerically, qualitative questions prioritize depth and nuance. This approach ensures that the investigation is well-suited to uncovering rich narrative data and understanding the subjective realities of the individuals and groups being investigated systematically.

196. (A) Both A and R are correct.
Social work research is primarily characterized as applied research because its main goal is to generate knowledge that can be directly used in professional practice. It focuses on solving practical problems, evaluating the effectiveness of programs and interventions, and providing evidence-based insights to inform social policy. While it draws on social science theories, its purpose is to improve the quality of services and the well-being of the populations served. This practical orientation ensures that social work research remains relevant and contributes directly to the advancement of the profession and societal justice.

197. (B) Observation.
To understand non-verbal communication patterns in a support group meeting, observation is the most appropriate data collection method. This technique allows the researcher to directly watch and record behaviors, gestures, and facial expressions as they occur in real-time within a natural setting. Unlike interviews or questionnaires, which rely on self-reported information, observation provides firsthand evidence of social interactions that participants might not even be aware of or able to articulate. It is an essential tool for capturing the nuances and dynamics of human behavior in social environments for systematic inquiry.

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quotes, and the researcher's interpretation into a coherent narrative. The goal is to provide a rich and detailed account of the findings that captures the depth and complexity of the social phenomenon under investigation. This descriptive style allows the reader to understand the context and meanings from the participants' perspective. Unlike quantitative reports that prioritize numerical summaries, qualitative reports use narrative analysis to communicate deep insights and well-grounded conclusions in a systematic and transparent way.

211. (A) A questionnaire is filled by the respondent, while an interview schedule is used by the interviewer to guide the interview.
A fundamental difference exists between a questionnaire and an interview schedule as data collection tools. A questionnaire is typically a set of questions that respondents fill out themselves, often in surveys. In contrast, an interview schedule is a guide used by the interviewer to lead a structured or semi-structured conversation with a participant. While both tools aim to gather information, the method of administration differs. Understanding this distinction is crucial for selecting the right instrument based on the research method and the need for interaction or standardization during the investigative process.

212. (A) Building theory from data.
In qualitative methodology, theoretic research is a method primarily focused on building or generating new theory directly from the data collected in the field. This inductive approach involves identifying recurring patterns and concepts through systematic analysis, which then form the foundation for theoretical insights. Rather than testing pre-existing theories, this method ensures that the explanations of social phenomena are well-grounded in the participants' actual experiences and social realities. It is a powerful tool for developing relevant and context-specific theories that offer deep understanding of complex social processes and behaviors.

213. (A) It directly impacts the generalizability and representativeness of the findings.
Selecting a sample design is a crucial step in the research process because it directly impacts the representativeness and generalizability of the findings. A well-constructed sample design specifies the plan for selecting a portion of the population that accurately reflects the characteristics of the whole group. This ensures that the results of the study can be applied more broadly with confidence. Whether using probability or non-probability techniques, the choice of design determines the validity and credibility of the entire investigation, providing a solid foundation for drawing scientific, evidence-based conclusions from the data.

214. (D) All of the above.
In research, a data source refers to the specific entity—whether a location, person, or document—from which information is obtained. This includes government census reports, individual participants in interviews, and historical documents. Each of these examples provides raw or processed information that researchers analyze to answer their research questions. Identifying reliable and diverse sources is essential for ensuring the validity and credibility of the study's findings. Proper citation of these sources is mandatory to provide a transparent account of where the evidence originated, maintaining the overall scientific integrity of the investigative project.

215. (B) Subjectivity, context, and understanding.
The basic tenets of qualitative research emphasize the importance of subjectivity, social context, and the in-depth understanding of human experiences. This paradigm prioritizes capturing the meanings that individuals attach to their world, recognizing that reality is socially constructed. Rather than seeking objective detachment or numerical measurement, qualitative inquiry focuses on the researcher as an instrument for exploring complex phenomena in their natural settings. By valuing the depth and nuance of personal perspectives, this approach provides a rich and detailed account of the social world, highlighting the uniqueness and complexity of individual and collective behavior.

216. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Mixed method research is not simply about conducting two separate and unrelated studies. Instead, it involves the deliberate and systematic integration of both quantitative and qualitative

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Qualitative research prioritizes understanding meaning and context through narrative inquiry. Mixed methods research involves the integration of both approaches within a single study for comprehensive insight. Social work research is primarily applied, focusing on professional practice and policy to address social problems. Together, these paradigms provide diverse and essential frameworks for investigating social life and building an evidence-based body of knowledge for practice and scientific advancement.

205. (D) A general audience with no interest in social issues.
The primary audience for a social work research report includes social work practitioners, policymakers, administrators, and other academic researchers. These groups utilize the evidence-based findings to improve professional practice, develop effective social programs, and inform social policy. A general audience with no interest in social issues is not the intended target, as research is designed to address specific challenges and contribute to professional knowledge within the field. Ensuring the report is clear and accessible to relevant stakeholders is crucial for maximizing its impact on service delivery and the well-being of the population.

206. (B) To state clearly and concisely what the research seeks to accomplish.
In a research study, the purpose of formulating objectives is to state clearly and concisely exactly what the investigation seeks to accomplish. Objectives provide the overall goals for the study and act as a guide for selecting appropriate methodologies and data collection techniques. They ensure that the research remains focused and purposeful throughout the entire process. Well-defined objectives allow the researcher to measure their progress and determine if the study has successfully answered its core questions, providing a structured framework for achieving meaningful, systematic, and well-grounded scientific insights.

207. (B) Experimental.
A cause-and-effect question is best answered through an experimental research design, which focuses on manipulating an independent variable to observe its impact on a dependent variable. This design utilizes controlled conditions and random assignment to groups to minimize the influence of extraneous factors, increasing the study's internal validity. By comparing the results of different groups, researchers can establish strong causal relationships. Experimental designs are essential in quantitative research for evaluating the effectiveness of social interventions and providing evidence-based generalizations about the outcomes of specific professional practices and programs within the field.

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208. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a case study, findings are not typically generalizable to a larger population in a statistical sense because the primary goal is to provide a deep, contextualized understanding of a specific, bounded case. Unlike broad surveys that use representative samples to make predictions about a population, case studies focus on the unique processes and factors that shape a single unit of analysis within its real-life setting. This intensive investigation prioritizes depth and complexity over breadth, offering rich insights into specific social phenomena that can inform theory and professional practice without needing numerical representativeness.

209. (D) All of the above.
The scope of social work research is broad and encompasses a wide range of topics essential for the profession. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of clinical interventions, understanding the specific needs of diverse client populations, and investigating the impact of social policies on societal well-being. By exploring these diverse areas, social work research provides the evidence-based knowledge necessary to improve professional practice, develop successful programs, and advocate for social justice. This comprehensive scope ensures that the research remains relevant to the multifaceted challenges faced by individuals, families, and communities in society.

210. (B) A process of weaving together theory, data excerpts, and interpretation into a coherent narrative.
Writing a qualitative research report involves the process of weaving together theoretical frameworks, data excerpts like participant

choice. This approach focuses on exploring the subjective meanings and complexities of human life from the participants' perspective. Qualitative methods, such as in-depth interviews or narrative inquiry, allow for a deep exploration of the "how" and "why" of their experiences in their own words. This prioritizes depth and context over statistical generalizations, providing rich and nuanced insights into the challenges and coping strategies of this specific social group.

186. (B) The plan for data collection and analysis.
A research design is a fundamental component of any study, serving as the overall plan or strategy for data collection and analysis. It provides the logical framework that specifies the methods and procedures used to answer research questions or test hypotheses systematically. A well-constructed design ensures that the study is conducted in a disciplined way, minimizing bias and error while maximizing the validity of the findings. It acts as a blueprint that guides the researcher throughout the investigative process, ensuring that the final conclusions are grounded in a rigorous and evidence-based investigation.

187. (B) Applying labels or tags to segments of data to identify themes and concepts.
In qualitative data analysis, coding is the essential process of applying labels or tags to segments of textual or visual information to identify recurring themes and concepts. This systematic procedure helps researchers manage and organize large amounts of raw data, such as interview transcripts or field notes. By categorizing data into meaningful units, coding facilitates a deeper interrogation and interpretation of the participants' experiences. It is a foundational step that allows the researcher to build a coherent and insightful account of social phenomena, making the analysis transparent, disciplined, and well-grounded.

188. (A) 5, 3, 2, 1, 4
The scientific research process moves through a logical series of steps to ensure a systematic investigation. It begins with the identification of a research problem to provide focus. This is followed by the formulation of a testable hypothesis to guide the study. The researcher then creates a research design as a blueprint for the investigation. Data collection follows, providing the empirical evidence needed. Finally, the entire process is documented through report writing. This progression ensures that each stage is well-grounded and contributes directly to the production of reliable, evidence-based scientific conclusions.

189. (A) Mixed method research.
By combining survey data on community well-being with in-depth interviews about sense of belonging, the researcher is conducting mixed method research. This approach integrates both quantitative and qualitative data within a single study to provide a more comprehensive and well-rounded understanding of the social issue. The survey captures broad patterns, while the interviews offer deep, narrative insights. This integrated strategy allows for the cross-validation of findings through triangulation, leading to more robust results that capture both broad trends and the underlying personal experiences of the residents in the study.

190. (B) To communicate the research process and its findings to a wider audience.
The main purpose of creating a research report is to communicate the entire investigative process, the methodology used, and the final findings to a wider audience, including other scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. A well-written report provides a transparent and detailed account that allows others to evaluate the study's scientific rigor and potentially replicate the work. By sharing new knowledge and evidence-based insights, researchers contribute to the professional field and inform decision-making. Effective communication is essential for ensuring that the research has a meaningful impact on practice and further scientific inquiry.

191. (C) t-test.
Qualitative research utilizes methods such as narrative inquiry, case studies, and observation to provide deep insights into social phenomena and participants' meanings. These approaches prioritize depth, context, and the researcher as an instrument of inquiry. In contrast, the t-test is a quantitative statistical procedure used to determine significant differences between group means. It is part of the inferential statistics used for hypothesis testing in large-scale studies based on numerical data. Understanding these

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approaches within a single investigation to answer a specific research question. By combining numerical data with narrative insights, researchers can leverage the strengths of both paradigms and provide a more comprehensive and well-validated understanding of the problem. This integrated strategy allows for the triangulation of findings, leading to more robust conclusions that capture both broad patterns and deep personal meanings within the social phenomenon being studied.

217. (B) Explanatory sequential.
In this research scenario, the social work researcher utilizes an explanatory sequential mixed methods design. The process begins with a quantitative survey to identify general patterns or risk factors among a large group. This is followed by a qualitative phase where in-depth interviews are conducted with a small subset of participants to explain and provide deeper insight into the initial statistical findings. By integrating the two strands in this specific order, the study can offer a more detailed and nuanced explanation for the results, capturing both broad trends and the underlying human experiences in a systematic way.

218. (C) tabulation
The processing of data is a vital stage in research that involves organizing and preparing raw information for analysis. Tabulation is a key part of this process, referring to the systematic arrangement of data into structured rows and columns. This organized format makes it much easier for researchers to identify patterns, compare information, and apply statistical techniques. Tabulation ensures that the data is presented clearly and concisely, providing a solid foundation for drawing valid and reliable scientific conclusions. It is a fundamental step in transforming unorganized responses into meaningful evidence for the study.

219. (B) It involves restating an idea from a source in your own words and citing the source.
Paraphrasing in a research report involves restating an author's idea or information in your own original words while providing a proper citation. This practice demonstrates the researcher's understanding of the material and allows for the integration of external ideas into the narrative. Merely changing a few words or failing to cite the source constitutes plagiarism, even if the text is not identical. Accurate paraphrasing with attribution is an essential ethical requirement in academic writing, as it credits the original author and maintains the scientific integrity and credibility of the researcher's work.

220. (B) Quantitative Research
Quantitative research is characterized by its focus on testing hypotheses using numerical data and statistical analysis. It typically involves large, random samples to achieve results that can be generalized to a larger population. This paradigm emphasizes objective measurement and the identification of broad patterns and relationships between variables. By using structured instruments and systematic procedures, quantitative researchers aim to provide evidence-based generalizations about social phenomena. This approach contrasts with qualitative methods, which prioritize in-depth exploration and the understanding of meaning and context through descriptive and narrative inquiry in smaller, purposive samples.

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221. (C) Direct quotes from the students to illustrate key themes.
In a qualitative research report focusing on the experiences of first-generation college students, including direct quotes is an essential element. These quotes provide rich, narrative evidence that supports the interpretation of themes and patterns identified in the study. By incorporating the participants' original words, the researcher gives them a voice and provides a deep, contextualized account of their experiences. This approach is fundamental to qualitative inquiry, as it demonstrates that the conclusions are well-grounded in the raw data and provides the reader with a more insightful and authentic understanding of the social phenomenon.

222. (C) Understand the existing body of work on a topic and identify a research gap.
The step of literature review in the research process is primarily intended to provide a comprehensive understanding of the existing body of knowledge on a specific topic. By systematically examining previous studies, the researcher can identify significant gaps that remain unaddressed,

ensuring the new investigative project contributes original value and insight. This process also provides a theoretical and methodological foundation, helping to refine research questions and choose appropriate designs. Synthesis of existing literature ensures that the study is well-situated within the academic field and avoids unnecessary duplication of already conducted research.

223. (A) Descriptive statistics summarize data, while inferential statistics are used to make generalizations about a population from a sample.

The fundamental difference between descriptive and inferential statistics lies in their analytical functions. Descriptive statistics are used to summarize and describe the key features of a specific dataset, such as through means, medians, or charts, providing a clear snapshot of the collected information. In contrast, inferential statistics involve using sample data to test hypotheses and make generalizations or predictions about a larger population. Both types are essential in quantitative research, as one provides a summary of the immediate evidence, while the other enables broader scientific conclusions and predictions based on probability and significance.

224. (A) There is no relationship between hours of study and exam scores.

A null hypothesis is a specific type of hypothesis used in statistical testing that predicts no relationship between variables or no effect of an intervention. For example, stating there is no relationship between hours of study and exam scores serves as a null hypothesis. In quantitative research, the goal is often to collect data that can be used to either reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis. This objective approach provides a baseline for determining if the observed findings are statistically significant and represent a true relationship rather than a random occurrence.

225. (B) Selecting a method (like case study or ethnography) that aligns with the research question.

A key step in designing qualitative research is selecting an appropriate method, such as a case study, narrative inquiry, or ethnography, that aligns with the specific research question. This choice provides the necessary strategy for data collection and analysis, ensuring the study is structured to explore social phenomena in depth and within their natural context. Unlike quantitative research, which often follows a rigid plan, qualitative designs are flexible and emphasize the researcher's role as an instrument. By choosing the right method, researchers can capture the rich and complex meanings associated with human social experiences.

226. (A) To gather data by directly watching and recording behaviors and events in their natural setting.

The primary purpose of observation as a research method is to gather firsthand information by directly watching and recording behaviors and events in their natural settings. This qualitative technique allows researchers to document what people actually do, providing a more objective account than self-reported methods like surveys, which can be subject to memory bias. Observation is particularly valuable for understanding social dynamics, non-verbal communication, and interactions as they occur undisturbed. By systematically documenting these events, researchers can gain deep, contextual insights into the complexities of human social behavior for systematic inquiry.

227. (B) Point in the research process where the quantitative and qualitative findings are brought together.

In mixed methods research, integration refers to the specific point in the investigative process where the quantitative and qualitative components are brought together to provide a more comprehensive understanding. This integration can occur during data collection, analysis, or the final interpretation of the findings. By merging numerical and narrative data, researchers can cross-validate their results through triangulation and address complex research questions from multiple perspectives. Integration is the defining feature of mixed methods research, ensuring that the two strands of inquiry work together to produce more robust and well-validated scientific conclusions.

228. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

Research involves several key terms and stages that structure an investigation. A research

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problem is the core question to be answered, like the effect of social media on mental health. The research design is the overall framework, such as an experimental plan. A data collection tool is the specific instrument used, like a questionnaire. Finally, a data analysis technique is the procedure used to interrogate the data, such as a t-test. Together, these elements ensure that the study is systematic, focused, and capable of producing reliable and evidence-based results for scientific inquiry.

229. (C) In-depth individual interviews conducted separately.
A Focus Group Discussion is characterized by group interaction among participants to explore a specific topic, facilitated by a moderator. The source of data is the dynamic exchange and collective understanding that emerges from the group setting. However, in-depth individual interviews conducted separately are a different qualitative method that focuses on private, personal perspectives. While both approaches provide rich qualitative insights, the defining feature of a focus group is the group dynamic itself. It allows researchers to observe how views are formed and articulated within a social context, rather than gathering private, isolated opinions.

230. (C) A systematic and logical presentation of the research project and its findings.
The process of writing a research report should be a systematic and logical presentation of the entire investigative project and its findings. It involves organizing information into structured sections, such as introduction, methodology, analysis, and conclusions, to ensure clarity and transparency. A well-written report communicates the research in a way that allows others to evaluate the scientific rigor of the study and potentially replicate the work. Effective reporting is essential for sharing new knowledge and providing evidence-based insights that can inform practice and policy, fulfilling the ultimate goal of professional research and scientific inquiry.

231. (C) The data is drawn from a population with a specific distribution (e.g., normal distribution).
A parametric statistical test is based on the assumption that the data is drawn from a population with a specific distribution, most commonly a normal distribution. These tests also typically assume that the data is measured on an interval or ratio scale and has equal variances. Parametric procedures, such as the t-test or ANOVA, are generally considered more powerful than non-parametric alternatives when their assumptions are met. Selecting these tests requires researchers to check their data's distribution to ensure that the statistical analysis is appropriate and leads to valid and reliable scientific conclusions.

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232. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The first step in any social science research is the identification and formulation of a research problem because it provides the essential focus and direction for the entire study. Without a clearly defined question or gap in knowledge to address, the subsequent stages of the investigation, such as research design, data collection, and analysis, lack a logical framework. A well-articulated problem ensures that the research is purposeful and capable of producing meaningful and systematic findings. It acts as the cornerstone of disciplined inquiry, guiding every decision the researcher makes throughout the investigative process.

233. (C) A detailed and in-depth understanding of a specific case.
The main goal of a case study is to provide a detailed and in-depth understanding of a specific, bounded unit, such as an individual, a single organization, or a unique event. This qualitative method focuses on exploring the complex processes and factors that define the subject within its real-life context. By using multiple sources of data, a case study offers a holistic and comprehensive perspective that broader surveys or controlled experiments might not achieve. This approach is particularly valuable for generating deep insights into unique situations and providing rich descriptive accounts of multifaceted social phenomena.

234. (B) To convert audio or video recordings into written text for easier analysis.
In qualitative data management, transcription is the essential process of converting audio or video recordings of interviews or focus groups into written text. This transformation makes the data much easier to manage and systematically

198. (B) Essential characteristics and qualities, such as being systematic and logical.
The nature of research refers to its essential characteristics and fundamental qualities, such as being systematic, logical, empirical, and objective. Research is not just a casual observation but a disciplined inquiry that follows a structured process to uncover facts and develop reliable knowledge about social phenomena. By adhering to these principles, researchers ensure that their work is credible, transparent, and capable of being evaluated by others. Understanding the nature of research is vital for maintaining the scientific rigor necessary to produce valid and evidence-based findings that contribute meaningfully to the professional field.

199. (B) Its in-depth, intensive focus on a single, bounded unit.
A case study is distinguished from other research methods by its intensive and in-depth focus on a single, bounded unit, such as an individual, a group, or an event. This approach allows for a holistic exploration of complex issues within their real-life context using multiple sources of data. Unlike broad surveys or controlled experiments, a case study provides a comprehensive understanding of the unique processes and factors that shape the specific subject of inquiry. It is particularly valuable for generating deep insights and detailed descriptive accounts of multifaceted social and professional phenomena.

200. (C) A, B, and C
In research methodology, a distinction is made between the broad method used to gather data and the specific tool employed for that purpose. A survey represents a general method, while a questionnaire serves as the specific tool for data collection. Similarly, an interview is a method facilitated by an interview schedule. Observation is another method often supported by structured checklists. Understanding these relationships is vital for selecting the appropriate instruments to ensure the study is conducted systematically, efficiently, and with the necessary precision to answer the identified research questions or test hypotheses.

201. (B) Research design.
The research design provides the overall strategy or blueprint for an entire investigation, ensuring that the study is conducted systematically and logically. It specifies the methods and procedures for selecting participants, collecting information, and analyzing data to effectively answer the research questions or test hypotheses. A well-constructed design acts as a roadmap that guides the researcher throughout the process, minimizing bias and error while maximizing the validity of the findings. It is a fundamental component that ensures the study is structured to produce reliable and evidence-based results for the scientific community.

202. (A) Editing, coding, and tabulation.
The stage of processing data involves several systematic activities designed to organize and prepare raw information for interrogation and analysis. This includes editing to check for errors and omissions, coding to assign labels or tags to categories of data, and tabulation to arrange the information into structured rows and columns. These procedures ensure that the data is accurate, consistent, and in a format suitable for applying statistical or thematic analytical techniques. Processing acts as a vital bridge between the initial data collection phase and the final interpretation of the study's research findings.

203. (C) Does not make strong assumptions about the population distribution.
A non-parametric test is a statistical procedure that does not make strong or specific assumptions about the population distribution from which the sample is drawn, such as the assumption of normality. These tests are versatile and are often used when data is nominal or ordinal or when the sample size is small. Unlike parametric tests, non-parametric methods are more flexible and can be applied to a wider range of data types. Selecting these tests is appropriate when the strict assumptions of parametric procedures are violated, ensuring that the statistical analysis remains valid and reliable.

204. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different types of research are characterized by their core objectives and methodologies. Quantitative research focuses on numerical data and statistical analysis to establish patterns.

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ethical standards. Adhering to these principles is essential for maintaining the credibility and trustworthiness of scientific investigation. Ethical research upholds the professional and moral standards of the scientific community and respects the rights and autonomy of all involved.

241. (B) After data collection but before analysis.
Processing of data occurs after the information has been collected but before the final analysis begins. This stage involves organizing and preparing raw data to ensure it is accurate and consistent. Activities like editing, coding, and tabulation are conducted to transform raw responses into a structured format suitable for systematic interrogation. By cleaning and organizing the information, the researcher provides a solid foundation for applying statistical or thematic analytical techniques. Processing acts as a vital bridge in the research process, ensuring that the final interpretation of findings is based on well-managed and high-quality empirical evidence.

242. (B) Socially constructed and understood from the participants' perspectives.
A key tenet of qualitative research is that reality is socially constructed and best understood from the participants' unique perspectives. This paradigm recognizes that individuals attach different meanings to their experiences based on their social and cultural contexts. Rather than seeking a single objective truth, qualitative inquiry explores the multiple and often subjective realities of human social life. By focusing on depth and interpretation, researchers aim to capture the complexity and nuance of social phenomena. This approach prioritizes understanding the "how" and "why" of human behavior through the participants' own narrative and descriptive accounts.

243. (A) procedure; instrument.
It is vital to distinguish between a research method and a research tool. A method is the broad procedure or strategy used for data collection, such as a survey, interview, or observation. In contrast, a tool is the specific instrument or device employed within that method, such as a questionnaire, interview schedule, or checklist. Understanding this relationship helps researchers select the most appropriate combination of strategies and instruments to address their research questions effectively. By using the right methods and tools, researchers can ensure they gather high-quality information that is directly relevant for scientific and systematic inquiry.

244. (B) 3, 1, 2, 4
A typical quantitative research report follows a logical and standardized structure to present the study. It begins with an introduction and literature review to define the problem and situated it within existing knowledge. This is followed by the methodology section, which describes how the study was conducted. Next, the results or findings present the data and statistical analysis. Finally, the report concludes with a discussion and final conclusion to summarize the implications. This sequential order ensures that the report is transparent and helps the audience follow the researcher's systematic and scientific investigative process throughout the document.

245. (B) Scope.
In social work research, investigating the historical development of welfare laws is an example of studying the field's scope. The scope refers to the entire range of topics and populations that the profession investigates to build its knowledge base. Historical and policy analysis are critical parts of social work research, as they provide an understanding of how social systems and interventions have evolved over time. By exploring these areas, researchers can gain insights into the current state of social work and develop evidence-based recommendations for future policy and practice through disciplined and systematic social inquiry.

246. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
A research hypothesis is a tentative statement or prediction that is evaluated and tested through empirical data collection and analysis. In contrast, an objective is a specific goal or outcome that the research intends to accomplish, rather than a final proven fact. Facts and proven conclusions emerge only after the entire research process, including data analysis and interpretation, has been completed. Both hypotheses and objectives are essential for structuring a systematic and focused investigation, providing the necessary roadmap for the researcher to investigate social phenomena and produce reliable, evidence-

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picture of a problem. By using both approaches within a single study, researchers can leverage the strengths of each. This combination allows for both the identification of broad patterns and the exploration of deep, contextual meanings simultaneously.

297. (A) concurrent combination.
In a concurrent mixed methods design, the researcher collects both quantitative and qualitative data during the same timeframe. Neither data collection phase depends on the results of the other; instead, they are integrated to provide a multi-faceted view of the research problem. This approach is often used to compare or cross-validate findings from different perspectives within the same study or program.

298. (B) A sequential procedure.
A sequential procedure occurs when one phase of research follows another, with the findings of the first informing the second. In this scenario, the initial quantitative survey identifies general trends, which are then explored in more depth through subsequent qualitative interviews. This step-by-step approach allows researchers to develop their study logically, using different methods to address different aspects of their inquiry.

299. (B) triangulation.
Triangulation is a key rationale for using mixed methods, where the researcher seeks convergence and corroboration of results from different methods. By approaching the same research question using both quantitative and qualitative data, the investigator increases the validity of the findings. If both methods yield similar conclusions, it strengthens the evidence and reduces the impact of method-specific biases.

300. (A) The intentional inclusion of both quantitative and qualitative data.
The defining feature of mixed methods research is the deliberate integration of both quantitative and qualitative data within the same study. This includes collecting numerical measurements alongside narrative information like interview transcripts. This intentional combination allows the researcher to move beyond the limitations of a single paradigm, providing a more robust and comprehensive answer to complex social research questions.

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youth directly aligns with this scope by focusing on professional-client dynamics and intervention models. In contrast, general social science often explores broader, more theoretical concepts like social stratification or kinship structures.

254. (D) social work research is a specialized, applied subfield of social science research.
Although social work research possesses a unique practice-oriented impetus, it remains deeply rooted in the foundational methodologies of the social sciences. It functions as a specialized, applied branch that utilizes empirical evidence and logical reasoning. This relationship allows researchers to apply scientific rigor to specific social problems, ensuring that professional interventions are based on systematic, methodological exploration.

255. (C) To achieve pragmatic outcomes that benefit service users.
The primary goal of this research field is to produce knowledge that has a practical and positive influence on social services and individuals. By focusing on pragmatic outcomes, investigators aim to bridge the gap between abstract theory and real-world application. This commitment ensures that research efforts lead to the development of improved assessment models and more effective service delivery.

256. (B) Conducting a comprehensive literature review.
Once a research problem is preliminarily identified, the investigator must engage with existing scholarship through an exhaustive review of relevant literature. This essential step provides the necessary context to refine the study's focus and ensures that the inquiry is grounded in established theory. It prevents the unnecessary duplication of work and allows for a more precise definition of scope.

257. (D) To identify gaps in existing knowledge and prevent duplication.
Reviewing literature performs several vital roles, most notably helping researchers understand what has already been studied. This process highlights unexplored areas or gaps in current knowledge, which justifies the need for new research. Furthermore, it provides a theoretical foundation and ensures that the investigator does not repeat studies that have already provided clear and definitive answers.

258. (A) intellectual refinement.
Identifying a research problem is an iterative process that involves narrowing a broad area of interest into a specific, manageable question. This intellectual refinement requires the researcher to carefully evaluate observations and theories to find a researchable focus. It is not an instantaneous event but a structured progression that sets the stage for the entire methodological journey and subsequent inquiry.

259. (C) To provide a clear articulation of what the study aims to achieve.
Research objectives act as the concrete roadmap for a study, articulating the specific goals the investigator intends to accomplish. Emerging directly from the formulated problem, these objectives guide the selection of data collection methods and analysis techniques. They provide a framework to measure the study's success and ensure that the research efforts remain consistently focused on the intended outcomes.

260. (A) ensuring the research question is novel and significant.
Engaging with existing academic work allows a researcher to position their study within the broader scholarly conversation. By identifying what is currently missing in the field, the literature review ensures that the proposed inquiry is both significant and original. This critical engagement establishes the importance of the work and helps to define the specific contribution the study will make.

261. (D) To function as a strategic blueprint for conducting the research.
A research design serves as the master plan that outlines the exact methods and procedures necessary for a study. It functions as a strategic framework, guiding the investigator through data collection and analysis while ensuring the evidence remains relevant. This blueprint is essential for maintaining rigor and ensuring that the study can effectively address the initial research problem or hypothesis.

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based results for scientific and professional advancement.

247. (B) Leverage the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative methods to gain a richer understanding.
The primary goal of a mixed methods research approach is to leverage the individual strengths of both quantitative and qualitative methods within a single investigative study. By combining numerical data with narrative insights, researchers can gain a much richer and more comprehensive understanding of complex social problems. This integrated strategy allows for the triangulation of findings, providing both broad patterns and deep contextual meanings. By using both paradigms, the researcher can address diverse research questions and cross-validate results, leading to more robust and well-validated scientific conclusions that capture the multifaceted nature of human social reality.

248. (B) Non-parametric test.
The chi-square test is a common example of a non-parametric statistical test used to examine the relationship between categorical variables. Unlike parametric tests, it does not require the data to follow a specific population distribution, such as a normal distribution. Non-parametric tests are versatile and flexible, making them suitable for nominal or ordinal data or small sample sizes. Selecting the appropriate test depends on the nature of the data and whether the assumptions of parametric procedures can be met. The chi-square test is an essential tool for quantitative analysis and hypothesis testing in the social sciences.

249. (A) Identifying themes and patterns through coding.
A key step in managing and analyzing qualitative data is identifying recurring themes and patterns through the systematic process of coding. This technique involves labeling segments of textual or visual data to categorize information into meaningful units. By organizing the data in this way, researchers can interrogate the raw information more deeply and develop an insightful account of the participants' experiences. Unlike quantitative methods like regression or ANOVA, qualitative analysis focuses on the depth and context of social phenomena. Coding is a foundational tool that ensures the analysis is well-grounded in the evidence and remains transparent and disciplined.

250. (A) Identification and formulation of a research problem.
Every research project begins with the critical task of identifying and formulating a specific research problem. This step defines the boundaries of the study and sets the direction for all subsequent activities. A clearly articulated problem helps the researcher decide on the appropriate methodology, sampling techniques, and data analysis procedures. Without this foundation, the research process lacks a clear purpose and objective, making it difficult to produce meaningful, organized, and scientifically valid results or conclusions. It is the most vital phase of any systematic inquiry, providing the core roadmap for investigation and final findings.

251. (B) Its fundamental orientation towards informing and improving professional practice.
While general social science investigates broad social phenomena to understand human behavior and social structures, social work research is specifically applied and practice-oriented. It prioritizes generating knowledge that directly informs, evaluates, and enhances interventions and policies. This distinct focus on pragmatic outcomes and professional practice separates it from the theoretical breadth of broader social disciplines.

252. (A) inherently interventive and solution-focused.
Social work research is characterized by its commitment to addressing real-world social problems and improving the well-being of individuals and communities. This field is fundamentally interventive, seeking to develop effective solutions rather than remaining purely abstract. By bridging theory and practice, it ensures that scientific rigor leads to tangible impacts on service users and professional methods.

253. (C) A study evaluating the effectiveness of a new counselling model for homeless youth.
Social work research concentrates on specific areas such as the efficacy of social services and the experiences of vulnerable populations. Evaluating a counseling model for homeless

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such as editors, are not part of the methodological criteria used to develop a sample plan.

271. (C) A secondary source.
Using data that has already been collected and compiled by other organizations, such as government agencies or previous researchers, constitutes the use of secondary sources. Census records are a classic example, as they were not specifically created for the current researcher's unique study. This approach allows investigators to utilize large, existing datasets to address their research questions without conducting new data collection.

272. (B) To transform raw data into a clean and organized format for analysis.
Raw information collected from the field is often disorganized and contains errors that can hinder analysis. Data processing serves as an essential intermediate step where this information is meticulously edited, coded, and entered into computers. By transforming messy raw data into a structured, machine-readable format, researchers create a high-quality dataset that is ready for meaningful statistical or thematic examination.

273. (D) coding.
During the data processing phase, researchers must categorize responses to make them easier to analyze. This involves assigning specific numerical or alphanumerical symbols to different categories of information, a process known as coding. Coding translates qualitative or complex survey responses into a format that can be easily tabulated and processed by statistical software, ensuring consistency and accuracy in the final dataset.

274. (A) primary data collection methods.
When a researcher gathers new information directly from participants through tools like surveys, interviews, or direct observations, they are utilizing primary data collection methods. This data is unique because it is collected firsthand specifically to address the researcher's current objectives. It allows for high levels of control over the variables being measured and ensures that the information is tailored to the inquiry.

275. (C) Meticulous data processing is a prerequisite for reliable data analysis.
Data analysis depends heavily on the quality and organization of the information being examined. Without the systematic cleaning and categorization provided by meticulous data processing, any subsequent analysis might be based on errors or omissions. Therefore, processing serves as a necessary foundation that ensures the accuracy of the findings, making it a critical step before any meaningful conclusions can be drawn.

276. (A) To systematically communicate research findings to an audience.
A research report is the formal vehicle used to share the results of a study with the broader academic and professional community. It systematically details the purpose, methods, and outcomes of the investigation to ensure transparency and clarity. By communicating these findings, the researcher allows others to evaluate, replicate, or build upon the work, effectively completing the scientific cycle of inquiry.

277. (D) paraphrasing.
Paraphrasing is the academic practice of taking ideas or information from another source and expressing them using one's own language. This technique demonstrates a deep understanding of the original material while maintaining a consistent writing style throughout the report. It still requires a citation to acknowledge the original author, ensuring that credit is given where it is due and avoiding plagiarism.

278. (B) It ensures consistency and professionalism in documenting sources.
Standardized reference styles like APA, MLA, or Chicago provide a uniform framework for documenting the sources used in a study. This adherence ensures that all citations and bibliography entries are consistent, which enhances the professionalism and readability of the research report. Clear documentation also allows readers to easily locate original works, thereby upholding the rigorous standards of scholarly communication and academic integrity.

279. (C) the results have been disseminated.
The scientific process is fundamentally collaborative and relies on the sharing of

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262. (B) a testable proposition about the relationship between variables.
A hypothesis is a conjectural statement that predicts how two or more variables might interact or relate to one another. Derived from theoretical frameworks, it must be stated in a way that allows for empirical verification or falsification. While not used in all research types, it is vital for studies that focus on testing theories or exploring specific causal links.

263. (C) collected evidence is relevant to the problem and allows for hypothesis testing.
The primary strategic role of a design is to organize the research process so that the resulting data is directly applicable to the core inquiry. By providing a structured approach, it allows for rigorous and unbiased testing of hypotheses. This framework maximizes the reliability and validity of the findings, ensuring that the evidence collected can truly support or refute the study's predictions.

264. (D) A hypothesis translates the research objectives into a precise, testable prediction.
Research objectives define the broad goals of a study, while a hypothesis converts these aims into specific, measurable predictions. This translation process ensures that the investigator can empirically test the ideas derived from the research problem. By establishing a clear link between what the study aims to do and what it expects to find, the researcher can maintain logical consistency.

265. (A) When the study is primarily of an exploratory nature.
Not every research project requires a formal hypothesis, particularly those designed to explore a topic where little is currently known. Exploratory studies focus on gaining insights and defining problems rather than testing specific predictions. In these cases, the researcher may prioritize open-ended exploration over the verification of conjectural statements, allowing for more flexible investigation into relatively unmapped social phenomena.

266. (B) To create a procedure for selecting a representative subset of a population.
Since examining every member of a large population is usually impractical, researchers use sample designs to identify a manageable subset for study. The goal is to establish a systematic procedure that ensures this smaller group accurately reflects the characteristics of the larger whole. This representativeness is critical for drawing conclusions that can be applied beyond the specific individuals being observed.

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267. (B) sample being representative of that population.
The ability to generalize findings from a small group to a larger population relies entirely on how well the sample represents that population. If the subset is biased or unrepresentative, the results cannot be accurately applied to the broader group. Therefore, a rigorous sample design focuses on minimizing selection bias to ensure the external validity and credibility of the research conclusions.

268. (A) drafting the final research conclusions.
A sample design encompasses several technical steps, including defining the target population, identifying the sampling frame, and choosing selection methods. It also involves determining the necessary sample size to ensure precision. However, drafting the final conclusions occurs only after data has been collected and analyzed; it is a separate phase of the research process that follows the implementation of the design.

269. (C) produce misleading conclusions about the population.
If a sample design is poorly constructed or biased, the data collected will not accurately mirror the population of interest. This mismatch leads to flawed results that can result in misleading or incorrect conclusions. Even the most advanced statistical analysis cannot compensate for a sample that fails to represent the target group, thereby undermining the overall integrity and utility of the study.

270. (D) The personal preferences of the journal editor.
Selecting a specific sample design involves considering objective factors such as the nature of the population, available financial and temporal resources, and the research objectives themselves. The desired level of precision also plays a role in determining the most appropriate method. Personal preferences of outside parties,

and socially constructed phenomenon. This fundamental difference in epistemology shapes how researchers from each tradition collect, analyze, and interpret their data and findings.

288. (B) Why and how?
While quantitative research focuses on measuring "how much" or "how many," qualitative research is designed to investigate the processes and reasons behind social life. It asks "why" and "how" things happen to uncover meanings and interpretations. This focus allows researchers to explore the underlying dynamics of social interactions and the subjective motivations of individuals that cannot be captured by numbers alone.

289. (D) a rich, contextual understanding of a specific situation.
Instead of seeking universal laws or statistical validation for general populations, qualitative research aims for depth and specificity. It seeks to provide a comprehensive and detailed account of a particular case, group, or event. By capturing the rich context of the social setting, researchers can offer insights into the unique and intricate aspects of human experience that larger quantitative studies might overlook.

290. (A) non-numerical, such as words and observations.
Qualitative research relies on non-numerical data to explore and explain social phenomena. This includes information captured through spoken or written words, visual images, and detailed observational notes. This type of data allows researchers to analyze the meanings and interpretations that individuals provide about their experiences. It contrasts with the numerical measurements and statistical data that are central to the quantitative research paradigm.

291. (C) Case study.
A case study is a qualitative method characterized by an intensive and holistic examination of a single entity, such as an individual, a specific group, or a community. It allows researchers to explore complex issues in great detail within their real-life context. This method is particularly useful for gaining a deep understanding of unique or representative instances of social phenomena through multiple data sources.

292. (A) Focus group discussion.
This method involves a researcher facilitating a structured or semi-structured conversation among a small group of participants. The goal is to generate data through the interactions and shared reflections of the group members on a specific topic. Focus groups are valuable for revealing social norms, collective experiences, and the diverse perspectives held within a community or a specific population segment.

293. (D) emergent and flexible.
Unlike quantitative studies that often follow a fixed and predetermined plan, qualitative research designs are typically emergent. This means the research process can be adapted and refined as the investigator gains more insight from the field. This flexibility allows the researcher to respond to new discoveries and adjust their methods to better capture the complexity of the human experiences being studied.

294. (B) narratives.
Narratives are a qualitative method focused on collecting and analyzing the stories individuals share about their lives. This approach recognizes that people use stories to make sense of their world and construct their identities. By examining these personal accounts, researchers can gain unique insights into how individuals perceive their history, experiences, and the social context in which they live and interact.

295. (C) often combines methods like observation within a specific community over time.
A field study is a broad qualitative approach that involves conducting research within a natural social setting, such as a community or organization. It typically requires an extended period of engagement and uses a combination of methods, including observation and informal interviews. This immersive strategy allows researchers to understand social dynamics and cultural nuances in their original environment rather than in controlled settings.

296. (D) That combining quantitative and qualitative approaches provides a more comprehensive understanding.
The core philosophy of mixed methods research is pragmatism, suggesting that the integration of both numerical and narrative data leads to a fuller

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knowledge. Therefore, a study is not truly finished until its findings have been communicated to others through reports, publications, or presentations. Dissemination ensures that the new information can be integrated into the existing body of knowledge and utilized by practitioners, policymakers, or other researchers to address social issues.

280. (D) To acknowledge the source of ideas and avoid plagiarism.
Citing is a core practice in academic writing that involves identifying the specific works from which ideas or data were drawn. By providing these references, researchers give credit to original authors and demonstrate how their own study is situated within current scholarship. This practice is essential for maintaining academic integrity, as it distinguishes the researcher's original contributions from the work of others.

281. (A) descriptive statistics.
Descriptive statistics are tools used to summarize and organize the data collected from a specific sample. Calculating the mean provides a measure of central tendency, while the standard deviation explains the spread of those values. These methods offer a simple and clear overview of the participants' characteristics without attempting to make broader claims about a larger population beyond that specific group.

282. (B) Descriptive statistics summarize sample data, while inferential statistics make generalizations to a population.
The primary distinction lies in the goal of the analysis. Descriptive statistics are used to explain what the immediate data shows by summarizing characteristics within a sample. Inferential statistics, however, use that sample data to draw conclusions or make predictions about a much larger population. This allows researchers to move from describing local results to inferring broader trends and relationships.

283. (B) inferential statistics.
A t-test is a statistical procedure used to determine if the differences observed between two groups are significant or likely occurred by chance. Because this method involves making a judgment or drawing a conclusion that goes beyond simply describing the sample, it falls under the category of inferential statistics. It helps researchers decide if their findings can be generalized to the population.

284. (A) They assume the data follows a specific distribution, such as a normal distribution.
Parametric tests are a subset of inferential statistics that rely on specific assumptions about the underlying distribution of the data. Most commonly, these tests assume that the data follows a normal, bell-shaped distribution. Because they operate under these assumptions, they are often considered powerful tools for hypothesis testing when the data meets the necessary criteria for their reliable and accurate application.

285. (C) use descriptive statistics to summarize data before using inferential statistics to draw conclusions.
Statistical analysis typically follows a logical sequence starting with a basic understanding of the data. Researchers first use descriptive statistics to organize and summarize the findings from their sample. Once the data is clearly presented and understood, they apply inferential statistics to test hypotheses and draw broader conclusions about the population. This sequential approach ensures that generalizations are grounded in organized information.

286. (D) An emphasis on depth of understanding within a natural context.
Qualitative research prioritizes gaining a deep, detailed understanding of human experiences as they occur in real-life settings. Rather than focusing on broad generalizations or numerical measurements, this approach seeks to explore the complexity of social phenomena through the perspectives of those involved. It values context and the nuanced meanings that individuals attach to their lives, providing rich, descriptive insights into social reality.

287. (C) epistemological foundations regarding the nature of reality.
The core divergence between quantitative and qualitative research lies in their philosophical views on knowledge and reality. Quantitative research generally assumes an objective reality that can be measured independently. In contrast, qualitative research views reality as a subjective

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CHAPTER 06

Administration, Welfare and Development Services

1. Which of the following best defines Social Welfare Administration?
(A) The study of historical government structures for welfare.
(B) The process of transforming social policy into social services.
(C) The financial auditing of non-profit organizations.
(D) The promotion of political ideologies through social work.

2. Identify the statement that is incorrect regarding the nature of social welfare administration.
(A) It operates exclusively within governmental frameworks.
(B) It involves both scientific knowledge and artistic skill.
(C) It is concerned with the welfare objectives of an agency.
(D) It requires the use of specific principles and techniques.

3. Which of the following is a fundamental principle of Social Welfare Administration?
(A) The principle of profit maximization.
(B) The principle of political neutrality.
(C) The principle of community participation.
(D) The principle of administrative secrecy.

4. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Social Security administration is primarily concerned with providing economic security against certain life risks.
Statement II : Public administration deals with the machinery and procedures of government.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

5. Consider the following statements about the registration of welfare agencies:
1. Registration provides a legal identity to the organization.
2. Trusts are typically registered under the Indian Trust Act.
3. Non-profit organizations are primarily aimed at generating surplus for owners.
4. Societies are registered under the Societies Registration Act.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only

6. Which of the following is NOT a type of organization typically found in the context of Social Welfare Administration?
(A) Government organizations
(B) For-profit corporations
(C) Non-Government organizations
(D) Trusts and Societies

7. What is the key distinction between Public Administration and Social Welfare Administration?
(A) Public Administration is primarily goal-oriented, whereas Social Welfare Administration is considered to be process-oriented.
(B) Public Administration is only found in democratic countries, whereas Social Welfare Administration is universal.
(C) Public Administration relies on fiscal budgeting, while Social Welfare Administration relies on charitable donations.
(D) Public Administration deals with all governmental functions, while Social Welfare Administration focuses on social

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services and welfare goals.

8. One of the major challenges in the registration of welfare agencies in India is:
(A) Complex bureaucratic procedures and documentation.
(B) The lack of any legal framework for registration.
(C) The prohibition of foreign funding for all NGOs.
(D) The mandatory requirement of political affiliation.

9. Which component of administration involves the forecasting of future courses of action and deciding on the most appropriate ones for the achievement of pre-determined objectives?
(A) Budgeting
(B) Coordination
(C) Planning
(D) Evaluation

10. Match List I with List II while selecting the correct administrative component and its description.
List I:
P. Staff Recruitment
Q. Budgeting
R. Monitoring
S. Networking
List II:
1. Creating linkages with other organizations
2. Ongoing process of observing project progress
3. The process of selecting suitable personnel for jobs
4. A financial plan for a defined period
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

11. What is the primary purpose of 'Recording and Documentation' in social welfare administration?
(A) To meet the personal writing interests of social workers.
(B) To create marketing materials for the agency.
(C) To fulfill a mere formality with no practical use.
(D) To ensure accountability, continuity, and professional development.

12. The term 'Grant-in-aid' in the context of fund raising refers to:
(A) A mandatory tax levied on corporations for social causes.
(B) A sum of money given by a government or another organization for a specific purpose.
(C) A loan provided by a bank to a non-profit organization.
(D) The process of mobilizing community resources in-kind.

13. What is the most appropriate description of 'Resource Mobilization' for a welfare agency?
(A) The process of exclusively identifying and seeking specific government grants and funding for administrative activities.
(B) The process of selling agency assets to generate immediate liquid funds for organizational operations.
(C) The process of acquiring and accumulating various financial, human, and material resources from diverse sources.
(D) The process of hiring and onboarding various types of specialized staff for the management of the organization.

14. A social worker in an administrative role is facilitating a meeting to resolve a conflict between two departments over resource allocation. This action is a direct application of which administrative function?
(A) Budgeting
(B) Staff Recruitment
(C) Recording
(D) Coordination

15. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Social welfare administration is a dynamic process that helps an agency achieve its objectives.
Reason (R) : It involves translating social policies into concrete social services by utilizing available resources.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. Which of the following correctly identifies a pair of administrative structures?
(A) Political and Corporate
(B) Government and Non-Government
(C) Local and International
(D) Formal and Personal

17. Which law in India primarily governs the formation and regulation of public and private trusts?
(A) The Societies Registration Act, 1860
(B) The Indian Trust Act, 1882
(C) The Companies Act, 2013
(D) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010

18. The process of 'Social Marketing' in the context of welfare services primarily aims to:
(A) Influence social behaviors for individual and societal good.
(B) Sell products for profit.
(C) Compete with other welfare agencies for market share.
(D) Advertise the names of agency board members.

19. Which of the following is an example of an 'Institutional Welfare Service' that requires organization and management?
(A) A one-day awareness campaign on a public street.
(B) A weekly online counseling session.
(C) A residential home for orphaned children.
(D) A protest rally for policy change.

20. Consider the following statements about the components of administration:
1. Planning is a one-time activity performed at the inception of an organization.
2. Coordination ensures harmony among different parts of an organization.
3. Budgeting is exclusively concerned with expenditure, not income.
4. Staff training and development is crucial for enhancing employee skills.
5. Recording and documentation serve as a basis for evaluation.

Which of the statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 2, 3 and 4

21. The sustainability of a social welfare programme is best ensured by:
(A) Depending solely on a single foreign donor to cover all operational costs of the program.
(B) Focusing only on short-term, high-impact activities without considering the future of the agency.
(C) Having a long-term vision, community ownership, and a diverse and sustainable funding base.
(D) Keeping the program details and results confidential from the intended group of beneficiaries.

22. In the decision-making process within a welfare agency, what is a key role of a social worker?
(A) To impose decisions autocratically.
(B) To advocate for client needs and ethical considerations.
(C) To focus exclusively on financial implications.
(D) To avoid participation in administrative meetings.

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23. Which of the following is NOT a principle for Grant-in-aid?
(A) The grant should be for a well-defined purpose.
(B) The receiving agency must have legal status.
(C) The agency should have the capacity to implement the proposed project.
(D) The grant money can be used for any purpose deemed fit by the agency.

24. A key difference between Social Security Administration and Social Welfare Administration is that the former is often:
(A) Based on a statutory framework and contributory principles.
(B) Managed through a charity-based and voluntary framework.
(C) Supervised exclusively by local non-governmental organizations.
(D) Focused on providing developmental and

promotional services only.

25. Match List I with List II while selecting the correct organization type and its governing law.
List I:
P. Society
Q. Non-Profit Company
R. Public Trust
S. Foreign Funded NGO
List II:
1. Indian Trust Act, 1882
2. Companies Act, 2013 (Section 8)
3. Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act
4. Societies Registration Act, 1860
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

26. The term 'Service Providers' in the structure of social welfare administration refers to:
(A) Only the government departments providing welfare services.
(B) The individuals and agencies directly delivering services to the beneficiaries.
(C) The financial institutions that fund welfare projects.
(D) The beneficiaries who receive the services.

27. 'Role Description and Functioning' as a mechanism of administration is important for:
(A) Creating rigid hierarchies and limiting employee autonomy.
(B) Ensuring clarity of responsibilities and preventing role conflict.
(C) Increasing the workload of employees without clear justification.
(D) Fulfilling a legal formality with no impact on performance.

28. Which administrative component is concerned with the systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data to judge the value of a programme?
(A) Public Relations
(B) Recruitment
(C) Evaluation
(D) Budgeting

29. From the perspective of financial administration, what is a crucial activity for a welfare agency?
(A) Investing all surplus funds in high-risk stocks.
(B) Maintaining proper books of accounts and ensuring transparency.
(C) Keeping financial records confidential from all stakeholders.
(D) Using grant money for purposes other than what was specified.

30. Consider the following statements regarding social welfare administration:
1. It is both an art and a science.
2. It is only applicable to large, national-level organizations.
3. Its history is linked to the evolution of charity and organized philanthropy.
4. It is not concerned with the efficiency of service delivery.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 3 and 4

31. The process of building and maintaining relationships with the media, community, and other stakeholders to create a favorable image of the organization is known as:
(A) Monitoring
(B) Staff Training
(C) Maintaining Public Relations
(D) Resource Mobilization

32. Which of the following is NOT a valid model of Social Marketing?
(A) Profit Maximization Model
(B) Health Belief Model
(C) Stages of Change Model
(D) Social Cognitive Theory

33. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Effective communication is a vital tool for coordination within a welfare agency.
Statement II : Communication in administration flows only from top to bottom.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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34. A Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) is best described as:
(A) A part of the government's administrative structure.
(B) A political party focused on social issues.
(C) A commercial entity that provides social services for a fee.
(D) An organization that is independent of government control and is typically non-profit.

35. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Registration of a welfare agency under the appropriate law provides it with legal sanctity and accountability.
Reason (R) : Registered agencies find it easier to access grants, enter into contracts, and enjoy tax exemptions.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) Planning - Setting future goals
(B) Budgeting - Financial estimation
(C) Monitoring - Observing progress
(D) Recruitment - Dismissing staff

37. The management of institutional welfare services like old age homes or orphanages requires special attention to:
(A) Maximizing the number of residents for profitability.
(B) The physical, psychological, and social well-being of the residents.
(C) Minimizing contact between staff and residents to save time.
(D) Marketing the institution as a luxury resort.

38. The primary focus of Social Security Administration is on:
(A) Protective and preventive measures against socio-economic distress.
(B) Developmental and recreational programs.
(C) Building community centers and parks.
(D) Running awareness campaigns on general health.

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39. A key element in the 'Training and Development' of staff in a welfare agency is:
(A) Focusing only on the weaknesses of the employees.
(B) Providing generic training that is not related to their job roles.
(C) A continuous process of upgrading skills and knowledge relevant to their functions.
(D) A one-time orientation at the time of joining.

40. Arrange the following components of administration in a logical sequence of execution for a new project:
1. Budgeting
2. Planning
3. Staff Recruitment
4. Monitoring and Evaluation
Choose the correct option:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

41. Which of the following is a challenge specifically associated with the sustainability of programmes in the non-profit sector?
(A) Lack of profit motive.
(B) Over-reliance on donor funding and project-based grants.
(C) Presence of highly motivated staff.
(D) Strong connection with the community.

42. The process of establishing a formal communication system within an organization is a key aspect of:
(A) The mechanism of administration.
(B) Financial administration only.
(C) Public relations only.
(D) The history of administration.

43. Which law must a non-profit organization comply with if it intends to receive contributions from abroad?
(A) The Indian Trust Act, 1882
(B) The Societies Registration Act, 1860
(C) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA)

1. Interview
2. Scrutiny of Applications
3. Job Advertisement
4. Final Selection and Appointment

Choose the correct option:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

81. A key principle of 'grant-in-aid' from a government body is that:
(A) The funds can be used for the personal benefit of the agency's director.
(B) The receiving agency must adhere to the terms and conditions of the grant.
(C) No accounts or reports need to be submitted to the granting body.
(D) The grant must be used to campaign for a political party.

82. In social welfare administration, a 'role description' primarily serves to:
(A) Define the authority, responsibility, and tasks associated with a position.
(B) Limit the creativity and initiative of the employee.
(C) Justify a lower salary for a demanding job.
(D) Create a rigid and inflexible work environment.

83. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about Public Relations (PR) for a non-profit organization?
(A) PR is an unnecessary expense for an organization focused on social good.
(B) PR helps build trust, attract support, and communicate impact to the public.
(C) PR is only about managing negative news and crises.
(D) PR should be handled exclusively by the head of the organization.

84. The concept of 'sustainability' in social welfare programmes goes beyond financial aspects to include:
(A) Environmental, social, and institutional durability.
(B) The permanent employment of all project staff.
(C) The constant expansion of the programme, regardless of need.
(D) Maintaining the exact same activities forever without change.

85. Match List I with List II while selecting the correct term and its associated concept.
List I:
P. Social Security
Q. Social Marketing
R. Society Registration
S. Institutional Service
List II:
1. Behaviour change communication
2. Management of a children's home
3. Contributory insurance schemes
4. Memorandum of Association
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

86. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a 'Government' administrative structure in social welfare?
(A) It operates on a for-profit basis.
(B) It is accountable to the legislature and the public.
(C) It is entirely independent of government policies.
(D) It relies solely on voluntary donations for funding.

87. Which of these is an example of resource mobilization beyond just fundraising?
(A) Applying for a bank loan.
(B) Securing a corporate sponsorship for an event.
(C) Recruiting and training a team of community volunteers.
(D) Issuing shares of the organization on the stock market.

88. If a welfare organization fails to maintain proper records and documentation, what is a likely effect?
(A) It will be difficult to evaluate the program's impact and ensure accountability.
(B) The organization will receive an award for efficiency.
(C) Staff morale will automatically increase.
(D) The organization will attract more funding

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(C) The community members feel a sense of responsibility for the programme and actively participate in it.
(D) The welfare agency sells the programme to a private company.

53. Which of the following is a key clue procedure in the Grant-in-aid process?
(A) Providing political endorsements for the grant.
(B) Ensuring the project benefits only the grant provider.
(C) Refusing to provide any progress reports after receiving the funds.
(D) Submitting a detailed project proposal with a budget.

54. The process of applying marketing principles to influence behavior change for societal good is a core concept of:
(A) Financial Administration
(B) Social Marketing
(C) Staff Recruitment
(D) Public Administration

55. Match List I with List II while selecting the correct administrative process and its key activity.
List I:
P. Monitoring
Q. Documentation
R. Public Relations
S. Training and Development
List II:
1. Conducting workshops to upgrade staff skills
2. Preparing press releases and engaging with media
3. Maintaining case files and activity reports
4. Tracking progress against set indicators
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

56. All of the following are components of administration EXCEPT:
(A) Budgeting
(B) Political Campaigning
(C) Staff Recruitment
(D) Networking

57. A social worker in an administrative capacity who ensures that the agency's services are aligned with its mission and values is applying which principle of social welfare administration?
(A) The principle of agency purpose.
(B) The principle of profit generation.
(C) The principle of political influence.
(D) The principle of market competition.

58. What is the fundamental purpose of registering a welfare agency as a Society or Trust?
(A) To provide a legal structure and framework for its operations.
(B) To guarantee government funding for all its activities.
(C) To enable its founders to draw a personal profit.
(D) To make it a part of the formal government bureaucracy.

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59. The distinction between social welfare administration and public administration is LEAST clear when:
(A) A private NGO runs a small, community-funded project.
(B) A government department is specifically tasked with implementing social welfare schemes.
(C) A for-profit company engages in corporate social responsibility.
(D) A religious body undertakes charitable work.

60. Consider the following statements about the structure of social welfare administration:
1. Service providers can be both individuals and organizations.
2. Government structures operate at central, state, and local levels.
3. Non-government structures are always informal and unorganized.
4. The management of institutional services is a key part of the structure.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

(C) Arranging for audit and financial reporting.
(D) Determining the curriculum for staff training.

98. An NGO is running a project to provide vocational training to rural women. The project manager regularly collects data on attendance, skills learned, and initial income generation. This activity is an example of:
(A) Monitoring
(B) Budgeting
(C) Public Relations
(D) Recruitment

99. The "nature" of social welfare administration is best described as:
(A) Purely scientific and rigid.
(B) Purely artistic and intuitive.
(C) A combination of scientific principles and human relations skills.
(D) Identical to business administration.

100. Which of the following is NOT a type of non-profit organization?
(A) Society
(B) Trust
(C) Partnership Firm
(D) Non-Profit Organization

101. A key aspect of the 'Organization and Management of Institutional Welfare Services' is:
(A) Ensuring a humane and supportive environment for residents.
(B) Maximizing occupancy to generate revenue.
(C) Limiting the services offered to save costs.
(D) Isolating the institution from the local community.

102. What is the fundamental difference between Social Welfare Administration and Social Security Administration?
(A) Social Welfare Administration covers developmental services, whereas Social Security is specific to mitigating economic risks.
(B) Social Security is managed by NGOs, while Social Welfare is managed by the government.
(C) Social Welfare Administration is always funded by contributions, while Social Security is funded by donations.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

103. 'Social Marketing' uses the principle of "exchange" where the target audience must perceive the benefits of the desired behavior to be greater than the:
(A) Profits
(B) Costs
(C) Products
(D) Promotions

104. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Societies Registration Act, 1860, is a central act that provides for the registration of literary, scientific, and charitable societies.
Statement II : A society requires a minimum of ten persons to be formed.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

105. Consider the following statements about key components of administration in a welfare organization:
1. Planning and Coordination
2. Staff Recruitment and Training
3. Budgeting and Financial Administration
4. Generating profit for shareholders
5. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Networking
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, 5

106. The process of making choices by identifying a decision, gathering information, and assessing alternative resolutions is known as:
(A) Communication
(B) Decision Making
(C) Sustainability
(D) Role Description

107. Which of the following is a primary principle behind seeking 'Grant-in-aid'?
(A) To demonstrate a need that aligns with the

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and ethics.
(B) Decisions favor the personal preferences of the social worker.
(C) Decisions minimize the workload of the staff.
(D) Decisions are made as quickly as possible, regardless of quality.

71. One of the models of social marketing involves designing a campaign around the "4 Ps": Product, Price, Place, and Promotion. This model is borrowed from:
(A) Political Science
(B) Classical Sociology
(C) Commercial Marketing
(D) Public Administration Theory

72. The function of 'Coordination' in social welfare administration is essential to avoid:
(A) Overlapping of services and wastage of resources.
(B) Staff specialization and expertise.
(C) Community participation in programs.
(D) Adherence to the agency's mission.

73. The historical development of Social Welfare Administration is closely linked with the:
(A) Rise of industrial capitalism.
(B) Growth of organized efforts to address poverty and social needs.
(C) Decline of all forms of government.
(D) Emergence of digital technology in the 21st century.

74. A key challenge faced by non-profit organizations in India is:
(A) A complete lack of dedicated individuals to work in the sector.
(B) An oversupply of government funding leading to mismanagement.
(C) Ensuring financial sustainability and reducing donor dependency.
(D) A legal prohibition on collaborating with other organizations.

75. Consider the following statements about the strategies and mechanisms of administration:
1. Effective communication in an agency should be multi-directional (up, down, and lateral).
2. A clear role description helps in performance appraisal.
3. Programme sustainability is guaranteed if the initial funding is large.
4. Social workers have no role in the agency's decision-making process.
5. Communication is only about written orders and memos.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 5
(D) 4 and 5

76. Which type of administration focuses on the organization and delivery of services like pensions, unemployment benefits, and disability insurance?
(A) Public Administration
(B) Social Welfare Administration
(C) Social Security Administration
(D) Corporate Administration

77. An organization's structure, roles, and communication channels are part of its:
(A) Financial assets.
(B) Administrative structure.
(C) Public relations campaign.
(D) Historical records.

78. Which of the following is NOT a valid purpose for 'Recording and Documentation' in a social welfare agency?
(A) To provide a basis for supervision.
(B) To ensure continuity of service if a worker leaves.
(C) To identify personal information for public gossip.
(D) To facilitate research and agency planning.

79. The term 'Budgeting' in administration refers to the process of:
(A) Auditing past expenditures only.
(B) Planning future income and expenditure in quantitative terms.
(C) Hiring a new finance manager for the organization.
(D) Mobilizing non-financial resources like volunteers.

80. Arrange the typical stages of staff selection in a logical order:

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61. What is the most appropriate reason for maintaining detailed records and documentation in a welfare agency?
(A) To increase paperwork for the staff.
(B) To facilitate monitoring, evaluation, and ensure accountability.
(C) To hide the agency's activities from the public.
(D) To fulfill an old-fashioned, obsolete requirement.

62. The decision-making process in a social welfare agency should ideally be:
(A) Concentrated in the hands of a single leader to ensure speed.
(B) Participatory, involving relevant staff and sometimes stakeholders.
(C) Based solely on the availability of funds.
(D) Outsourced to an external consulting firm.

63. Which of these is NOT a principle of financial administration in a non-profit organization?
(A) Accountability
(B) Transparency
(C) Maximizing shareholder dividends
(D) Proper budgeting and control

64. An NGO plans to start a de-addiction center. As an administrator, which component would you prioritize first?
(A) Designing the annual day celebration.
(B) Conducting a needs assessment and developing a detailed project plan.
(C) Immediately hiring staff without a plan.
(D) Printing brochures and marketing materials.

65. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Staff training and development is a crucial investment for a social welfare organization.
Reason (R) : It enhances the quality of service delivery and improves staff morale and retention.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. Which of the following represents an incorrect understanding of social security administration?
(A) It provides benefits in cash or kind.
(B) It often involves social insurance schemes.
(C) It is primarily focused on cultural and recreational activities.
(D) It aims to protect individuals from risks like unemployment, old age, and disability.

67. A 'non-profit organization' registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, has the primary objective of:
(A) Distributing profits to its members.
(B) Promoting commerce, art, science, sports, education, or similar objects.
(C) Engaging in political lobbying and contesting elections.
(D) Functioning as a subsidiary of a government department.

68. The administrative process of 'Monitoring' differs from 'Evaluation' in that monitoring is:
(A) A one-time assessment at the end of a project, while evaluation is continuous.
(B) A continuous process of tracking inputs and outputs, whereas evaluation assesses outcomes and impact.
(C) Conducted by external experts, while evaluation is done by internal staff.
(D) Focused only on financial aspects, while evaluation is focused on activities.

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69. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Fund raising is the single most important activity of a welfare agency, superseding service delivery.
Statement II : Resource mobilization includes mobilizing non-financial resources like volunteers and in-kind donations.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

70. The role of a social worker in the 'decision making process' of an agency is critical for ensuring that:
(A) Decisions are based on social work values

from government sources.

89. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Social welfare administration is a skill that cannot be taught or learned.
Statement II : The principles of social welfare administration provide a guide for effective practice.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

90. Consider the following statements about communication in administration:
1. It is a one-way process from superiors to subordinates.
2. It is essential for effective coordination and decision-making.
3. Grapevine or informal communication does not exist in formal organizations.
4. Clear communication helps in defining roles and responsibilities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

91. The primary distinction between a trust and a non-profit company is in their:
(A) Objectives of social service.
(B) Legal structure and governing statute.
(C) Need for financial resources.
(D) Dependence on human resources.

92. The history of social welfare administration can be traced back to:
(A) Early human efforts to organize charity and mutual aid.
(B) The invention of the internet.
(C) The establishment of the United Nations.
(D) The industrial revolution exclusively.

93. In the context of the components of administration, 'staff recruitment' is the process of:
(A) Evaluating the performance of existing employees.
(B) Attracting, screening, and selecting qualified people for a job.
(C) Terminating the services of non-performing employees.
(D) Transferring employees from one department to another.

94. Which of the following is the most significant challenge related to the 'Registration of Welfare Agencies'?
(A) The fees for registration are prohibitively expensive for all groups.
(B) There are no laws in India for registering a non-profit.
(C) The process can be time-consuming and involve complex legal and procedural hurdles.
(D) Registration automatically makes the agency a government department.

95. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Networking with other organizations is a vital administrative strategy for NGOs.
Reason (R) : It helps in sharing resources, avoiding duplication of efforts, and undertaking joint advocacy for common causes.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

96. Identify the correct statement about social welfare administration.
(A) It is solely concerned with theory and has no practical application.
(B) It is a cooperative human action to achieve social welfare objectives.
(C) It is identical in every way to public administration.
(D) It is only practiced by social workers with a degree in management.

97. 'Financial Administration' in a social welfare organization includes all the following, EXCEPT:
(A) Budgeting and financial planning.
(B) Maintaining books of accounts.

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(D) The Right to Information Act, 2005

44. Which statement accurately reflects the nature of Social Welfare Administration?
(A) It is a static set of rules that never change.
(B) It is a process that translates policy into tangible services.
(C) It is entirely separate from the values of social work.
(D) It is only concerned with managing finances.

45. Consider the following statements concerning fund raising and resource mobilization:
1. Grant-in-aid is a form of loan that must be repaid with interest.
2. Resource mobilization is limited to collecting cash donations.
3. Social marketing uses commercial marketing principles to promote social causes.
4. Financial administration involves maintaining transparent and accurate accounts.
5. A diversified funding base can enhance a programme's sustainability.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 1 and 5
(D) 2 and 3

46. An administrator in a welfare agency prepares a detailed work plan, sets targets, and allocates resources for a new project. This function is best described as:
(A) Evaluation
(B) Public Relations
(C) Planning
(D) Documentation

47. The principle of 'coordination' in administration aims to:
(A) Create competition among departments.
(B) Unify and harmonize all activities towards organizational goals.
(C) Reduce the number of employees in the organization.
(D) Centralize all decision-making power in one individual.

48. A significant difference between a trust and a society as forms of non-profit organizations is:
(A) A trust can engage in profit-making activities, while a society cannot.
(B) Only societies can receive foreign funding.
(C) Trusts are not legally recognized entities in India.
(D) A society has members and a managing committee, while a trust is managed by trustees.

49. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The history of social welfare administration is rooted in organized charity and responses to social problems.
Statement II : The history of social welfare administration began only after the year 2000.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

50. What is a primary role of a 'Non-Government' administrative structure in social welfare?
(A) To implement all government policies without deviation.
(B) To supplement government efforts, innovate, and address gaps in services.
(C) To function as a political opposition to the ruling government.
(D) To exclusively provide services for profit.

51. The concept of 'Networking' as a component of administration involves:
(A) Restricting communication with other agencies to maintain uniqueness.
(B) Building strategic alliances and collaborations for mutual benefit and enhanced impact.
(C) Setting up the computer and internet infrastructure of the office.
(D) Competing aggressively with all other organizations in the same field.

52. In the context of programme sustainability, what does 'community ownership' imply?
(A) The community legally owns the assets of the welfare agency.
(B) The programme is run entirely by government officials.

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funder's objectives.
(B) To secure funds for unrestricted personal use by the board members.
(C) To replace all other sources of income permanently.
(D) To fulfill a government mandate to apply for grants.

108. The main purpose of a 'role description' in an administrative setting is to:
(A) Create ambiguity and confusion among staff.
(B) Enhance clarity, accountability, and performance measurement.
(C) Justify unequal pay for equal work.
(D) Discourage staff from taking any initiative.

109. What is a key factor for ensuring the 'sustainability' of a welfare programme?
(A) Dependence on a single, charismatic leader.
(B) A strong connection with the community and diversified funding sources.
(C) Implementing short-term projects with no follow-up.
(D) Keeping the programme design rigid and unchanging.

110. The management of a service provider, whether Government or Non-Government, falls under the umbrella of:
(A) Social Welfare Administration
(B) Public Relations
(C) Social Security
(D) Social Marketing

111. The term 'service providers' in the context of social welfare includes:
(A) Only government employees.
(B) Only social workers in NGOs.
(C) A wide range of actors including government agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations.
(D) Only the recipients of the services.

112. A 'Trust' as a form of welfare agency is legally created through a document called:
(A) A Memorandum of Association.
(B) A Trust Deed.
(C) The Articles of Incorporation.
(D) A Partnership Agreement.

113. An administrator mapping out the sources of funds, allocating them to various activities, and creating a system for tracking expenses is engaged in:
(A) Staff training
(B) Public relations
(C) Financial administration
(D) Networking

114. Which statement best reflects the relationship between social work and social welfare administration?
(A) Social welfare administration is a method of social work used to manage services effectively.
(B) The two fields are unrelated and have no common ground.
(C) All social workers are administrators, but not all administrators are social workers.
(D) Social welfare administration is only about fundraising, not service delivery.

115. Match List I with List II while selecting the correct administrative term and its primary focus.
List I:
P. Planning
Q. Public Relations
R. Coordination
S. Recording
List II:
1. Building a positive public image
2. Creating a formal record of activities
3. Harmonizing efforts and activities
4. Setting goals and course of action
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

116. Which administrative function ensures that there is a smooth interplay of the functions of all the departments in an organization?
(A) Budgeting
(B) Coordination
(C) Recruitment
(D) Documentation

117. An example of a 'Non-Government' administrative structure in social welfare is:
(A) The Ministry of Social Justice and

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for the use of funds.
Statement II : Once a grant is received, the agency can use the money for any purpose without reporting back to the donor.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

155. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Monitoring and Evaluation are integral components of social welfare administration.
Reason (R) : They provide necessary feedback for improving programme performance and assessing overall impact.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. The management of institutional services like de-addiction centers requires a focus on:
(A) Both administrative efficiency and therapeutic environment.
(B) Only financial profitability.
(C) Only the physical infrastructure.
(D) Minimizing the number of therapeutic staff.

157. Which of the following is an example of 'Resource Mobilization' that is not 'Fund Raising'?
(A) Applying for a government grant.
(B) Organizing a charity dinner to collect donations.
(C) Persuading a local business to donate office furniture.
(D) Conducting a crowdfunding campaign online.

158. The first step in the 'Planning' process within social welfare administration is typically:
(A) Hiring staff.
(B) Setting clear and measurable objectives.
(C) Implementing the activities.
(D) Evaluating the outcome.

159. What does 'sustainability' of a programme primarily imply?
(A) The ability of the programme to continue its activities and impact over the long term.
(B) The programme must become a registered legal entity.
(C) The programme must be run by the government.
(D) The programme must achieve its goals within the first year.

160. Which of these is a key function within the 'Staff Recruitment' process?
(A) Developing a training calendar for existing staff.
(B) Conducting exit interviews for leaving employees.
(C) Screening applications against job requirements.
(D) Preparing the annual budget for salaries.

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161. The process of social marketing begins with:
(A) Designing advertisements.
(B) Understanding the target audience and the desired behavior change.
(C) Collecting funds for the campaign.
(D) Selling a product to the public.

162. The administrative structure of a 'Non-Government' organization is characterized by its:
(A) Autonomy from direct government control.
(B) Legal obligation to make a profit.
(C) Accountabilities defined by the ruling political party.
(D) Hierarchical structure identical to a government ministry.

163. A key principle of social welfare administration is the 'Principle of Professional Responsibility', which means:
(A) The administrator is responsible for making a profit.
(B) The administrator is accountable for the agency's performance and ethical conduct.
(C) The administrator's only responsibility is to follow orders.
(D) The administrator is not responsible for the actions of their staff.

and operates at a loss.
(B) An organization focused on a specific mission that reinvests all surplus funds back into that mission.
(C) An organization that is not allowed to have any paid staff.
(D) An organization that is not registered under any law.

127. Which of the following is a primary function of social welfare administration?
(A) The formulation of social policy.
(B) The implementation and operationalization of social policy.
(C) The critique of social policy from a political standpoint.
(D) The fundraising for political campaigns.

128. From an administrative perspective, what is the importance of 'Role Description and Functioning'?
(A) It provides a basis for recruitment, performance appraisal, and accountability.
(B) It serves to limit the career growth of an employee.
(C) It is a tool for micromanagement and control.
(D) It is an optional document with no real significance.

129. The main aim of 'maintaining public relations' for a welfare agency is to:
(A) Create and maintain a positive image and goodwill among stakeholders.
(B) Advertise commercial products for other companies.
(C) Criticize the work of other welfare agencies.
(D) Hide the failures and shortcomings of the agency from the public.

130. Arrange the following historical developments related to social welfare administration in a plausible chronological order:
1. Rise of professional social work and scientific charity.
2. Establishment of large-scale government welfare bureaucracies.
3. Early forms of religious and community-based charity.
4. Growth of international NGOs and global networking.

Choose the correct option:
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

131. Which of the following is a key characteristic of 'Social Security Administration'?
(A) It is usually based on a legal framework and entitlements.
(B) It is entirely voluntary for all citizens.
(C) It is managed exclusively by private, for-profit companies.
(D) It focuses on providing recreational and cultural services.

132. The process of resource mobilization focuses on acquiring which type of resources?
(A) Financial resources only.
(B) Human resources only.
(C) Financial, human, material, and technological resources.
(D) Material resources only.

133. Which law governs the registration of a non-profit organization that is national in character or has objects confined to one state?
(A) The Indian Trust Act, 1882
(B) The Companies Act, 2013
(C) The Societies Registration Act, 1860
(D) The Income Tax Act, 1961

134. If an organization implements a robust 'Training and Development' program for its staff, what is a likely outcome?
(A) A decrease in employee motivation and skills.
(B) An increase in service quality and staff effectiveness.
(C) A significant increase in staff turnover.
(D) A complete elimination of the need for supervision.

135. Consider the following statements about social welfare administration:
1. It is a value-free, purely technical process.
2. It aims to convert policy into action.
3. Principles of administration are rigid and universally applicable without modification.
4. It is not concerned with the well-being of its own staff.

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192. Which statement best distinguishes Social Welfare Administration from Business Administration?
(A) Business Administration uses budgeting, but Social Welfare Administration does not.
(B) The primary motive of Social Welfare Administration is service and social good, not profit.
(C) Social Welfare Administration does not require planning or coordination.
(D) Business Administration is a modern concept, while Social Welfare Administration is ancient.

193. The purpose of having clear 'Role Description and Functioning' is to:
(A) Minimize employee autonomy and creativity.
(B) Ensure employees understand their specific responsibilities and contribution to agency goals.
(C) Create a competitive environment where employees work against each other.
(D) Fulfill a bureaucratic requirement with no practical benefit.

194. An administrator of a youth center is told that funding will be cut by 30% next year. The most effective first step towards ensuring program sustainability would be to:
(A) Immediately close the center to save money.
(B) Analyze the budget, identify core services, and start exploring diverse new funding sources.
(C) Complain to the current funder without taking any action.
(D) Increase all program fees by 50% without consulting the community.

195. Consider the following statements about the structure and components of administration:
1. The administrative structure of a government agency is identical to that of a small NGO.
2. Staff recruitment should be done without considering the skills required for the job.
3. Monitoring is a periodic check, while evaluation is a more in-depth assessment of impact.
4. Public relations is about building a positive image and relationship with stakeholders.
5. Budgeting is an estimate of income and expenditure.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?
(A) 3, 4 and 5
(B) 1 and 2
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 2 and 5

196. The process of developing a plan to secure necessary funds and other resources from various sources is called:
(A) Resource Mobilization
(B) Staff training
(C) Program evaluation
(D) Record keeping

197. The history of Social Welfare Administration is intertwined with the history of:
(A) Social policy and social work.
(B) Military science.
(C) Profit-making enterprises.
(D) Technological innovation.

198. Which of the following is NOT a type of administrative structure?
(A) Government
(B) Non-Government
(C) Multinational Corporation
(D) Institutional Welfare Services

199. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Coordination is the orderly arrangement of group effort to provide unity of action in the pursuit of a common purpose.
Statement II : Coordination can be achieved without any form of communication.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

200. The procedures for Grant-in-aid typically require the applicant organization to demonstrate its:
(A) Political connections.
(B) Capacity to implement the project and manage funds accountably.
(C) Ability to generate a profit from the grant.
(D) Willingness to disregard the grant's conditions.

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2. A non-profit entity for promoting art, science, etc.
3. An entity created by a settlor for a beneficiary
4. An association of persons for a common purpose

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

146. A social worker chairing a committee to develop new service guidelines is participating in the:
(A) Decision Making Process
(B) Resource Mobilization
(C) Financial Audit
(D) Staff Recruitment

147. What is the most significant aspect of 'Financial Administration' for a non-profit?
(A) Ensuring public accountability and transparent use of funds.
(B) Generating maximum profit from services.
(C) Investing funds in speculative markets.
(D) Paying high dividends to board members.

148. A key challenge in the registration process for a new welfare agency is:
(A) The absence of any government office to handle registration.
(B) The legal requirement to have a minimum of 1000 members.
(C) Navigating the specific documentation and compliance requirements of the chosen legal form (Society, Trust, etc.).
(D) The prohibition of using computers for documentation.

149. The nature of social welfare administration is dynamic because:
(A) It must adapt to changing social needs, policies, and resources.
(B) The principles of administration were formulated in ancient times and are immutable.
(C) It does not follow any systematic process.
(D) It is not influenced by the external environment.

150. Consider the following statements regarding the role of a social worker in administration:
1. They bring a value-based and ethical perspective to decision making.
2. Their role is limited to fieldwork and they should not be involved in administration.
3. They can help ensure that administrative processes are client-centered.
4. They have no role in program planning or evaluation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 2 and 4
(B) 1 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

151. Which of the following activities falls under 'Maintaining Public Relations'?
(A) Conducting the annual financial audit.
(B) Writing a press release about a successful project outcome.
(C) Preparing the monthly salary of the staff.
(D) Revising the human resource policy of the agency.

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152. Which statement accurately identifies a distinction between Public Administration and Social Welfare Administration?
(A) Public Administration is always for-profit, while Social Welfare Administration is non-profit.
(B) Public Administration has a broader scope covering all state functions, while Social Welfare Administration focuses specifically on social services.
(C) Public Administration uses planning, while Social Welfare Administration does not.
(D) Public Administration is only found in monarchies, while Social Welfare Administration is in democracies.

153. 'Networking' among welfare agencies is a strategy to:
(A) Increase competition and rivalry.
(B) Foster collaboration, share knowledge, and build coalitions.
(C) Merge all agencies into one large bureaucracy.
(D) Limit the services provided to the community.

154. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The principles of Grant-in-aid require the receiving agency to be accountable

(C) Justifying the continuation of a program regardless of its performance.
(D) Conducting a routine check of daily attendance.

174. A social worker helps the administrative team analyze the needs of a community before a new program is launched. This reflects the social worker's role in the _____ process.
(A) recording
(B) staff appraisal
(C) decision making
(D) fundraising

175. Match List I with List II while selecting the correct administrative function and its example.
List I:
P. Planning
Q. Staff Development
R. Monitoring
S. Public Relations
List II:
1. Sending a staff member for a training on new counseling techniques
2. Holding a press conference to announce a new initiative
3. Developing a one-year action plan for a project
4. Reviewing monthly progress reports from the field team
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

176. The legality and formal existence of a non-governmental welfare agency is established through:
(A) A successful fundraising event.
(B) Registration under an appropriate Act.
(C) A positive media report.
(D) The appointment of a director.

177. A core principle of social welfare administration is that the administrative structure should be:
(A) As complex and bureaucratic as possible.
(B) Designed to facilitate the achievement of the agency's objectives.
(C) A replica of a for-profit corporation's structure.
(D) Kept secret from the agency's staff.

178. What is the most significant challenge to the sustainability of NGO programs?
(A) Lack of social problems to address.
(B) Over-dependence on short-term, project-based funding.
(C) Too much community participation.
(D) Government regulations that are too simple.

179. A 'service provider' in the context of the social welfare structure is an entity that:
(A) Formulates national social policy.
(B) Directly engages in the delivery of welfare services to beneficiaries.
(C) Audits the financial accounts of NGOs.
(D) Only provides funding for welfare activities.

180. Consider the following statements about the components of administration:
1. Recording and documentation are primarily for historical archives and have no current use.
2. Budgeting involves making a financial plan for a future period.
3. Training and development are one-time events at the start of employment.
4. Coordination is necessary to ensure different parts of an organization work in harmony.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 3 and 4

181. What is the key objective of the 'decision making process' in a welfare agency?
(A) To choose the course of action that best achieves the agency's mission.
(B) To delay action as much as possible.
(C) To always choose the option favored by the most senior person.
(D) To avoid any risks by not making any decisions.

182. 'Social Marketing' differs from commercial marketing in its primary objective, which is:
(A) Financial profit
(B) Societal gain
(C) Brand loyalty
(D) Market share

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164. An NGO working on child rights wants to expand its operations. The administrator decides to form partnerships with local schools and community leaders. This strategy primarily falls under which administrative component?
(A) Budgeting
(B) Recording and Documentation
(C) Networking and Public Relations
(D) Staff Recruitment

165. Consider the following statements related to the administration of welfare agencies:
1. Public administration and social welfare administration are identical in all respects.
2. Registration of a welfare agency is an optional and unimportant formality.
3. Service providers include both governmental and non-governmental entities.
4. Planning is a crucial first step in managing a new welfare project.
5. Budgeting is the process of estimating future financial needs and resources.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 3, 4 and 5
(D) 2, 3 and 5

166. Which type of organization is formed by a 'settlor' who transfers property to a 'trustee' for the benefit of a 'beneficiary'?
(A) A Society
(B) A Non-profit Company
(C) A Trust
(D) A Government Department

167. In social welfare administration, what is the purpose of 'Monitoring'?
(A) To provide a final judgment on the success or failure of a program.
(B) To keep a regular track of activities and progress towards objectives.
(C) To punish staff for any deviation from the plan.
(D) To write a history of the organization.

168. The distinction between 'Social Welfare Administration' and 'Public Administration' is primarily based on:
(A) The source of funding.
(B) The number of employees.
(C) The scope and primary objectives.
(D) The geographical location.

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169. Which of the following is NOT a principle for receiving Grant-in-aid?
(A) The purpose of the grant must be clearly stated.
(B) The receiving agency should maintain separate accounts for the grant.
(C) The grant can be used for activities not mentioned in the proposal.
(D) The agency must submit utilization certificates and progress reports.

170. 'Role clarity', achieved through proper role description, is a mechanism to:
(A) Increase interpersonal conflicts among staff.
(B) Reduce efficiency and productivity.
(C) Improve coordination and individual accountability.
(D) Create a rigid and demotivating work environment.

171. The history of Social Welfare Administration shows an evolution from:
(A) Corporate management to non-profit management.
(B) Simple charity to organized, professional service delivery.
(C) Government control to complete anarchy.
(D) Individual action to no action at all.

172. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Financial administration is only about bookkeeping.
Statement II : Financial administration involves the entire cycle of budgeting, accounting, control, and reporting to ensure financial health and accountability.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

173. The function of 'Evaluation' in social welfare administration is primarily aimed at:
(A) Finding fault with the program staff.
(B) Systematically assessing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of a program.

Empowerment.
(B) A state's Department of Women and Child Development.
(C) A community-based organization (CBO) running a literacy program.
(D) A public sector bank providing educational loans.

118. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the principles of social welfare administration?
(A) It should be based on community needs.
(B) It should promote leadership and participation.
(C) It should prioritize profit over service.
(D) It should ensure efficient use of resources.

119. A social welfare administrator notices that two different teams are unknowingly working with the same group of beneficiaries, causing confusion. The most appropriate immediate action would be to:
(A) Dismiss the leader of one of the teams.
(B) Call a coordination meeting to clarify roles and responsibilities.
(C) Ignore the issue and let the teams resolve it themselves.
(D) Stop both teams from working in that area.

120. Consider the following statements about fundraising and resource mobilization:
1. Resource mobilization is a broader concept than fundraising.
2. Grant-in-aid is a form of debt financing.
3. Social marketing can be a tool for resource mobilization.
4. Effective financial administration is crucial for attracting funds.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

121. The process of continuous learning and skill enhancement for agency staff is categorized under:
(A) Training and Development
(B) Public Relations
(C) Budgeting
(D) Networking

122. The historical basis for modern Social Welfare Administration includes:
(A) The principles of laissez-faire economics.
(B) Organized religious charity and philanthropic movements.
(C) The development of military strategies.
(D) The practices of ancient monarchies.

123. A key challenge in the management of institutional welfare services, such as a shelter home, is:
(A) Attracting too many clients.
(B) Balancing the need for rules and discipline with the need for a humane, caring environment.
(C) Having too much funding.
(D) Lack of government interference.

124. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Social marketing aims to sell products to make a profit for the welfare agency.
Statement II : Social marketing applies commercial marketing concepts to influence behaviors that benefit individuals and communities.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

125. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Clear and open communication channels are essential for the effective functioning of a social welfare agency.
Reason (R) : Communication fosters understanding, facilitates coordination, and helps in building morale among staff.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

126. Which of the following best defines a 'Non-Profit organization'?
(A) An organization that aims to make no profit

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183. Which of the following is a key element of 'Financial Administration'?
(A) Developing communication strategies.
(B) Formulating a system of financial control and reporting.
(C) Designing staff recruitment policies.
(D) Creating a network with other organizations.

184. If a welfare agency has a high degree of staff turnover, a possible administrative cause could be:
(A) Excellent training and development opportunities.
(B) Poor communication, lack of clear role descriptions, and limited growth prospects.
(C) A very effective public relations campaign.
(D) A strong and sustainable funding base.

185. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Social Security Administration typically deals with programs mandated by law, such as pensions and unemployment insurance.
Reason (R) : These programs are designed to be discretionary and based on the availability of charitable donations.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. Which of the following is NOT a primary purpose of 'Recording and Documentation' in a social welfare agency?
(A) To facilitate accountability to stakeholders.
(B) To provide data for research and planning.
(C) To increase the administrative burden on social workers.
(D) To ensure continuity of client care.

187. The administrative structure of a Government welfare department is typically characterized by:
(A) Complete independence from legislative oversight.
(B) A hierarchical system that adheres to formal rules and maintains public accountability.
(C) Funding derived solely from private donations.
(D) The freedom to create its own policies without government approval.

188. In the context of fundraising, 'Resource Mobilization' is a broader term because it includes:
(A) Only mobilizing financial resources.
(B) Only applying for government grants.
(C) Mobilizing all financial, human, material, and intellectual assets for the mission.
(D) The process of spending the mobilized funds.

189. A key principle guiding the organization and management of institutional welfare services is:
(A) The principle of 'normalization', aiming to provide living conditions as close as possible to those of mainstream society.
(B) The principle of 'isolation', to protect residents from outside influences.
(C) The principle of 'profitability', to ensure the institution is financially self-sufficient.
(D) The principle of 'minimalism', providing only the bare essential services.

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190. Arrange the steps of a social marketing campaign in a logical sequence:
1. Develop and test marketing mix (product, price, place, promotion).
2. Set objectives and goals.
3. Analyze the social issue, context, and target audience.
4. Implement the campaign and conduct evaluation.

Choose the correct option:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

191. The primary challenge associated with laws relating to non-profit organizations is often:
(A) Their simplicity and ease of compliance.
(B) The complexity, procedural delays, and need for specialized knowledge.
(C) The complete absence of any regulatory framework.
(D) The mandatory requirement to make a profit.

5. It is relevant in both governmental and non-governmental settings.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?
(A) 2 and 5
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 3, 4 and 5

136. The process of documenting all activities, decisions, and case histories in a welfare agency is essential for:
(A) Accountability and professional growth.
(B) Creating unnecessary bureaucracy.
(C) Discouraging social workers from being creative.
(D) Keeping information secret from clients.

137. Which component of administration deals with creating a financial roadmap for the organization's activities?
(A) Planning
(B) Budgeting
(C) Networking
(D) Evaluation

138. The sustainability of a social welfare program is threatened when:
(A) The program is strongly aligned with community needs.
(B) The program is entirely dependent on a single source of funding.
(C) The program has a strong monitoring and evaluation system.
(D) The program staff are well-trained and motivated.

139. In a decision-making process, a social worker acting as an administrator should primarily ensure that the decision:
(A) is aligned with the agency's mission and the best interests of the clients.
(B) is the cheapest option available, regardless of quality.
(C) benefits the administrator personally.
(D) is made without consulting any other staff members.

140. Which of the following is a correct pair related to welfare agency registration?
(A) Trust - Articles of Association
(B) Society - Trust Deed
(C) Non-profit Company - Memorandum of Association
(D) Society - Partnership Deed

141. The primary purpose of distinguishing between Social Welfare, Public, and Social Security administration is to:
(A) Create conflicts between them.
(B) Understand their unique scopes, objectives, and operational contexts.
(C) Prove that one is superior to the others.
(D) Suggest that they should never interact.

142. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The 'nature' of social welfare administration is that it is a means to an end, not an end in itself.
Statement II : The 'end' is the efficient and effective delivery of welfare services.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

143. All of the following are mechanisms of administration EXCEPT:
(A) Communication
(B) Role Description and Functioning
(C) Political Lobbying
(D) Sustainability of Programmes

144. An NGO is preparing a document to submit to a funding agency, outlining the project's goals, activities, timeline, and required funds. This document is part of which process?
(A) Staff training
(B) Grant-in-aid procedure
(C) Internal audit
(D) Public relations

145. Match List I with List II while selecting the correct law and its associated entity type.
List I:
P. Indian Trust Act, 1882
Q. Societies Registration Act, 1860
R. Companies Act, 2013 (Section 8)
S. FCRA, 2010
List II:
1. An organization receiving foreign funds

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201. The role of a social worker in the decision-making process is enhanced by their expertise in:
(A) Financial accounting.
(B) Understanding human behavior, social dynamics, and client needs.
(C) Computer programming.
(D) Legal litigation.

202. The most appropriate objective for a social marketing campaign by a public health agency would be:
(A) To increase the sales of a specific brand of medicine.
(B) To encourage regular physical activity among adults.
(C) To promote the chief executive of the health agency.
(D) To maximize the agency's annual profit.

203. Which component of administration is directly concerned with ensuring that an organization has the right people with the right skills?
(A) Budgeting
(B) Staff Recruitment, Training and Development
(C) Networking
(D) Recording

204. One of the primary reasons for forming a non-profit organization as a 'Society' is that:
(A) It is the only way to receive government funds.
(B) It is a democratic structure with a membership base and an elected governing body.
(C) It allows the founders to take home profits.
(D) It does not require any legal registration or paperwork.

205. Match List I with List II while selecting the correct administrative concept and its description.
List I:
P. Sustainability
Q. Social Marketing
R. Financial Administration
S. Public Relations
List II:
1. Managing funds and maintaining accounts
2. Influencing behavior for social good
3. Building a positive organizational image
4. Long-term viability of a program
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

206. 'Networking' as an administrative component is crucial for:
(A) Isolating the agency from external influences.
(B) Creating a competitive advantage by withholding information.
(C) Learning from others, sharing resources, and building coalitions for advocacy.
(D) Increasing the administrative workload without any clear benefit.

207. A welfare agency that regularly holds meetings between different departments to share information and align activities is practicing:
(A) Budgeting
(B) Recruitment
(C) Coordination
(D) Fundraising

208. Which law would be most relevant for a welfare agency seeking to register as a charitable entity with a national scope of work in India?
(A) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
(B) The Societies Registration Act, 1860
(C) The local municipal corporation's by-laws
(D) The Information Technology Act, 2000

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209. If communication within a welfare agency is poor and primarily top-down, a likely effect is:
(A) High staff morale and creativity.
(B) Efficient and collaborative teamwork.
(C) Low staff morale, misunderstandings, and feelings of disenfranchisement.
(D) A strong public image and excellent stakeholder relations.

210. Consider the following statements about types of administration:
1. Public administration is executed by public servants.
2. Social Security Administration focuses on protective services against life hazards.
3. Social Welfare Administration is practiced only in non-governmental organizations.

finding and hiring the best-qualified candidate for a job opening.

Statement II : Staff training is a one-time activity that happens only on the first day of the job.

Which of the following is correct?

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

229. The ultimate goal of 'maintaining public relations' for a social welfare agency is to:

(A) Build support, trust, and understanding for its mission and work.
(B) Suppress any negative feedback from the community.
(C) Compete with other agencies for media attention.
(D) Spend a large portion of the budget on advertising.

230. Consider the following statements regarding the structure of social welfare administration:

1. It includes both government and non-government service providers.
2. The management of institutional services is a part of this structure.
3. Government structures are completely unaccountable to the public.
4. Non-government structures are always funded by the government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) 1 and 2
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 1 and 4
(D) 2 and 3

231. The process of preparing a financial statement of the estimated income and expenses over a specified future period is called:

(A) Monitoring
(B) Recording
(C) Budgeting
(D) Networking

232. Which of the following is a primary function of Social Welfare Administration?

(A) Transforming social policy provisions into social services.
(B) Formulating foreign policy for the nation.
(C) Managing the national defense budget.
(D) Regulating the stock market.

233. The nature of Social Welfare Administration as both a science and an art implies:

(A) It relies on established principles (science) but requires skillful application in human situations (art).
(B) It is completely unpredictable and has no guiding principles.
(C) It can only be practiced by artists or scientists.
(D) The 'art' aspect is more important than the 'science' aspect.

234. What is the most likely effect of a welfare agency successfully implementing a 'social marketing' campaign for hand hygiene?

(A) An increase in the agency's profits.
(B) A positive behavior change in the target community, leading to better health outcomes.
(C) A decrease in the agency's funding.
(D) The agency will be criticized for interfering in people's personal habits.

235. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The registration of a welfare agency under a law like the Societies Registration Act is a cumbersome but necessary process.

Reason (R) : Registration grants the agency a legal identity, which is essential for opening bank accounts, owning property, and entering into legal contracts.

Which of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

236. The distinction between Social Security Administration and Public Administration is that:

(A) Social Security Administration is a specialized branch within the broader field of Public Administration.
(B) Public Administration deals only with law

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219. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair?
(A) Budgeting - Financial Plan
(B) Planning - Setting Objectives
(C) Coordination - Creating Conflict
(D) Evaluation - Assessing Impact

220. Consider the following statements about welfare administration:
1. Social Welfare Administration is a method of Social Work.
2. The history of welfare administration is linked to the history of organized philanthropy.
3. Public administration is solely concerned with social welfare services.
4. Registration provides legal status to a welfare agency.
5. The nature of welfare administration is purely scientific and devoid of human relations.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 2, 4, and 5

221. The systematic process of gathering information to determine if a program is achieving its objectives is called:
(A) Public Relations
(B) Monitoring and Evaluation
(C) Fundraising
(D) Staff Recruitment

222. The term 'sustainability' in the context of a social welfare programme refers to its ability to:
(A) Spend its entire budget in the first year.
(B) Continue delivering benefits for an extended period, beyond the initial grant period.
(C) Rely on a single donor for its entire existence.
(D) Maintain the same number of staff indefinitely.

223. What is the fundamental purpose of 'coordination' in a multi-department welfare agency?
(A) To encourage departments to compete for resources.
(B) To ensure all departments work towards the same organizational goals without duplication or conflict.
(C) To create more paperwork and meetings.
(D) To allow each department to work in complete isolation.

224. Which of the following correctly identifies a 'service provider' in social welfare?
(A) The Ministry of Finance allocating funds.
(B) A government-run primary health center in a village.
(C) A legislative committee drafting a new law.
(D) The beneficiaries of a nutrition program.

225. Match List I with List II while selecting the correct administrative challenge and its associated context.
List I:
P. Navigating bureaucracy
Q. Donor dependency
R. Balancing care and rules
S. Aligning with government schemes
List II:
1. Sustainability of Programmes
2. Government Administrative Structure
3. Management of Institutional Services
4. Registration of Welfare Agencies
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

226. 'Social Marketing' uses concepts like audience segmentation, which means:
(A) Treating the entire population as a single, uniform group.
(B) Ignoring the needs of the audience.
(C) Dividing a broad target population into smaller subgroups with similar characteristics.
(D) Selling different segments of a product.

227. A key principle of 'financial administration' in a non-profit is:
(A) Secrecy in all financial matters.
(B) The use of funds for the personal enrichment of the board.
(C) Accountability and transparency to donors and the public.
(D) Avoiding audits to save money.

228. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Staff recruitment is the process of

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(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

245. Match List I with List II while selecting the correct administrative strategy and its objective.
List I:
P. Effective Communication
Q. Clear Role Description
R. Programme Sustainability
S. Active Decision Making
List II:
1. Ensuring long-term viability and impact
2. Choosing the best course of action
3. Fostering coordination and shared understanding
4. Clarifying responsibility and accountability
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

246. Which of the following is the best example of a 'Government' service provider in social welfare?
(A) A local youth club organized by residents.
(B) The State Department of Social Welfare.
(C) A corporate foundation's CSR wing.
(D) An international NGO like Oxfam.

247. The primary objective of social welfare administration is to:
(A) Maximize financial profit for the organization's owners.
(B) Effectively and efficiently deliver services to meet the needs of the target population.
(C) Win political elections for the board members.
(D) Conduct academic research with no practical application.

248. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Social marketing is a useful tool for social welfare organizations.
Reason (R) : It applies proven commercial marketing techniques to influence voluntary behavior for societal benefit, not for commercial profit.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

249. A key challenge for both Government and Non-Government administrative structures in welfare is:
(A) Having too many resources and staff.
(B) Reaching the most marginalized and vulnerable populations effectively.
(C) A complete lack of social problems to address.
(D) The absence of any legal framework to operate within.

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250. Consider the following statements about fundraising and administration:
1. Principles of grant-in-aid include accountability and purpose-specification.
2. Resource mobilization is a narrower term than fundraising.
3. Sound financial administration can hurt an agency's chances of getting funds.
4. Social marketing is only about selling products for profit.
5. Networking can be a strategy for mobilizing resources.
Which of the statements given above are incorrect?
(A) 1 and 5
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 3, 4 and 5

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social Welfare Administration is a distinct field that synthesizes concepts from social work, management, and public administration to effectively deliver social services and promote human well-being. Its history traces a path from rudimentary, often religiously motivated charity and poor relief, to a structured, professionalized, and rights-based system. The foundational principles of social welfare administration include ensuring human dignity, promoting social justice, facilitating client participation, and maintaining accountability. The nature of this administration is dynamic, requiring it to be both remedial and preventive. It operates through various

and order, while Social Security deals with welfare.
(C) Social Security Administration is always managed by non-governmental agencies.
(D) There is no relationship between the two.

237. In the context of the components of administration, 'Recording and Documentation' are vital for:
(A) Creating more work for administrative staff.
(B) Ensuring institutional memory, accountability, and evidence-based practice.
(C) Keeping beneficiaries' information private from all staff.
(D) Fulfilling an outdated legal requirement.

238. Arrange the following administrative functions in a logical project management cycle:
1. Evaluation of impact
2. Planning and budgeting
3. Implementation of activities
4. Monitoring of progress

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

239. A key strategy for ensuring programme 'sustainability' is:
(A) To hide the programme's results from the community.
(B) To develop local leadership and community ownership of the programme.
(C) To spend the entire budget as quickly as possible.
(D) To rely exclusively on one foreign donor for all funding needs.

240. Consider the following statements about resource mobilization:
1. Grant-in-aid is money given for a specific purpose which requires accountability.
2. Resource mobilization is only about getting money.
3. Social marketing cannot be used to attract resources.
4. Financial administration is about the proper management of an agency's funds.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

241. What is the primary reason for a social welfare agency to engage in 'Networking'?
(A) To share information, avoid duplication of effort, and build alliances.
(B) To spy on the activities of competing organizations.
(C) To satisfy a clause in a funding agreement.
(D) To organize social parties for the staff of different agencies.

242. Consider the following statements about the registration of welfare agencies:
1. The Societies Registration Act, 1860, is a common law for registering non-profits in India.
2. A Trust is created by a 'Trust Deed'.
3. Registration as a Section 8 Company is handled under the Companies Act.
4. The registration process is always quick, simple, and free of challenges.
5. Registration is not required to receive foreign contributions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 3, 4 and 5

243. The process of defining jobs, establishing lines of authority, and creating communication channels within an agency is part of:
(A) The organization's administrative structure.
(B) The agency's fundraising plan.
(C) The agency's public relations policy.
(D) The agency's social marketing campaign.

244. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The principles of social welfare administration are rigid laws that must be followed without any adaptation.
Statement II : The principles of social welfare administration are guiding norms that should be applied flexibly according to the specific context.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

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counseling, rehabilitation, and developmental programs, often based on assessed need rather than a pre-existing contribution. Therefore, the distinction lies in their scope (general populace vs. vulnerable groups), primary function (governance vs. service delivery), and basis of provision (general policy vs. specific need vs. statutory entitlement).
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which administration type is described as having the broadest scope, concerned with the management of all public affairs?
(A) Social Security Administration
(B) Public Administration
(C) Social Welfare Administration
(D) Non-Profit Administration

257. What is the primary basis for the provision of benefits under Social Security Administration as mentioned in the text?
(A) Assessed need of the individual.
(B) The discretion of the social welfare administrator.
(C) General government policy for all citizens.
(D) A statutory and often contributory system.

258. How does Social Welfare Administration differ from Public Administration according to the passage?
(A) Social Welfare Administration focuses specifically on providing services to vulnerable groups.
(B) Social Welfare Administration is broader and covers all government functions.
(C) Public Administration is only concerned with economic security.
(D) There is no significant distinction mentioned between the two.

259. A key difference between Social Welfare Administration and Social Security Administration is that the former often provides:
(A) Only standardized monetary benefits.
(B) Services based on legal entitlement from prior contributions.
(C) Services like counseling and rehabilitation based on assessed need.
(D) General governance for the entire citizenry.

260. An individual receiving a state pension after a lifetime of contributions would most directly be interacting with the domain of:
(A) Social Security Administration.
(B) General Public Administration.
(C) Social Welfare Administration.
(D) Charitable Organization Administration.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The formal establishment of welfare agencies is a regulated process governed by specific national and state laws. For an organization to gain legal entity status as a non-profit, it typically must register under one of several legislative frameworks, such as the Societies Registration Act or laws pertaining to Public Trusts. This registration is not a mere formality; it bestows legal personality upon the organization, enabling it to own property, enter into contracts, sue and be sued, and, crucially, apply for tax exemptions and official funding. However, navigating this registration process presents numerous challenges for aspiring non-profit organizations. These challenges are often bureaucratic, involving complex paperwork, stringent documentation requirements, and lengthy processing times. Furthermore, there are financial hurdles related to registration fees and the professional costs of legal and accounting advice. A significant challenge lies in drafting the organization's memorandum of association and by-laws to be compliant with the law while accurately reflecting the agency's mission and operational structure. Post-registration, organizations face the ongoing challenge of compliance, including regular filing of financial returns and activity reports, to maintain their non-profit status. Failure to adhere to these regulations can result in penalties or even the revocation of the agency's legal status, thereby jeopardizing its operations and existence.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what is a primary benefit of legally registering a welfare agency?
(A) It guarantees immediate government funding for all projects.
(B) It exempts the agency from all forms of administrative oversight.
(C) It simplifies the process of changing the

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types of organizations, which can be broadly categorized. One primary distinction is between governmental organizations, which are part of the state apparatus and operate under statutory mandates, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which are typically private, voluntary, and often more flexible in their approach. These organizations can also be classified as formal, with hierarchical structures and defined rules, or informal, which may be more community-based and organically structured. The ultimate goal is to create an organized process for systematically addressing social problems and meeting the needs of vulnerable populations through the efficient and ethical management of resources, personnel, and programs.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which of the following best encapsulates the primary objective of Social Welfare Administration as described in the passage?
(A) To exclusively provide financial aid through religious charity.
(B) To manage resources and programs for systematically addressing social problems.
(C) To focus solely on the administrative functions of government agencies.
(D) To replace public administration with a more flexible system.

252. According to the passage, the evolution of social welfare administration has been a transition from:
(A) Charity-based relief to a structured, rights-based system.
(B) Professionalized systems to community-based charity.
(C) Governmental control to exclusively private initiatives.
(D) Informal organizations to a complete absence of formal structures.

253. The passage distinguishes between governmental and non-governmental organizations in social welfare. What is a key characteristic attributed to governmental organizations?
(A) They are known for being more flexible and innovative in their approach.
(B) They are exclusively funded by private donations and volunteers.
(C) They operate under statutory mandates as part of the state apparatus.
(D) They function informally without hierarchical structures.

254. Which of the following is NOT listed as a foundational principle of social welfare administration in the text?
(A) Ensuring human dignity.
(B) Promoting social justice.
(C) Facilitating client participation.
(D) Maximizing organizational profit.

255. Based on the description, the nature of social welfare administration is best understood as:
(A) Strictly remedial, addressing problems only after they occur.
(B) Exclusively preventive, focusing only on future issues.
(C) Both remedial in addressing existing issues and preventive in averting future ones.
(D) Entirely static and resistant to change in its approach.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The administrative landscape for social services is composed of several distinct but related fields, primarily Social Welfare Administration, Public Administration, and Social Security Administration. A critical analysis reveals key distinctions among them. Public Administration is the broadest of the three, concerned with the implementation of government policy and the management of public affairs in general, serving the entire citizenry. Its scope is vast, covering everything from defense to infrastructure. In contrast, Social Welfare Administration narrows its focus specifically to the organization and delivery of services aimed at assisting vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, such as children, the elderly, or persons with disabilities. Its core is service provision to a targeted population. Social Security Administration is even more specific, operating on a statutory and often contributory basis to provide economic security against life's contingencies like unemployment, old age, or disability. While Social Security provides standardized, often monetary, benefits based on legal entitlement, Social Welfare Administration provides a wider range of services, including

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4. There is no overlap in the principles used by these different types of administration.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 3 and 4
(B) 1 and 2
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

211. Which of the following is a key aspect of managing an 'Institutional Welfare Service' like a home for the elderly?
(A) Ensuring a regular schedule of activities that promotes physical and mental well-being.
(B) Focusing only on providing food and shelter without any recreational activities.
(C) Isolating the residents from their families and the community.
(D) Running the institution like a maximum-security prison.

212. In social welfare administration, 'planning' is considered a primary function because:
(A) It provides the basis for all other administrative functions like organizing, staffing, and controlling.
(B) It is the final step in the administrative process.
(C) It is only done once when the organization is established.
(D) It is an informal and unstructured activity.

213. A key 'principle' of social welfare administration is that it should be flexible and adaptable. This means:
(A) The agency should have no fixed goals or objectives.
(B) The administration should be able to respond to changing social needs and contexts.
(C) The rules and regulations should be ignored by the staff.
(D) The budget can be changed daily without any justification.

214. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Resource mobilization is limited to asking for cash donations.
Statement II : Resource mobilization includes securing volunteers, in-kind goods, and expert advice.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

215. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A well-defined role description is an important administrative mechanism in a welfare agency.
Reason (R) : It helps in reducing role ambiguity and conflict, clarifies accountability, and provides a basis for performance evaluation.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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216. The administration of a program providing unemployment benefits falls under which category?
(A) Social Security Administration
(B) General Public Administration
(C) Private Business Administration
(D) Non-Governmental Administration

217. One of the main challenges in registering a new welfare agency in India is:
(A) Deciding which legal form (Society, Trust, etc.) is most appropriate for the organization's vision and structure.
(B) The lack of any social causes to work for.
(C) An over-abundance of readily available, unrestricted funding.
(D) A complete ban on the formation of new NGOs.

218. An administrator decides to send three staff members to a workshop on "Project Management for NGOs". This action is an example of which component of administration?
(A) Budgeting
(B) Public Relations
(C) Staff Training and Development
(D) Monitoring

organization's mission.
(D) It grants the organization a legal personality to own property and enter contracts.

262. Which of the following is identified as a significant challenge during the registration process for a non-profit organization?
(A) A lack of available legislative frameworks for registration.
(B) The need to navigate complex paperwork and bureaucratic hurdles.
(C) An overly simplified and informal registration procedure.
(D) The mandatory requirement to demonstrate profitability within the first year.

263. The passage suggests that drafting an organization's memorandum of association and by-laws is a challenge because:
(A) These documents are optional for non-profit organizations.
(B) They are primarily concerned with generating profit for stakeholders.
(C) They must balance legal compliance with the agency's specific mission.
(D) Legal advice is prohibited during the drafting process.

264. What is a key post-registration challenge mentioned for welfare agencies?
(A) The difficulty of finding a mission for the organization.
(B) The requirement to cease all fundraising activities.
(C) The pressure to convert into a for-profit entity.
(D) The ongoing need for compliance through regular filing of reports.

265. The text implies that the legal registration of a welfare agency is crucial for its:
(A) Legitimacy, legal functioning, and access to formal funding.
(B) Ability to remain small and informal.
(C) Exemption from ethical standards.
(D) Capacity to operate without any administrative structure.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The architecture of social welfare administration is characterized by a complex interplay between governmental and non-governmental structures, both of which function as service providers. The governmental administrative structure typically operates at multiple levels—central, state, and local—with dedicated ministries or departments for social justice, women and child development, and tribal welfare, among others. These government bodies are responsible for policy formulation, funding allocation, and the implementation of large-scale welfare schemes and programs. They represent the formal, top-down approach to welfare. In parallel, the non-governmental sector, comprising a diverse array of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), and faith-based organizations, forms a vital part of the service delivery landscape. These entities often work at the grassroots level, exhibiting greater flexibility and a deeper connection with local communities. They fill gaps left by government services and can be more innovative in their approaches. The organization and management of institutional welfare services, such as orphanages, old-age homes, or rehabilitation centers, can be undertaken by either sector. Effective social welfare administration often depends on the synergistic relationship between these government and non-government structures, where the state provides the framework and resources, and the non-governmental sector provides outreach and specialized implementation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What does the passage identify as a primary role of the governmental administrative structure in social welfare?
(A) Exclusively working at the grassroots level with high flexibility.
(B) Policy formulation, funding allocation, and implementing large-scale schemes.
(C) Focusing only on innovative and experimental projects.
(D) Replacing the functions of all non-governmental organizations.

267. According to the text, a key strength of the non-governmental sector in welfare administration is its:
(A) Ability to formulate national policy and

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allocate central funds.
(B) Tendency to work at the grassroots level with greater flexibility.
(C) Rigid, hierarchical structure identical to government departments.
(D) Responsibility for managing all institutional welfare services exclusively.

268. The passage describes the relationship between government and non-government structures in social welfare as ideally being:
(A) Synergistic, with each complementing the other's role.
(B) Competitive, with each sector trying to outperform the other.
(C) Isolated, with no interaction between the two sectors.
(D) Hierarchical, with non-government structures controlling government bodies.

269. Based on the source, institutional welfare services like old-age homes can be managed by:
(A) Only central government ministries.
(B) Only international non-governmental organizations.
(C) Either government bodies or non-governmental organizations.
(D) Only for-profit private companies.

270. The multi-level operation of governmental administrative structures (central, state, local) suggests that social welfare administration is:
(A) A function handled exclusively by a single, central authority.
(B) A responsibility outsourced entirely to the non-governmental sector.
(C) An unregulated field with no clear lines of authority.
(D) A decentralized function that is coordinated across different tiers of governance.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Effective social welfare administration is underpinned by several core components that form the management cycle of any program or organization. The first of these is planning, a systematic process that involves needs assessment, goal setting, and the formulation of strategies to achieve those goals. It is the foundational stage where the 'what' and 'how' of a welfare program are determined. Following planning, coordination becomes paramount. This involves orchestrating the efforts of various internal departments, staff members, and external agencies to ensure a unified and efficient approach, thereby preventing duplication of services and maximizing resource utilization. The human element is brought into the organization through staff recruitment, a critical component that goes beyond merely filling vacancies. It is a strategic process of identifying, attracting, and selecting individuals with the requisite skills, qualifications, and, importantly, a value orientation that aligns with the organization's mission. The quality of an organization's services is directly proportional to the quality of its staff, making recruitment a high-stakes activity. A robust recruitment process includes clear job descriptions, transparent selection criteria, and fair evaluation methods to ensure that the most suitable candidates are appointed to carry out the agency's work.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, what is the foundational stage in the management cycle of a welfare program?
(A) Staff Recruitment
(B) Coordination
(C) Planning
(D) Budgeting

272. The primary purpose of coordination in social welfare administration is described as:
(A) Focusing solely on the activities of external agencies.
(B) Ensuring a unified approach and preventing duplication of services.
(C) The initial assessment of community needs.
(D) The process of selecting and hiring new employees.

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273. The passage emphasizes that staff recruitment is a strategic process because:
(A) It is the final step in the administrative cycle.
(B) It is primarily concerned with reducing organizational costs.
(C) It is an activity that requires no planning or clear criteria.
(D) The quality of services is directly linked to

the quality of staff.

274. Based on the text, a robust recruitment process in a welfare agency should include:
(A) Fair evaluation methods and transparent selection criteria.
(B) Vague job descriptions to attract a wide range of applicants.
(C) Selection criteria that are kept confidential from the candidates.
(D) A primary focus on hiring volunteers over qualified professionals.

275. The interrelationship between planning, coordination, and recruitment suggests that administration is:
(A) A series of disconnected and independent tasks.
(B) A linear process where each step is completed before the next begins.
(C) An integrated process where components are logically sequenced and interdependent.
(D) A process that prioritizes recruitment over all other components.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Following the initial components of administration, the focus shifts to nurturing and managing the organization's human and informational resources. Staff training and development is a continuous process essential for enhancing the skills, knowledge, and competencies of personnel. It ensures that staff remain updated with the latest practices and are equipped to handle the evolving needs of their clients, thereby improving service quality and organizational effectiveness. Parallel to human resource development is the critical function of recording and documentation. This involves the systematic and accurate maintenance of records related to clients, activities, decisions, and finances. Meticulous recording is not merely bureaucratic paperwork; it is fundamental for ensuring accountability to stakeholders, providing a basis for case management and supervision, facilitating research, and protecting the agency legally. It creates an institutional memory. Both training and documentation are intrinsically linked to budgeting, another key administrative component. Budgeting is the process of translating program plans and administrative needs into a financial plan. It involves estimating income and expenditure, allocating resources among various activities—such as staff salaries, training programs, and office supplies—and establishing financial controls. A well-prepared budget is a quantitative expression of an organization's priorities and a vital tool for financial management and control.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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276. What is the primary purpose of staff training and development as described in the passage?
(A) To continuously enhance staff competencies and adapt to evolving client needs.
(B) To serve as a one-time induction for new employees.
(C) To fulfil a bureaucratic requirement with no impact on service quality.
(D) To primarily focus on financial management skills for all staff.

277. According to the text, recording and documentation are fundamental for:
(A) Creating unnecessary paperwork to slow down processes.
(B) Replacing the need for staff training and development.
(C) The sole purpose of applying for initial government grants.
(D) Ensuring accountability, facilitating research, and providing a basis for supervision.

278. The passage describes budgeting as the process of:
(A) Creating a list of all potential donors for the organization.
(B) Translating program plans and administrative needs into a financial plan.
(C) Documenting client case histories for legal purposes.
(D) Designing staff training modules for skill enhancement.

279. The phrase "institutional memory" is used in the context of recording and documentation to imply that it:
(A) Only stores memories of past failures.
(B) Is a system for remembering staff birthdays

31. (C) Maintaining Public Relations
Maintaining public relations is a strategic administrative function that involves building and sustaining positive relationships with the media, the community, and various stakeholders. By communicating the agency's impact and mission effectively, administrators foster a favorable image that can attract volunteers, donors, and political support. This trust-building process is essential for organizational growth and ensures that the public understands and values the services being provided by the welfare agency.

32. (A) Profit Maximization Model
Social marketing models, such as the Health Belief Model or Social Cognitive Theory, are used to understand behavior and promote societal good through structured communication. Unlike commercial marketing, which seeks profit maximization, social marketing is dedicated to improving community health and well-being. These theories provide the framework for designing effective campaigns that address social issues by focusing on voluntary behavior change rather than financial surplus or market share.

33. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Communication is a vital administrative tool that enables effective coordination by ensuring that information flows freely across all levels of a welfare agency. While top-down communication provides direction, successful administration also relies on bottom-up and lateral feedback to stay informed about operational challenges and staff needs. This multi-directional exchange is necessary for participatory decision-making and helps to build a more cohesive and responsive organization focused on its mission.

34. (D) An organization that is independent of government control and is typically non-profit.
A non-governmental organization is defined as a non-profit entity that operates independently of direct government control to address various social, environmental, or community needs. These organizations play a crucial role in the welfare sector by supplementing government efforts and providing specialized services. Their independent nature allows them to innovate and advocate for social changes, making them a key component of the administrative structure in modern social welfare.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Registering a welfare agency provides it with a formal legal identity, which is crucial for establishing organizational accountability and institutional permanence. This legal sanctity makes it significantly easier for the agency to open bank accounts, apply for government or international grants, and enter into binding contracts. Furthermore, registration often qualifies an organization for various tax exemptions, which allows more resources to be directed toward its social service objectives.

36. (D) Recruitment - Dismissing staff
Recruitment is a positive administrative process focused on attracting, screening, and selecting the most qualified individuals to fill specific job roles within an organization. It is distinct from the disciplinary actions involved in dismissing staff, as its goal is to build the agency's human resource capacity. Aligning recruitment with the organization's needs ensures that the staff possesses the necessary skills and values to effectively deliver welfare services.

37. (B) The physical, psychological, and social well-being of the residents.
Managing institutional services like old age homes or orphanages requires a specialized focus on the holistic well-being of the residents, encompassing their physical, psychological, and social needs. Administrators must ensure that the living environment is safe, humane, and supportive, fostering a sense of dignity for those in care. This involves balancing daily operational efficiency with the compassionate interpersonal interactions required to provide high-quality residential care for vulnerable populations.

38. (A) Protective and preventive measures against socio-economic distress.
Social security administration is primarily focused on implementing protective and preventive measures that shield individuals from socio-economic distress caused by life's unpredictable risks. This involves the management of structured systems that provide financial support during unemployment, illness, old age, or disability. By establishing these safety nets through legal and contributory frameworks, social security administration ensures that citizens maintain a

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285. The text suggests that effective public relations and networking contribute directly to an organization's:
(A) Short-term financial losses.
(B) Isolation from the community.
(C) Long-term viability and sustainability.
(D) Reduction in administrative workload.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the structural components of administration, specific strategies and mechanisms are vital for organizational dynamism and effectiveness. A key strategy involves defining the role of social workers within the decision-making process. Traditionally viewed as frontline implementers, a progressive administrative approach recognizes social workers as a valuable source of insight and feedback. Involving them in decision-making—from program design to policy review—leverages their direct experience with clients and field realities. This participatory mechanism not only leads to more relevant and effective services but also enhances staff morale and ownership. Crucial to this process, and to all administrative functioning, is communication. Effective communication acts as the nervous system of an organization. It is a mechanism for ensuring that information flows smoothly and accurately, both vertically between management and staff, and horizontally between departments. It encompasses formal channels like meetings, reports, and circulars, as well as informal channels. As a strategy, fostering a culture of open, two-way communication is essential for transparency, coordination, problem-solving, and building trust. Without clear and consistent communication, even the best-laid plans and most skilled staff will struggle to function cohesively, undermining the entire administrative process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, a progressive administrative strategy for social workers involves:
(A) Limiting their role strictly to the implementation of pre-set instructions.
(B) Transferring all administrative responsibilities to them.
(C) Discouraging them from providing feedback on program design.
(D) Involving them in the decision-making process to leverage their field experience.

287. What is a key benefit of involving social workers in decision-making, as mentioned in the text?
(A) It reduces the need for administrative management.
(B) It guarantees an increase in external funding.
(C) It leads to more relevant services and enhances staff morale.
(D) It simplifies communication channels within the organization.

288. The passage uses the metaphor of a "nervous system" to describe communication in an organization, implying that it is:
(A) An optional and often problematic component.
(B) A system that transmits vital information for coordinated functioning.
(C) A rigid structure that cannot be changed.
(D) A process that only works in one direction, from top to bottom.

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289. The text suggests that effective communication is essential for:
(A) Creating ambiguity and confusion among staff.
(B) Limiting the flow of information between departments.
(C) Ensuring that social workers are excluded from decision-making.
(D) Promoting transparency, coordination, and trust.

290. An administrative strategy that fails to establish clear communication channels is likely to result in:
(A) A struggle to function cohesively, undermining the administrative process.
(B) A highly efficient and cohesive workforce.
(C) An automatic increase in staff morale and ownership.
(D) The effortless achievement of organizational goals.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

For a social welfare organization to operate

and anniversaries.
(C) Creates a historical record that informs future actions and decisions.
(D) Replaces the need for human memory in the organization.

280. How are training, documentation, and budgeting interrelated according to the source?
(A) They are independent functions with no connection to each other.
(B) Training and documentation are only necessary if the budget has a surplus.
(C) A good budget eliminates the need for staff training and detailed recording.
(D) Effective budgeting allocates financial resources required for activities like training and maintaining documentation systems.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The administrative cycle culminates in functions that ensure program effectiveness, sustainability, and public legitimacy. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are crucial components in this regard. Monitoring is the ongoing, systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide managers and stakeholders with an indication of progress towards achieving objectives. Evaluation, on the other hand, is a more periodic and in-depth assessment of a program's relevance, performance, and impact. Together, M&E provides the evidence base for accountability, learning, and strategic decision-making. No organization, however, can succeed in isolation. This necessitates networking and maintaining public relations. Networking involves building and maintaining strategic partnerships with other government and non-government organizations, academic institutions, and community leaders. These alliances facilitate resource sharing, collaborative action, and collective advocacy. Concurrently, maintaining public relations is the deliberate, planned, and sustained effort to establish and maintain mutual understanding and support between the organization and its various publics, including clients, donors, the media, and the community at large. Good public relations help build a positive image, enhance credibility, attract resources, and create a supportive environment for the organization's work, thus contributing directly to its long-term viability.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the key difference between monitoring and evaluation as explained in the passage?
(A) Monitoring is a continuous process of tracking progress, while evaluation is a periodic, in-depth assessment.
(B) Monitoring is a one-time activity, while evaluation is a continuous process.
(C) Monitoring is an in-depth impact assessment, while evaluation tracks progress.
(D) Monitoring is done by external agencies, while evaluation is done internally.

282. According to the text, the primary purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is to provide:
(A) A basis for punishing underperforming staff.
(B) An evidence base for accountability, learning, and decision-making.
(C) A set of positive stories for public relations materials.
(D) A list of networking partners for the organization.

283. Networking in the context of social welfare administration involves:
(A) Limiting interactions to avoid sharing resources with other agencies.
(B) Building strategic partnerships to facilitate collaboration and advocacy.
(C) Focusing solely on connecting with media personalities.
(D) The technical maintenance of the organization's computer systems.

284. The passage defines maintaining public relations as a deliberate effort to:
(A) Establish mutual understanding and support with various publics.
(B) Maximize profits for the organization's shareholders.
(C) Exclusively advertise services to potential clients.
(D) Criticize the work of competing welfare agencies.

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environment, many organizations are adopting social marketing as a sophisticated approach to resource mobilization. Social marketing uses principles and techniques from commercial marketing to "sell" a social cause, behavior, or idea. In the context of fundraising, it involves understanding the "market" of donors, segmenting them, and developing targeted communication and engagement strategies to build long-term relationships and secure sustainable support, moving beyond simple appeals for donations to creating a community of engaged supporters.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. How does the passage define resource mobilization?
(A) As a strategy limited to securing financial donations.
(B) The process of marketing commercial products for a profit.
(C) The system of applying exclusively for government grants.
(D) A comprehensive strategy including the acquisition of funds, personnel, and materials.

297. The grant-in-aid system, as described in the text, typically requires organizations to:
(A) Adhere to strict financial reporting and submit detailed proposals.
(B) Ignore the funding body's priorities.
(C) Provide vague project proposals with minimal detail.
(D) Avoid any form of financial accountability.

298. What is the core function of financial administration within a welfare agency?
(A) To manage resources with transparency, accountability, and efficiency.
(B) To focus solely on raising as much money as possible.
(C) To develop marketing campaigns for social causes.
(D) To recruit and manage volunteers for the organization.

299. Social marketing, in the context of resource mobilization, is described as an approach that:
(A) Sells tangible products to the poor at a subsidized rate.
(B) Uses commercial marketing techniques to promote a social cause and build donor relationships.
(C) Is identical to traditional, simple appeals for donations.
(D) Focuses exclusively on marketing to other non-profit organizations.

300. The passage suggests that adopting social marketing is a response to:
(A) An increasingly competitive funding environment.
(B) A decrease in the need for social welfare services.
(C) Government regulations prohibiting traditional fundraising.
(D) The lack of need for financial administration.

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goals into practical interventions that address community needs. This transformation is the core mechanism through which agencies achieve their welfare objectives and provide meaningful support to their target beneficiaries.

16. (B) Government and Non-Government
The landscape of social welfare administration is primarily divided into government and non-government structures, each playing a vital role in service delivery. Government organizations provide large-scale, mandated welfare services funded by public taxes, while non-government organizations offer flexible, community-based solutions often funded by private donations or grants. Recognizing these two structures is essential for understanding how social services are organized and managed across different sectors.

17. (B) The Indian Trust Act, 1882
The Indian Trust Act of 1882 serves as the primary legal framework for the creation and governance of private and public trusts in India. This legislation outlines the roles and responsibilities of the settlor, the trustees, and the beneficiaries, providing a structured way to manage property for charitable purposes. Registering under this act gives a welfare organization a formal legal status necessary for financial transparency and accountability.

18. (A) Influence social behaviors for individual and societal good.
Social marketing utilizes the strategic principles of commercial marketing to promote behaviors that provide significant benefits to individuals and the broader community. Instead of selling a physical product for profit, the focus is on influencing social changes, such as improved health habits or environmental conservation. This approach treats social issues with professional marketing techniques to increase the adoption of positive actions and improve overall societal well-being.

19. (C) A residential home for orphaned children.
Institutional welfare services are characterized by the organized and residential management of services for specific groups, such as a home for orphaned children. These services require complex administrative oversight to manage the daily needs of residents, including their physical safety, psychological health, and social development. Proper management ensures that the residential environment is supportive and meets the legal and ethical standards required for high-quality care.

20. (B) 2, 4 and 5
Effective administration is built on several ongoing components, such as coordination, which harmonizes various organizational activities, and staff training, which enhances employee skills for better service delivery. Additionally, recording and documentation provide a critical evidence base for evaluating the success and impact of programs. Unlike planning, which is continuous rather than a one-time event, these functions work together to maintain organizational efficiency and accountability.

21. (C) Having a long-term vision, community ownership, and a diverse and sustainable funding base.
Ensuring the sustainability of a social welfare program requires a multifaceted approach that includes a long-term strategic vision and a diversified funding base. By fostering community ownership, agencies ensure that the programs are culturally relevant and supported by those they serve, which is crucial for long-term survival. This reduces dependency on single donors and allows for the continued delivery of benefits even when specific grants expire.

22. (B) To advocate for client needs and ethical considerations.
In the decision-making processes of a welfare agency, social workers play a vital role by ensuring that client needs and ethical standards remain central. They act as advocates, balancing operational efficiency with the core values of social work to ensure that administrative choices do not compromise service quality. This participatory approach integrates professional social work knowledge into management, leading to more compassionate and effective organizational policies.

23. (D) The grant money can be used for any purpose deemed fit by the agency.
The administration of grants-in-aid follows specific principles to ensure that public or donated funds are used responsibly and effectively. This

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objectives distinguishes it from general government operations.

8. (A) Complex bureaucratic procedures and documentation.
The registration of non-profit organizations in India often involves navigating a landscape of complex bureaucratic documentation and lengthy procedural requirements. These administrative hurdles can pose significant challenges for small or newly formed agencies attempting to establish a legal identity. Clear legal standing is necessary for transparency, yet the intricacy of the current regulatory framework requires substantial time and expertise to manage effectively during registration.

9. (C) Planning
Planning serves as the foundational phase of the administrative cycle by establishing clear objectives and identifying the most effective methods for achieving them. It involves an analytical look at current resources to forecast future actions and requirements. This systematic preparation allows an organization to minimize risks and ensure that every departmental effort aligns with the overall mission and predetermined goals of the welfare program.

10. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Effective administration relies on several key components, including recruitment to select suitable personnel and budgeting to create financial plans. Monitoring allows for the continuous observation of project progress to ensure adherence to goals, while networking establishes vital linkages with other organizations for resource sharing. These distinct yet interrelated functions work together to enhance the efficiency and overall effectiveness of any social service agency.

11. (D) To ensure accountability, continuity, and professional development.
Recording and documentation are indispensable for maintaining a transparent history of an agency's interventions and decisions. This systematic logging of activities ensures that services remain consistent even when staff changes occur, providing a basis for ongoing professional development. Furthermore, well-maintained records serve as critical evidence for accountability to donors and regulatory bodies, demonstrating that the organization's actions align with its stated welfare mission.

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12. (B) A sum of money given by a government or another organization for a specific purpose.
A grant-in-aid is a specific financial contribution provided by a government or another funding body to support a particular project or organization. Unlike a loan, this sum is typically non-repayable, provided the recipient adheres to the established terms and conditions of the grant. These funds are essential for many welfare agencies to implement specialized programs and achieve specific social objectives within a community.

13. (C) The process of acquiring and accumulating various financial, human, and material resources from diverse sources.
Resource mobilization is a comprehensive process that involves identifying, acquiring, and managing various assets needed for an organization's work. This includes not only securing financial funding through grants or donations but also recruiting human talent and obtaining material resources like equipment and office space. Diversifying these sources is vital for the stability of a welfare agency, ensuring it has the necessary capacity to fulfill its mission.

14. (D) Coordination
Coordination is the administrative function focused on harmonizing the efforts of various individuals and departments to achieve common organizational goals. When a manager facilitates a meeting to resolve departmental conflicts over resources, they are actively ensuring that internal friction does not impede service delivery. This process promotes synergy and efficient resource use, preventing the duplication of efforts and ensuring that the organization operates cohesively.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social welfare administration is defined as a dynamic process because it involves the continuous adaptation of strategies to translate broad social policies into tangible services. By utilizing available financial, human, and material resources, administrators turn theoretical

efficiently and achieve its goals, clarity in its internal structure is paramount. This is achieved through well-defined role descriptions and a clear delineation of functions. A role description is more than a mere job title; it is a formal document that outlines the specific duties, responsibilities, reporting relationships, and required competencies for a particular position. This clarity helps in minimizing role ambiguity and conflict among staff members, ensuring that all necessary tasks are assigned and accountability is established. When every individual understands their specific function and how it contributes to the larger organizational mission, it fosters a more coordinated and efficient workflow. This internal clarity is not just an administrative exercise; it is a critical strategy for ensuring the long-term sustainability of programmes. An organization with a well-defined structure and clear roles is better equipped to manage staff transitions, scale its operations, and adapt to changing external environments. Sustainability is jeopardized when functions are vaguely defined, leading to over-reliance on a few individuals, internal conflicts, or critical tasks being overlooked. Thus, the mechanism of creating and maintaining clear role descriptions is intrinsically linked to the strategic goal of programmatic and organizational endurance.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary purpose of a role description in a social welfare organization?
(A) To limit the creativity and autonomy of staff members.
(B) To create a rigid hierarchy that prevents collaboration.
(C) To outline duties, responsibilities, and reporting relationships for a position.
(D) To serve as a temporary document used only during recruitment.

292. According to the passage, a key benefit of having clear role descriptions and functions is:
(A) The minimization of role ambiguity and the establishment of accountability.
(B) The promotion of role conflict and ambiguity.
(C) An increase in the organization's reliance on a few key individuals.
(D) A reduction in the need for any form of management or supervision.

293. The passage links the clarity of roles and functions directly to which strategic organizational goal?
(A) Short-term project completion.
(B) Maximizing the number of volunteers.
(C) Achieving the highest possible budget surplus.
(D) The long-term sustainability of programmes.

294. What potential negative outcome is associated with vaguely defined functions in an organization?
(A) Enhanced staff morale and efficiency.
(B) Over-reliance on individuals and critical tasks being overlooked.
(C) Improved ability to adapt to external changes.
(D) A decrease in internal conflicts among staff.

295. The text implies that a well-structured organization with clear roles is better able to:
(A) Avoid planning and evaluation activities.
(B) Operate without a clear mission or vision.
(C) Manage staff transitions and scale its operations.
(D) Resist all forms of external change.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The financial viability of non-profit welfare agencies is contingent upon effective fund raising and broader resource mobilization. Resource mobilization is a comprehensive strategy that encompasses not only financial acquisition but also the securing of human resources (volunteers), materials, and expertise. A primary mechanism for securing funds, particularly from governmental sources, is through the grant-in-aid system. This system has its own principles and procedures, often requiring detailed project proposals, strict adherence to financial reporting guidelines, and alignment with the funding body's priorities. Beyond grants, financial administration is a core function, ensuring that all mobilized resources are managed with transparency, accountability, and efficiency. It involves budgeting, accounting, and financial control to safeguard the organization's assets and ensure they are used for their intended purpose. In an increasingly competitive funding

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includes the requirement that the receiving agency has a legal status and the professional capacity to implement the proposed project. Furthermore, grant money must be restricted to the well-defined purpose stated in the proposal, ensuring full accountability to the funding body and the intended beneficiaries.

24. (A) Based on a statutory framework and contributory principles.
Social security administration is distinct from broader social welfare administration because it is typically built on a statutory framework and contributory insurance principles. These programs provide mandatory, right-based economic protection against specific risks such as unemployment, disability, and retirement. This focus on legislative entitlements and financial contributions differentiates it from the often voluntary and developmental services managed through the general social welfare administrative framework.

25. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Non-profit organizations in India are governed by specific laws that define their structure and operations, such as societies being registered under the 1860 Act. Companies intended for promoting social objects without profit are managed under Section 8 of the 2013 Companies Act, while trusts follow the 1882 Indian Trust Act. Additionally, any organization receiving foreign funding must strictly comply with the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act to maintain legality.

26. (B) The individuals and agencies directly delivering services to the beneficiaries.
Service providers represent the frontline of social welfare administration, encompassing both individual social workers and various agencies that directly deliver services to beneficiaries. These providers are responsible for implementing the programs designed during the planning phase and ensuring that client needs are met effectively. Their role is critical in the administrative structure as they facilitate the final step of turning welfare policies into tangible human support.

27. (B) Ensuring clarity of responsibilities and preventing role conflict.
Clear role descriptions and defined functions are essential administrative mechanisms that provide staff with a precise understanding of their responsibilities and authority. This clarity prevents overlapping duties and reduces internal role conflict, which can lead to organizational inefficiency and low morale. By establishing these frameworks, an agency ensures that every employee's work is aligned with institutional goals, facilitating better coordination and more accurate performance appraisals.

28. (C) Evaluation
Evaluation is a specialized administrative component that involves the systematic collection and interpretation of data to assess the worth or impact of a program. This process goes beyond simple tracking to judge whether the objectives were met and what long-term changes occurred. By analyzing this information, administrators can make informed decisions about program improvements, resource allocation, and whether to continue or expand specific welfare initiatives.

29. (B) Maintaining proper books of accounts and ensuring transparency.
Financial administration within a welfare agency necessitates the maintenance of transparent books of accounts and the implementation of robust internal controls. These practices are crucial for demonstrating accountability to donors, government regulators, and the public, ensuring that resources are used for their intended charitable purpose. By prioritizing financial transparency, an organization builds trust with its stakeholders, which is essential for securing future funding and maintaining institutional credibility.

30. (A) 1 and 3
Social welfare administration is considered both a science and an art because it applies systematic principles to manage complex human service systems. Its development is historically rooted in organized efforts to address poverty through structured charity and professional philanthropy. These characteristics allow it to be applied across organizations of various sizes, focusing on the efficient delivery of services through a combination of technical management skills and humanistic social work values.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The process of transforming social policy into social services.
Social welfare administration acts as the critical bridge between abstract policy goals and the actual delivery of welfare services to beneficiaries. It involves translating legislative mandates and organizational policies into concrete programs through the organized effort of various stakeholders. This administrative process ensures that intended social benefits are systematically realized by managing resources, personnel, and operations effectively to meet community needs.

2. (A) It operates exclusively within governmental frameworks.
Social welfare administration is not limited to state departments but is a broad discipline encompassing both governmental and non-governmental organizations. While it follows systematic principles, it also requires artistic interpersonal skills to address complex human problems. Agencies in the voluntary sector utilize these same administrative techniques to achieve their specific welfare objectives, making the field applicable across public, private, and community-based service delivery models.

3. (C) The principle of community participation.
Community participation is a cornerstone of effective welfare management as it ensures programs remain relevant and culturally sensitive to those they serve. By involving beneficiaries and local stakeholders in the administrative process, agencies foster a sense of ownership and accountability. This collaborative approach enhances the sustainability of social interventions and allows for a more accurate assessment of community needs during the planning and implementation phases.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Social security administration provides specialized financial protection against predictable life risks like illness, disability, and old age through structured economic systems. Simultaneously, public administration encompasses the broader machinery of government, focusing on the systematic execution of laws and policies. Both fields are integral to the functioning of a modern state, ensuring that the government's operational procedures effectively provide essential safety nets for citizens.

5. (A) 1, 2 and 4
The legal registration of welfare organizations creates a formal framework for accountability, transparency, and institutional continuity within the social sector. Registration acts like the Indian Trust Act and the Societies Registration Act provide these entities with the legal standing necessary to own property and open accounts. Conversely, generating profit for individual owners contradicts the non-profit nature of welfare agencies, which prioritize social service over surplus.

6. (B) For-profit corporations.
For-profit corporations are fundamentally driven by the motive of generating financial surplus for their owners and shareholders. In contrast, social welfare administration focuses on service-oriented organizations like government departments, non-governmental organizations, trusts, and societies. These entities prioritize social objectives and reinvest any available funds into the mission of improving community well-being, rather than distributing profits to private individuals or commercial stakeholders.

7. (D) Public Administration deals with all governmental functions, while Social Welfare Administration focuses on social services and welfare goals.
Public administration is a broad field concerned with the overall governance, policy implementation, and management of all state functions across various sectors. While it shares some techniques with social welfare administration, the latter is a specialized discipline focused specifically on the delivery of social services and welfare goals. This specific focus on human well-being and developmental

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basic standard of living during times of personal or economic crisis.

39. (C) A continuous process of upgrading skills and knowledge relevant to their functions.
Training and development for staff in a welfare agency should be viewed as a continuous investment in the organization's human capital. By providing ongoing opportunities to upgrade skills and knowledge relevant to their job roles, agencies improve the quality of service delivery and staff morale. This professional growth ensures that employees stay current with best practices in social work and administration, ultimately leading to more effective and sustainable social programs.

40. (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
Launching a new welfare project requires a logical administrative sequence that begins with detailed planning to set objectives and define the course of action. Following this, budgeting establishes the necessary financial framework and resource allocation. Once the financial plan is in place, recruiting suitable staff becomes the priority to carry out the activities. Finally, monitoring and evaluation are implemented to track progress and assess the overall impact of the project.

41. (B) Over-reliance on donor funding and project-based grants.
Non-profit organizations face unique sustainability challenges primarily due to an over-reliance on external donor funding and short-term, project-specific grants. This financial model can create uncertainty and limit the agency's ability to maintain core services or plan for long-term impact once a specific grant ends. To ensure institutional durability, welfare agencies must work toward diversifying their income sources and fostering stronger local community support for their programs.

42. (A) The mechanism of administration.
Establishing formal communication systems is a fundamental mechanism of administration that facilitates the orderly flow of information within an organization. These systems ensure that objectives, roles, and feedback are clearly understood by all staff, which is essential for effective coordination and decision-making. By creating structured channels for interaction, an agency enhances its operational efficiency and ensures that administrative strategies are implemented consistently across all departments.

43. (C) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA)
Any non-profit organization in India intending to receive financial contributions from foreign sources must strictly comply with the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act. This legal framework is designed to monitor and regulate the flow of international funds to ensure they are used for legitimate social, educational, or charitable purposes. Registration and adherence to FCRA requirements are mandatory for maintaining legal eligibility to accept and utilize foreign donations for welfare activities.

44. (B) It is a process that translates policy into tangible services.
Social welfare administration is a dynamic process that serves as the operational mechanism for turning broad social policies into tangible, life-improving services. It involves the systematic management of resources and personnel to ensure that legislative or organizational goals are realized through concrete programs for beneficiaries. This transformative role is central to the field, as it bridges the gap between theoretical planning and the actual delivery of welfare support.

45. (A) 1 and 2
Grant-in-aid is a financial contribution provided for a specific purpose that does not require repayment, distinguishng it from a debt or loan. Additionally, resource mobilization is a broad concept that encompasses the acquisition of diverse assets, including human talent and material goods, rather than being limited to cash donations. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for administrators to effectively manage the varied financial and non-financial support systems that sustain welfare agencies.

46. (C) Planning
Planning is the administrative function focused on creating a detailed roadmap for achieving organizational objectives through target setting and resource allocation. By forecasting future needs and deciding on the best courses of

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making informed decisions within a social welfare agency. By ensuring that information is shared clearly among staff, communication helps to define roles and responsibilities, reducing confusion and improving teamwork. While top-down orders are one aspect, a robust administrative system also encourages feedback and lateral communication, which are necessary for building a cohesive organization that is fully aligned with its mission.

91. (B) Legal structure and governing statute.
The primary distinction between a trust and a non-profit company lies in their legal structure and the specific statutes that govern their formation and operation. Trusts are typically established under the Indian Trust Act of 1882, while non-profit companies are incorporated under Section 8 of the Companies Act of 2013. These different legal frameworks outline distinct requirements for governance, membership, and financial reporting, providing varied options for organizing and managing social welfare activities.

92. (A) Early human efforts to organize charity and mutual aid.
The roots of social welfare administration can be traced back to early human efforts to organize acts of charity and mutual aid within communities. These initial, often informal, responses to social needs evolved over time into the structured and professionalized systems of management seen today. Recognizing this long history highlights the enduring human commitment to social support and shows how administrative practices have been continuously refined to more effectively address the complexities of societal well-being.

93. (B) Attracting, screening, and selecting qualified people for a job.
Staff recruitment is the administrative component focused on attracting, screening, and selecting the most qualified individuals to fill specific roles within an organization. This process is essential for building a capable and dedicated workforce that possesses the skills necessary to deliver high-quality social services. By following a systematic recruitment procedure, agencies can ensure that they hire personnel who are not only technically competent but also aligned with the mission and values of the organization.

94. (C) The process can be time-consuming and involve complex legal and procedural hurdles.
A significant challenge in the registration of welfare agencies is the complexity of the legal and procedural hurdles that organizations must navigate. This process can be time-consuming and often requires specialized knowledge of the relevant acts and documentation requirements. Despite these challenges, registration is essential for providing an agency with the legal identity and institutional framework necessary for transparent operation and for accessing the various grants and resources available in the social sector.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Networking with other organizations is a vital administrative strategy for NGOs, as it facilitates the sharing of resources and knowledge while avoiding the duplication of efforts. By building collaborative relationships, agencies can undertake joint advocacy for common causes and enhance their collective impact on social issues. This interconnectedness strengthens the social service sector as a whole, allowing organizations to work together more effectively to address the complex needs of the individuals and communities they serve.

96. (B) It is a cooperative human action to achieve social welfare objectives.
Social welfare administration is best understood as a systematic and cooperative human action aimed at achieving specific social welfare objectives. It involves the organized application of management principles to ensure the effective delivery of services that improve the well-being of individuals and communities. This practical and value-based discipline is essential for transforming social policies into meaningful interventions, utilizing a combination of professional skills and resources to meet the diverse needs of society.

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97. (D) Determining the curriculum for staff training.
Financial administration in a social welfare organization encompasses a wide range of activities, including budgeting, maintaining accurate accounts, and arranging for financial reporting and audits. These functions are essential for ensuring the transparent and accountable use

54. (B) Social Marketing
Social marketing is an administrative strategy that applies commercial marketing principles to influence voluntary behavior changes that contribute to the social good. By focusing on the benefits of positive actions, such as improved public health or environmental stewardship, social marketing aims to improve societal well-being. This approach requires a deep understanding of the target audience and the design of persuasive messages that encourage individuals to adopt behaviors that benefit themselves and their communities.

55. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Administration encompasses several specialized processes, such as monitoring to track project progress and documentation to maintain accurate records of activities. Maintaining public relations involves strategic engagement with the media to build a positive organizational image, while staff development focuses on upgrading employee skills through workshops. These interrelated functions are essential for ensuring that a welfare agency operates professionally and effectively achieves its mission of community service.

56. (B) Political Campaigning
The core components of administration in the welfare sector include systematic functions like budgeting, staff recruitment, and networking to ensure organizational efficiency and service delivery. In contrast, political campaigning is focused on electoral outcomes and the promotion of specific candidates or parties, which falls outside the scope of administrative management. Welfare administration prioritizes the objective implementation of programs and the ethical management of resources to meet the social needs of beneficiaries.

57. (A) The principle of agency purpose.
The principle of agency purpose ensures that all administrative actions and services remain strictly aligned with the organization's core mission and values. By prioritizing the stated goals of the agency, administrators provide a clear direction for staff and ensure that resources are used effectively to meet intended social needs. This principle is fundamental for maintaining institutional integrity and ensuring that the organization continues to serve its primary role in the community.

58. (A) To provide a legal structure and framework for its operations.
Registering a welfare agency as a society or trust establishes a formal legal structure that provides a framework for its operations and financial management. This legal identity is essential for institutional permanence and allows the organization to interact formally with the government, donors, and the public. By adhering to specific regulatory requirements, registered agencies demonstrate their commitment to transparency and accountability, which are vital for building trust and securing support.

59. (B) A government department is specifically tasked with implementing social welfare schemes.
The distinction between public administration and social welfare administration becomes less clear when government departments are exclusively dedicated to managing and delivering social welfare programs. In these cases, the machinery of government is directly applied to achieving specific social service goals, blending broader administrative procedures with specialized welfare objectives. This overlap highlights the importance of social welfare administration as a specialized function within the overall framework of modern state governance and public service.

60. (C) 1, 2 and 4
The structure of social welfare administration is comprehensive, involving a diverse range of service providers from both governmental departments and non-governmental organizations. These structures operate across central, state, and local levels to ensure that social services are managed and delivered effectively. Additionally, the specialized management of institutional services, such as residential homes, forms a critical part of this administrative framework, ensuring high-quality care for specific vulnerable groups in society.

61. (B) To facilitate monitoring, evaluation, and ensure accountability.
Maintaining detailed records and documentation is a vital administrative function that provides

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the evidence base necessary for effective monitoring and evaluation. By systematically tracking activities and decisions, an agency can demonstrate accountability to its stakeholders and ensure that services are being delivered as planned. This organized history of interventions is essential for identifying program successes, learning from challenges, and making informed decisions to improve the quality of welfare services.

62. (B) Participatory, involving relevant staff and sometimes stakeholders.
Decision-making in a social welfare agency should ideally be a participatory process that involves relevant staff members and, where appropriate, the beneficiaries or community stakeholders. This collaborative approach ensures that diverse perspectives are considered, leading to more inclusive and effective organizational choices. By engaging those who implement and receive services, administrators can build a stronger consensus and ensure that decisions are better aligned with the actual needs and values of the community.

63. (C) Maximizing shareholder dividends
Financial administration in the non-profit sector is guided by principles of transparency, accountability, and the efficient use of resources to achieve social objectives. Unlike for-profit corporations, welfare agencies do not prioritize the maximization of shareholder dividends, as all surplus funds are reinvested into the organization's mission. Proper budgeting and internal controls are essential for demonstrating that funds are used ethically and effectively to provide maximum benefit to the intended beneficiaries.

64. (B) Conducting a needs assessment and developing a detailed project plan.
When initiating a new welfare project, such as a de-addiction center, the priority must be conducting a thorough needs assessment and developing a detailed project plan. This initial planning phase ensures that the services are relevant to the community and that the organization has a clear strategy for implementation. By establishing objectives and resource requirements beforehand, administrators can ensure that the project is built on a solid foundation and is capable of achieving its goals.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Investing in staff training and development is crucial for social welfare organizations as it directly enhances the quality of service delivery to beneficiaries. Ongoing professional growth improves staff morale and increases employee retention by providing a clear path for skill enhancement and career advancement. By fostering a more capable and motivated workforce, an agency ensures that its administrative and service functions are carried out more effectively, leading to better social outcomes.

66. (C) It is primarily focused on cultural and recreational activities.
Social security administration is primarily concerned with providing structured protection against economic risks such as unemployment, old age, disability, and sickness. These systems often utilize social insurance and contributory schemes to provide benefits in cash or kind to eligible individuals. While social welfare may include recreational programs, the specific focus of social security is on mitigating socio-economic distress and ensuring a basic standard of living through formal and legally mandated safety nets.

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67. (B) Promoting commerce, art, science, sports, education, or similar objects.
A non-profit company registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act is formed specifically for promoting objects like commerce, art, science, sports, and education. The primary characteristic of such an entity is that any surplus income must be applied toward achieving its stated objectives, and the distribution of profits to its members is strictly prohibited. This legal structure provides a professional framework for social organizations while ensuring their commitment to non-profit social development.

68. (B) A continuous process of tracking inputs and outputs, whereas evaluation assesses outcomes and impact.
Monitoring and evaluation are distinct yet complementary administrative functions. Monitoring is an ongoing process of tracking inputs, activities, and immediate outputs to

ensure that a project is staying on schedule. In contrast, evaluation is a more in-depth assessment conducted at specific intervals to judge the program's overall effectiveness, outcomes, and long-term impact. Together, they provide the feedback necessary for administrators to improve performance and demonstrate the real value of social interventions.

69. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While securing financial support is essential, the primary purpose of a welfare agency remains the delivery of effective services to meet community needs. Resource mobilization is a broad administrative concept that includes acquiring non-financial assets, such as recruiting dedicated volunteers and obtaining in-kind donations. By recognizing the importance of diverse resources, an agency can build a more robust and sustainable foundation for its work, ensuring that its mission is supported through varied contributions.

70. (A) Decisions are based on social work values and ethics.
The involvement of social workers in the decision-making process of a welfare agency is critical for ensuring that administrative choices remain grounded in social work ethics and values. They bring a unique perspective that prioritizes client well-being and social justice, ensuring that policies are both humane and effective. This professional input helps to balance operational requirements with the core mission of providing compassionate and ethical support to the individuals and communities the agency serves.

71. (C) Commercial Marketing
The "4 Ps" model of social marketing—Product, Price, Place, and Promotion—is borrowed from the field of commercial marketing to influence behavior change for social good. Administrators use these concepts to design campaigns that make positive social actions more attractive and accessible to the target audience. By applying proven commercial strategies to social issues, welfare agencies can communicate more effectively and encourage the adoption of behaviors that improve individual health and overall societal well-being.

72. (A) Overlapping of services and wastage of resources.
Effective coordination is essential in social welfare administration to prevent the overlapping of services and the inefficient use of limited resources. By ensuring that different departments and staff members work in harmony, coordination facilitates a more streamlined approach to service delivery. This administrative function helps the organization to maximize its impact by directing all efforts toward the agency's mission without the wastage or confusion that results from poorly integrated or duplicated organizational activities.

73. (B) Growth of organized efforts to address poverty and social needs.
The historical development of social welfare administration is intimately linked to the growth of organized and systematic efforts to address poverty and other pressing social needs. Over time, simple charitable acts evolved into structured programs managed by professional organizations and government bureaucracies. This evolution reflects society's increasing recognition of the need for professional management and scientific principles to effectively address complex human problems and deliver comprehensive social services to those in need.

74. (C) Ensuring financial sustainability and reducing donor dependency.
A significant challenge for non-profit organizations in India is achieving long-term financial sustainability while reducing an over-reliance on a few major donors. This dependency can create institutional vulnerability and limit an agency's ability to maintain its programs when specific funding ends. To address this, administrators must focus on diversifying their resource base and fostering stronger community support, ensuring that the organization can continue to fulfill its mission over the long term.

75. (A) 1 and 2
Effective administrative mechanisms include establishing multi-directional communication channels that allow information to flow upward, downward, and laterally within the organization. This fosters shared understanding and improves decision-making across all levels of the agency. Additionally, clear role descriptions are essential for defining responsibilities and providing a fair

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though it is commonly seven rather than ten. This act is vital for giving societies a legal identity, enabling them to function as organized and accountable entities within the social welfare sector.

105. (C) 1, 2, 3, 5
Effective welfare administration is built on several core components, including planning, coordination, and the recruitment and training of staff. Financial administration through budgeting ensures that resources are managed responsibly, while monitoring, evaluation, and networking help to assess impact and build strategic alliances. Unlike for-profit businesses, generating surplus for shareholders is not a goal of these organizations. Instead, all efforts are focused on the efficient and accountable delivery of social services to the target population.

106. (B) Decision Making
Decision-making is the systematic administrative process of identifying a challenge, gathering relevant information, and assessing various alternatives to choose the best course of action. This process is essential for the effective management of any organization, as it ensures that choices are made thoughtfully and are aligned with the agency's mission. By involving various stakeholders and considering both practical and ethical implications, administrators can make more informed decisions that enhance the overall success of social programs.

107. (A) To demonstrate a need that aligns with the funder's objectives.
A primary principle behind seeking a grant-in-aid is for the applicant organization to demonstrate a specific social need that aligns with the objectives of the funding body. This requires the development of a clear proposal that shows how the requested funds will be used to address that need effectively. By establishing this alignment, the agency can secure the resources necessary to implement specialized projects while ensuring that the grant is used for its intended purpose.

108. (B) Enhance clarity, accountability, and performance measurement.
The primary purpose of a role description in an administrative setting is to enhance clarity, accountability, and the systematic measurement of performance. By clearly defining the tasks and responsibilities of each staff member, role descriptions reduce confusion and improve the overall efficiency of the organization. This framework provides an objective basis for supervising employees and evaluating their contributions to the agency's goals, ensuring that everyone is working toward the same social welfare mission.

109. (B) A strong connection with the community and diversified funding sources.
The sustainability of a welfare program is best ensured by fostering a strong connection with the local community and maintaining a diversified base of funding sources. Community ownership ensures that the program remains relevant and supported by its beneficiaries, while a variety of funding streams reduces institutional vulnerability to the loss of any single donor. These strategies provide the long-term stability necessary for the organization to continue delivering positive social impact and achieving its mission.

110. (A) Social Welfare Administration
The management of service providers, whether they are governmental or non-governmental, falls under the broad field of social welfare administration. This discipline provides the principles and techniques necessary to organize and deliver social services effectively to those in need. By focusing on the systematic management of resources, personnel, and programs, social welfare administration ensures that both public and private efforts are directed toward the common goal of improving societal well-being and addressing complex social issues.

111. (C) A wide range of actors including government agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations.
In the landscape of social welfare, service providers encompass a wide range of actors, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local community-based groups. These entities are responsible for the direct delivery of various welfare programs to their intended beneficiaries. By working across different sectors, these service providers collectively ensure that social needs are met through a diverse and multifaceted system

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83. (B) PR helps build trust, attract support, and communicate impact to the public.
Public relations is a vital administrative function for non-profit organizations, as it helps to build trust and communicate the agency's impact to the broader public. By sharing stories of success and demonstrating accountability, PR efforts can attract new donors, volunteers, and strategic partners. This positive engagement with the community is essential for sustaining the organization's work and ensuring that its mission is well-understood and supported by its various stakeholders.

84. (A) Environmental, social, and institutional durability.
Sustainability in social welfare programs extends beyond financial viability to encompass the long-term environmental, social, and institutional durability of the intervention. This means that the program must be designed to have a lasting impact while maintaining the support of the community and the strength of the managing organization. By focusing on these broader aspects of sustainability, agencies can ensure that their efforts lead to permanent and positive changes for the beneficiaries they serve.

85. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Social welfare administration involves diverse concepts, from social security's focus on contributory insurance to social marketing's use of behavior change communication. Registering a society requires a formal Memorandum of Association to define its purpose and governance, while managing institutional services involves the comprehensive oversight of residential care facilities like children's homes. Understanding these distinct terms and their associated administrative requirements is essential for the effective management and legal compliance of any social service organization.

86. (B) Accountability to the legislature and the public.
A primary characteristic of government administrative structures in social welfare is their direct accountability to the legislature and the public. These organizations operate under formal mandates and are funded by public resources, necessitating high levels of transparency and adherence to established rules. This accountability ensures that government-led welfare services are delivered fairly and effectively, according to the policies and laws designed to protect and support the well-being of all citizens.

87. (C) Recruiting and training a team of community volunteers.
Resource mobilization is a broad administrative process that extends beyond fundraising to include the acquisition of non-financial assets, such as recruiting and training community volunteers. By engaging individuals who are willing to contribute their time and skills, a welfare agency can significantly increase its service capacity without increasing its financial costs. This involvement also fosters community ownership and participation, which are vital for the long-term success and sustainability of many social welfare programs.

88. (A) It will be difficult to evaluate the program's impact and ensure accountability.
Failing to maintain proper records and documentation can severely hinder an agency's ability to evaluate the impact of its programs and demonstrate accountability to stakeholders. Without an organized history of activities and outcomes, it becomes difficult to identify what is working and where improvements are needed. This lack of transparency can also damage the organization's credibility with donors and government bodies, making it harder to secure the future support necessary for its operations.

89. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While some individuals may have a natural aptitude for management, social welfare administration is a professional skill that can be systematically taught and learned. The established principles and techniques of the field provide a reliable guide for effective practice in managing social service organizations. By studying and applying these administrative methods, social workers and managers can enhance the efficiency and overall impact of the programs they lead, ensuring better outcomes for beneficiaries.

90. (B) 2 and 4
Effective communication is essential for the successful coordination of activities and for

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action, administrators ensure that projects are implemented systematically. This proactive preparation is essential for maximizing efficiency and providing a clear framework within which staff can work toward the successful realization of the agency's mission.

47. (B) Unify and harmonize all activities towards organizational goals.
The principle of coordination aims to create unity and harmony among the various departments and individuals within an organization. By aligning diverse activities toward a common set of goals, coordination prevents the duplication of efforts and minimizes internal friction. This administrative function is essential for ensuring that all organizational resources are used efficiently and that the agency operates as a cohesive unit to deliver effective social services.

48. (D) A society has members and a managing committee, while a trust is managed by trustees.
A primary distinction between a society and a trust lies in their governance structures and membership requirements. Societies are membership-based organizations that operate democratically through an elected managing committee, providing a broader base for collective decision-making. In contrast, a trust is managed by a group of trustees who hold and manage property for the benefit of others, following the specific guidelines laid out in the initial trust deed.

49. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The history of social welfare administration is deeply rooted in long-standing traditions of organized charity and community responses to social issues, predating the modern era. While administrative techniques have become more professionalized over time, the field's foundation was built over centuries of evolving philanthropic and government efforts. Recognizing this historical trajectory is essential for understanding how current administrative practices have been shaped by past experiences and social needs.

50. (B) To supplement government efforts, innovate, and address gaps in services.
Non-government structures in the social welfare sector play a vital role by supplementing state-led initiatives and addressing gaps where public services may be insufficient. Their independent and flexible nature allows them to innovate with new service models and respond quickly to emerging community needs. By operating alongside government systems, NGOs enhance the overall reach and diversity of support available to vulnerable and marginalized populations in society.

51. (B) Building strategic alliances and collaborations for mutual benefit and enhanced impact.
Networking is a strategic administrative component that involves establishing collaborative relationships and alliances with other organizations to achieve shared goals. By sharing knowledge, resources, and expertise, agencies can enhance their collective impact and avoid the duplication of efforts. This collaborative approach is essential for large-scale advocacy and for creating a more interconnected and efficient social service landscape that better serves the needs of the community.

52. (C) The community members feel a sense of responsibility for the programme and actively participate in it.
Community ownership is a critical factor for the sustainability of social welfare programs, as it ensures that beneficiaries are actively engaged and feel responsible for the program's success. When community members participate in decision-making and implementation, the services become more culturally relevant and responsive to local needs. This sense of partnership fosters long-term support and ensures that the benefits of the program are maintained by the community itself.

53. (D) Submitting a detailed project proposal with a budget.
Applying for a grant-in-aid requires a formal and detailed project proposal that clearly outlines the objectives, activities, timeline, and expected outcomes of the proposed work. A comprehensive budget is essential to demonstrate how the requested funds will be allocated and to ensure financial accountability. This documentation provides the funding body with the necessary information to evaluate the project's feasibility and its alignment with social welfare priorities.

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of organizational funds. In contrast, determining the curriculum for staff training is a human resource management function focused on skill enhancement. Both are important, but they represent distinct areas of administrative responsibility within the management of a welfare agency.

98. (A) Monitoring
Monitoring is an ongoing administrative process that involves the regular collection and analysis of data to track a project's progress against its objectives. By observing indicators like attendance and initial outcomes, a project manager can ensure that activities are being implemented as planned. This continuous feedback loop allows for timely adjustments to be made, ensuring that the project remains on track to achieve its intended impact and providing a basis for later in-depth evaluation.

99. (C) A combination of scientific principles and human relations skills.
The nature of social welfare administration is characterized by a combination of scientific principles and human relations skills. While it relies on systematic methods for planning and financial management, it also requires an artistic and intuitive approach to manage complex interpersonal dynamics and address human problems. This dual nature ensures that the administration of social services is both efficient and compassionate, providing a professional framework that remains deeply rooted in social work values.

100. (C) Partnership Firm
Partnership firms are typically established for commercial purposes with the aim of sharing profits among the partners, which distinguishes them from non-profit organizations. In the context of social welfare, common organizational forms include societies, trusts, and non-profit companies, all of which prioritize social missions over financial gain. These non-profit entities are designed to reinvest any surplus funds back into their service activities, ensuring that their primary focus remains on improving community well-being and social development.

101. (A) Ensuring a humane and supportive environment for residents.
A key aspect of managing institutional welfare services is ensuring that the residential environment is humane and supportive for those in care. This requires administrators to balance operational efficiency with the physical and psychological needs of the residents. By providing a safe and nurturing atmosphere, institutions like shelters and homes can better support the well-being of vulnerable individuals. This humane approach is essential for meeting ethical standards and achieving positive outcomes in residential welfare settings.

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102. (A) Social Welfare Administration covers developmental services, whereas Social Security is specific to mitigating economic risks.
Social welfare administration encompasses a broad range of developmental and supportive services aimed at improving general well-being. In contrast, social security administration is a specialized field focused specifically on mitigating economic risks through systems like insurance and pensions. While both aim to support individuals, social security operates within more structured legal and contributory frameworks designed to prevent financial distress. Understanding this distinction is essential for the effective organization and delivery of social services across different sectors.

103. (B) Costs
Social marketing operates on the principle of exchange, where the target audience adopts a new behavior because they perceive its benefits to be greater than the associated costs. These costs are not always financial; they can include the time, effort, or social discomfort required to change an established habit. By identifying and addressing these barriers, administrators can design more effective campaigns that encourage individuals to adopt behaviors that ultimately improve their health and societal well-being.

104. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Societies Registration Act of 1860 is a central piece of legislation in India that provides for the registration of literary, scientific, and charitable societies. While it establishes a formal framework for these organizations, the specific requirement for the number of founding members can vary,

basis for performance appraisal. By implementing these strategies, administrators can enhance organizational clarity, employee motivation, and the overall effectiveness of the social welfare services provided.

76. (C) Social Security Administration
Social security administration specifically focuses on the management and delivery of structured programs designed to provide financial protection against life's risks, such as old age and unemployment. These services, including pensions and insurance, are typically governed by legal frameworks that establish entitlements for eligible individuals. By focusing on mitigating economic distress through formal systems, social security administration plays a specialized role in the broader landscape of government-managed social protection and welfare service delivery.

77. (B) Administrative structure.
An organization's administrative structure encompasses its formal hierarchy, the definition of specific roles, and the established channels for communication. This framework is essential for coordinating the efforts of staff and ensuring that the agency's resources are used effectively to achieve its objectives. By providing a clear and organized system for operation, the administrative structure enables the organization to function as a cohesive unit and maintain accountability across its various departments and programs.

78. (C) To identify personal information for public gossip.
Recording and documentation serve professional purposes in social welfare administration, such as facilitating supervision, ensuring continuity of service, and providing data for research and agency planning. These records are essential for tracking client progress and demonstrating accountability to stakeholders while maintaining strict professional confidentiality. Using documented information for gossip is a serious breach of ethics, as the primary goal of record-keeping is to support the professional and effective delivery of welfare services.

79. (B) Planning future income and expenditure in quantitative terms.
Budgeting is a critical administrative process that involves planning the organization's future income and expenditure in precise quantitative terms. This financial roadmap allows administrators to allocate resources effectively among various activities and ensure that the agency remains financially viable. By estimating costs and identifying revenue sources in advance, budgeting provides a framework for financial control and accountability, which are essential for the successful implementation of any social welfare program.

80. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The staff selection process follows a logical sequence that begins with advertising the job to attract a pool of qualified candidates. Once applications are received, they are scrutinized to identify those who meet the specific requirements of the role. Selected candidates are then interviewed to further assess their suitability for the position. Finally, the process concludes with the formal selection and appointment of the most qualified individual to join the organization's workforce.

81. (B) The receiving agency must adhere to the terms and conditions of the grant.
A fundamental principle of receiving a grant-in-aid from a government or funding body is that the organization must strictly adhere to the established terms and conditions. This includes using the funds for the specific purpose outlined in the proposal and providing regular reports on progress and expenditure. By following these guidelines, the agency demonstrates its accountability and ensures that the resources are used effectively to achieve the intended social welfare objectives.

82. (A) Define the authority, responsibility, and tasks associated with a position.
A role description is an essential administrative tool that clearly defines the authority, responsibilities, and specific tasks associated with a particular position within an organization. By providing this clarity, role descriptions help to prevent duty overlaps and reduce confusion among staff, leading to improved organizational efficiency. This clarity also provides a fair and objective basis for performance appraisal and professional development, ensuring that every employee understands their contribution to the agency's mission.

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of support, managed through the principles of social welfare administration.

112. (B) A Trust Deed.
A trust is a specific form of welfare agency that is legally established through a document known as a trust deed. This deed outlines the objectives of the trust, the property being transferred, and the roles and responsibilities of the trustees in managing that property for the benefit of the beneficiaries. Establishing a trust deed is a fundamental step in creating a formal and legally recognized entity for the long-term management of charitable and social activities.

113. (C) Financial administration
Financial administration involves the comprehensive management of an organization's funds, from mapping out revenue sources to allocating resources and creating systems for tracking expenditures. These activities are essential for ensuring that a welfare agency remains financially healthy and that its funds are used transparently and accountably. By maintaining proper financial controls, administrators can demonstrate to donors and the public that the organization is managed ethically and effectively in pursuit of its social mission.

114. (A) Social welfare administration is a method of social work used to manage services effectively.
Social welfare administration is recognized as a core method of social work that focuses on the effective management and delivery of social services. It provides the structured processes and principles necessary to ensure that organizational resources are used efficiently to meet the needs of beneficiaries. By integrating social work values into administrative practices, this method ensures that the management of agencies remains client-centered and dedicated to achieving positive social outcomes and societal well-being.

115. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Administration involves several key functions, such as planning to set goals, public relations to build a positive image, and coordination to harmonize organizational efforts. Recording is also essential for creating a formal and systematic record of all activities and decisions. These distinct functions work together to ensure that a welfare agency is well-managed, transparent, and effective in its mission to provide community services. Understanding these components is vital for anyone in an administrative role in social welfare.

116. (B) Coordination
Coordination is the administrative function that ensures the smooth interplay of activities across all departments within an organization. By harmonizing diverse efforts and aligning them with the agency's overall goals, coordination prevents internal friction and the duplication of tasks. This function is essential for maximizing the efficiency of limited resources and ensuring that the organization operates as a cohesive unit, which is critical for the effective delivery of complex social welfare services to the community.

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117. (C) A community-based organization (CBO) running a literacy program.
A non-government administrative structure in social welfare is exemplified by organizations like community-based groups that operate independently of the state. These entities, such as a CBO running a literacy program, provide flexible and specialized services that address specific community needs. While they may receive some government support, their management and decision-making processes are independent, allowing them to innovate and fill gaps in the social services provided by formal government departments and larger bureaucracies.

118. (C) It should prioritize profit over service.
Social welfare administration is guided by principles that prioritize community needs, the efficient use of resources, and the promotion of participation and leadership. Unlike commercial management, its primary focus is on service delivery and social good, not the generation of financial profit. These principles ensure that all administrative actions are directed toward achieving the agency's mission and improving the well-being of its beneficiaries, maintaining a commitment to social justice and ethical practice throughout the organization.

119. (B) Call a coordination meeting to clarify roles and responsibilities.
When different teams unknowingly work with the same beneficiaries, it indicates a breakdown

definition of the specific behavior change the campaign aims to influence. By researching the needs, motivations, and barriers of the audience, administrators can design more persuasive and effective communication strategies. This initial analysis is essential for ensuring that the social marketing efforts are relevant and likely to lead to the desired positive impact on individual health and societal well-being.

162. (A) Autonomy from direct government control.
The administrative structure of a non-government organization is primarily characterized by its autonomy from direct state control, allowing it to define its own mission and governance. This independence enables NGOs to be flexible and innovative in addressing social issues and to advocate for community needs outside of official government frameworks. While they may collaborate with the state, their ability to make independent decisions is a defining feature of the non-governmental sector in social welfare administration and service delivery.

163. (B) The administrator is accountable for the agency's performance and ethical conduct.
The principle of professional responsibility in social welfare administration means that the administrator is directly accountable for the organization's overall performance and its adherence to ethical standards. This responsibility includes ensuring that resources are managed transparently and that services are delivered effectively to meet the needs of beneficiaries. By maintaining this high level of accountability, administrators uphold the integrity of the agency and ensure that its actions are always aligned with the core values of social work and community service.

164. (C) Networking and Public Relations
Strategic partnerships with local schools and community leaders are direct applications of the administrative functions of networking and public relations. These collaborations allow the agency to leverage local knowledge, share resources, and build broader community support for its mission, such as child rights. By fostering these relationships, administrators can enhance the reach and impact of their programs, ensuring that the organization is well-integrated into the community and has the alliances necessary for effective social advocacy and service delivery.

165. (C) 3, 4 and 5
Social welfare administration involves diverse service providers from both government and non-government sectors, each contributing to the delivery of social services. Crucial steps in managing any welfare project include detailed planning to define objectives and budgeting to estimate future financial needs and resources. Unlike public administration, which covers all state functions, social welfare administration is a specialized field focused on human well-being, utilizing these systematic management principles to ensure that social programs are implemented effectively and accountably for the benefit of society.

166. (C) A Trust
A trust is a specific type of social organization created when a settlor transfers property to trustees to be managed for the benefit of certain beneficiaries. This legal structure is governed by a trust deed that outlines the purpose of the trust and the responsibilities of the trustees. Trusts provide a formal and structured way to manage resources for charitable or social welfare purposes over the long term, ensuring that property is used specifically as intended by the settlor for the community's benefit.

167. (B) To keep a regular track of activities and progress towards objectives.
The purpose of monitoring in social welfare administration is to maintain a regular and systematic track of project activities and progress toward stated objectives. By providing continuous feedback, monitoring allows administrators to identify any deviations from the plan and make timely adjustments to ensure the project remains on schedule. This ongoing oversight is essential for maintaining organizational efficiency and ensuring that resources are being used effectively to deliver the intended social services to the community on a daily basis.

168. (C) The scope and primary objectives.
The distinction between social welfare administration and public administration is primarily based on their unique scopes and primary objectives. Public administration

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its requirement to reinvest all surplus income back into its service activities. Unlike for-profit businesses, these entities do not distribute earnings to owners or shareholders. This financial structure ensures that all available resources are dedicated to achieving the organization's social welfare objectives, providing a transparent and ethical framework for the management and delivery of community-focused programs and support.

127. (B) The implementation and operationalization of social policy.
A primary function of social welfare administration is the implementation and operationalization of social policy into concrete services for beneficiaries. It is the practical process through which abstract policy goals are turned into tangible programs through the management of resources and personnel. This administrative role is essential for ensuring that intended social benefits are systematically realized and that welfare interventions are delivered effectively and accountably to those in need within the community.

128. (A) It provides a basis for recruitment, performance appraisal, and accountability.
Role description and functioning are crucial administrative mechanisms that provide a formal basis for staff recruitment, performance appraisal, and individual accountability. By clearly defining what each position entails, administrators can ensure that the right people are hired and that their contributions are measured objectively against established expectations. This clarity reduces role confusion and ensures that all employees understand their specific responsibilities and how their work contributes to the overall mission and success of the agency.

129. (A) Create and maintain a positive image and goodwill among stakeholders.
The main aim of maintaining public relations for a welfare agency is to create and sustain a positive image and build goodwill among its various stakeholders. By communicating the organization's impact and mission effectively, administrators can foster trust and attract the support necessary for its ongoing work. This strategic engagement with the public is essential for securing volunteers, donations, and political support, all of which are vital for the organization's growth and social impact.

130. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The history of social welfare administration follows a logical chronological progression from early forms of religious and community-based charity to the rise of professionalized, scientific philanthropy. This was followed by the establishment of large-scale government welfare bureaucracies as states took on more responsibility for social protection. In the modern era, the field has expanded further with the growth of international NGOs and global networks, reflecting the increasing complexity and interconnectedness of managing social welfare services worldwide.

131. (A) It is usually based on a legal framework and entitlements.
Social security administration is characterized by its reliance on formal legal frameworks that establish specific rights and entitlements for eligible individuals. These programs, such as pensions and unemployment insurance, provide structured protection against economic risks and are often funded through contributory schemes. By operating within this statutory context, social security administration ensures that financial support is delivered fairly and consistently, providing a stable safety net that is distinct from more discretionary forms of welfare assistance.

132. (C) Financial, human, material, and technological resources.
Resource mobilization is a comprehensive administrative process focused on acquiring a wide range of assets, including financial funding, human talent, material goods, and technological resources. By securing these diverse inputs, an organization builds the comprehensive capacity necessary to implement its programs and achieve its social welfare objectives. This broad approach to resource acquisition ensures that the agency has all the tools and expertise required to operate effectively and adapt to the changing needs of the community.

133. (C) The Societies Registration Act, 1860
The Societies Registration Act of 1860 is the primary law in India for registering non-profit organizations that are literary, scientific, or

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agencies must demonstrate to donors and the public that all resources are directed toward achieving their social mission. By maintaining robust accounting and reporting systems, administrators build the institutional credibility and trust necessary for securing ongoing financial support and for maintaining the organization's integrity in the community.

148. (C) Navigating the specific documentation and compliance requirements of the chosen legal form (Society, Trust, etc.).
A key challenge in the registration of a new welfare agency is navigating the specific documentation and compliance requirements associated with the chosen legal form, whether it be a society, trust, or non-profit company. Each legal structure has unique procedural hurdles and ongoing reporting obligations that require careful attention and specialized knowledge. Successfully managing these administrative requirements is essential for establishing the formal legal identity and the institutional framework necessary for a transparent and accountable social service organization.

149. (A) It must adapt to changing social needs, policies, and resources.
Social welfare administration is a dynamic process because it must constantly adapt to the evolving landscape of social needs, government policies, and available resources. As community challenges change, the strategies used to manage and deliver services must also be refined to remain effective. this adaptability ensures that welfare organizations can respond proactively to new situations, ensuring that their programs continue to be relevant and impactful in improving the well-being of the populations they serve.

150. (B) 1 and 3
Social workers in administrative roles bring a vital value-based and ethical perspective to the decision-making process, ensuring that choices remain focused on the well-being of beneficiaries. Their professional background helps to ensure that administrative procedures are client-centered and grounded in the core values of social work. By integrating this perspective into management, organizations can develop more compassionate and effective policies that truly address the complex needs of the individuals and communities they are dedicated to supporting.

151. (B) Writing a press release about a successful project outcome.
Maintaining public relations involves strategic communication activities, such as writing a press release to share information about successful project outcomes with the media and the public. These efforts are designed to build a positive organizational image and demonstrate the impact of the agency's work to its stakeholders. By effectively sharing its successes, a welfare agency can foster trust, attract new supporters, and ensure that its mission is well-understood and valued within the broader community.

152. (B) Public Administration has a broader scope covering all state functions, while Social Welfare Administration focuses specifically on social services.
Public administration is a broad field of study and practice concerned with the overall governance and management of all state functions. In contrast, social welfare administration is a specialized discipline that focuses specifically on the delivery of social services and the achievement of welfare goals. While both share management principles, their primary objectives and scopes differ, with social welfare administration being uniquely dedicated to improving the well-being of individuals and communities through targeted social interventions.

153. (B) Foster collaboration, share knowledge, and build coalitions.
Networking among welfare agencies is a strategic approach designed to foster collaboration, facilitate the sharing of knowledge, and build powerful coalitions for social advocacy. By working together, organizations can leverage their collective strengths to address complex social problems more effectively and to advocate for policy changes. This interconnectedness reduces the isolation of individual agencies and creates a more robust and efficient social service sector that is better equipped to serve the needs of marginalized and vulnerable populations.

154. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The principles of grant-in-aid require the receiving agency to be fully accountable for the use of

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of Association. this document outlines the organization's objectives and the rules for its operation, providing the legal and institutional framework necessary for its function. Understanding the correct pairing of legal entities and their governing documents, such as trusts with trust deeds and companies with memorandums, is essential for the proper registration and administrative management of any welfare organization.

141. (B) Understand their unique scopes, objectives, and operational contexts.
Distinguishing between social welfare, public, and social security administration is essential for understanding the unique scope, objectives, and operational context of each field. While they may share some management techniques, each has a specific focus—ranging from general government governance to specialized economic protection and developmental social services. By recognizing these differences, administrators can more effectively manage the programs and policies relevant to their specific sector, ensuring that social needs are met through appropriate and well-organized interventions.

142. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The nature of social welfare administration is that it serves as a means to an end rather than being an end in itself. Its ultimate purpose is the effective and efficient delivery of social services to improve the lives of beneficiaries. By providing the structured processes and management principles necessary for implementation, administration ensures that social policies are turned into real actions. This functional role is critical for the systematic achievement of welfare goals within any community or organization.

143. (C) Political Lobbying
Mechanisms of administration in social welfare include systematic processes like communication, role description, and ensuring the sustainability of programs, all of which support organizational efficiency and service delivery. In contrast, political lobbying is an external activity focused on influencing legislation or government policy, which falls outside the scope of internal administrative management. Welfare administration focuses on the professional and ethical implementation of existing programs and the management of organizational resources to meet community social needs.

144. (B) Grant-in-aid procedure
Preparing a detailed project document that outlines goals, activities, and budget requirements is a fundamental part of the grant-in-aid procedure. This proposal serves as the primary tool for communicating an organization's plans and funding needs to potential donors or government bodies. By providing this comprehensive information, the agency demonstrates its readiness and capacity to implement the project accountably. This transparent process is essential for securing the financial support necessary to carry out specialized social welfare initiatives.

145. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different laws govern the various types of entities in the social sector, such as trusts being created under the Indian Trust Act and societies formed by associations of persons under the 1860 Act. Non-profit companies promoting social objects are managed under Section 8 of the Companies Act, while organizations receiving international funding must strictly follow the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act. Understanding these legal frameworks is essential for ensuring that every welfare agency maintains its formal legal standing and institutional accountability.

146. (A) Decision Making Process
A social worker who chairs a committee to develop new service guidelines is actively participating in the organizational decision-making process. This role involves gathering information, assessing alternatives, and making choices that will shape how services are delivered to beneficiaries. By contributing their professional expertise to these choices, social workers ensure that administrative policies remain grounded in social work values and are effectively designed to meet the actual needs of the individuals and communities the agency serves.

147. (A) Ensuring public accountability and transparent use of funds.
The most significant aspect of financial administration for a non-profit organization is ensuring public accountability and the transparent use of its funds for charitable purposes. Unlike for-profit businesses, welfare

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175. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Administration encompasses diverse functions, from planning to develop long-term action plans to staff development through specialized training to upgrade employee skills. Monitoring involves the regular review of progress reports to ensure that activities stay on track, while public relations activities, such as press conferences, help to build and maintain a positive image of the agency. Each of these components is essential for the effective management of a social welfare organization and for the successful delivery of its community services.

176. (B) Registration under an appropriate Act.
The legal and formal existence of a non-governmental welfare agency is established specifically through its registration under an appropriate law, such as the Societies Registration Act or the Indian Trust Act. This process provides the organization with the legal identity necessary to interact formally with the government, donors, and the public. Registration is a fundamental step that ensures the agency's institutional accountability and creates a legal framework for its financial management, property ownership, and entry into binding social service contracts.

177. (B) Designed to facilitate the achievement of the agency's objectives.
A core principle of social welfare administration is that the organization's structure must be specifically designed to facilitate the achievement of its primary objectives. This means that the hierarchy, roles, and communication channels should all be organized in a way that supports the effective and efficient delivery of social services. By aligning the administrative framework with its mission, an agency can ensure that its resources and personnel are directed toward meeting the actual needs of its beneficiaries in the community.

178. (B) Over-dependence on short-term, project-based funding.
A significant challenge to the sustainability of programs run by non-profit organizations is an over-dependence on short-term, project-specific funding. This financial model can lead to institutional instability, as programs may be forced to end abruptly when a specific grant expires, regardless of the ongoing social need. To ensure long-term durability, administrators must focus on diversifying their income sources and building strong community support, providing a more resilient foundation for the continuous delivery of social benefits and impactful interventions.

179. (B) Directly engages in the delivery of welfare services to beneficiaries.
In the structure of social welfare, a service provider is an entity that is directly involved in the delivery of welfare services to its intended beneficiaries. This includes both government departments and non-governmental organizations that implement programs on the ground. These providers are responsible for ensuring that the policies and plans developed during the administrative process are turned into tangible support for individuals and communities, making them a critical component of the overall social service delivery system.

180. (B) 2 and 4
Components of administration such as budgeting and coordination are essential for the effective management of any organization. Budgeting involves creating a quantitative financial plan for a future period to guide resource allocation, while coordination ensures that all parts of the organization work in harmony toward shared objectives. These functions, along with ongoing documentation and staff training, provide the systematic framework necessary for a welfare agency to operate efficiently, remain accountable, and successfully deliver impactful social services to its community.

181. (A) To choose the course of action that best achieves the agency's mission.
The key objective of the decision-making process in a welfare agency is to identify and choose the course of action that will most effectively achieve the organization's mission. By systematically gathering information and assessing various alternatives, administrators ensure that choices are made thoughtfully and serve the best interests of the beneficiaries. This focused approach to decision-making is essential for maximizing the impact of limited social welfare resources and for ensuring the overall success of the agency's service interventions.

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the funds and to adhere to the specific purpose stated in the project proposal. Providing regular progress reports and utilization certificates is a mandatory requirement that ensures the donor's resources are being managed effectively. This transparent process is essential for maintaining the trust between funding bodies and welfare organizations, ensuring that financial support continues to be available for social service initiatives.

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Monitoring and evaluation are essential components of social welfare administration as they provide the necessary feedback loops for improving program performance and assessing long-term impact. Monitoring tracks daily activities to ensure they stay on schedule, while evaluation systematically judges the overall effectiveness and relevance of the intervention. Together, these processes enable administrators to make data-driven decisions, demonstrate accountability to stakeholders, and continuously refine their strategies to better meet the needs of their beneficiaries.

156. (A) Both administrative efficiency and therapeutic environment.
The management of institutional services like de-addiction centers requires a dual focus on administrative efficiency and the creation of a therapeutic environment. Administrators must ensure that the facility is well-organized and follows all legal and financial protocols while also providing the specialized care and support needed for recovery. This balanced approach ensures that the institution operates professionally and effectively, providing a safe and healing space that truly supports the long-term well-being and rehabilitation of its residents.

157. (C) Persuading a local business to donate office furniture.
Resource mobilization extends beyond direct fundraising to include the acquisition of non-financial assets, such as persuading businesses to donate material goods like office furniture. By securing these in-kind contributions, a welfare agency can reduce its operational costs and direct more of its financial resources toward its core social service activities. This strategy is an important part of building a diverse resource base and demonstrates the organization's ability to engage with various sectors of society to support its mission.

158. (B) Setting clear and measurable objectives.
The first step in the planning process within social welfare administration is the establishment of clear and measurable objectives for a program or project. These goals provide the foundation for all subsequent administrative actions, including resource allocation and the design of activities. By defining what the program intends to achieve at the outset, administrators can ensure that all efforts are focused and that there is a clear basis for later monitoring and evaluating the project's success and impact.

159. (A) The ability of the programme to continue its activities and impact over the long term.
Sustainability primarily refers to a program's ability to maintain its activities and continue delivering positive impact over the long term, even after the initial external funding has ended. This requires a combination of institutional strength, community support, and a diversified funding base. By focusing on sustainability from the outset, administrators can ensure that their interventions lead to lasting benefits for the community rather than providing only short-term assistance that cannot be maintained independently.

160. (C) Screening applications against job requirements.
A key function within the staff recruitment process is the systematic screening of applications to identify candidates whose skills and experience match the specific requirements of the job. this objective assessment ensures that the organization builds a capable and qualified workforce that is well-prepared to deliver social services. By focusing on the alignment between candidate profiles and organizational needs, administrators can improve the overall quality and effectiveness of the agency's personnel and its ability to achieve its welfare mission.

161. (B) Understanding the target audience and the desired behavior change.
The process of social marketing begins with a deep understanding of the target audience and a clear

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in communication and coordination within the agency. The most appropriate administrative response is to call a coordination meeting to clarify roles and responsibilities and to harmonize the teams' efforts. This proactive step ensures that resources are used efficiently and that the beneficiaries receive consistent and clear support, demonstrating the importance of active coordination in managing complex social service interventions.

120. (C) 1, 3 and 4
Resource mobilization is a broad administrative concept that includes acquiring diverse assets, such as funding, personnel, and material goods, to support an organization's mission. Effective financial administration is essential for attracting these resources, as it demonstrates accountability and transparency to donors. Additionally, social marketing can be a valuable tool for mobilizing support by raising awareness and influencing behavior. Together, these functions provide the foundation for an agency to secure the resources needed for its ongoing work and sustainability.

121. (A) Training and Development
Training and development is the administrative component focused on the continuous learning and skill enhancement of an organization's staff. By providing ongoing opportunities for professional growth, agencies can improve the quality of their service delivery and ensure that employees are well-equipped to handle their responsibilities. This investment in human capital is essential for maintaining high standards of practice and for building a capable and motivated workforce that is fully committed to the organization's social welfare mission.

122. (B) Organized religious charity and philanthropic movements.
The historical basis for modern social welfare administration lies in organized religious charities and broader philanthropic movements that sought to address social problems. These early efforts established the foundational practices of gathering resources and managing services to support the vulnerable members of society. Over time, these practices evolved into the systematic and professionalized methods of administration used today, reflecting a continuous development from simple charity toward complex, mission-driven social service management in both governmental and non-governmental sectors.

123. (B) Balancing the need for rules and discipline with the need for a humane, caring environment.
A key challenge in managing institutional services like shelter homes is balancing the operational need for rules and discipline with the goal of providing a humane and caring environment. Administrators must ensure that the institution runs efficiently and safely while also respecting the dignity and individual needs of the residents. This delicate balance is essential for creating a therapeutic atmosphere that truly supports the well-being and development of the vulnerable populations residing within the institutional setting.

124. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Social marketing is distinct from commercial marketing because its primary goal is behavior change for the societal good rather than financial profit for the agency. It applies proven marketing concepts to encourage individuals to adopt actions that benefit themselves and their communities, such as better health practices or environmental conservation. By focusing on social gain, social marketing serves as a powerful administrative tool for welfare agencies to address complex social issues through strategic and persuasive communication.

125. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Clear and open communication channels are essential for the effective functioning of any social welfare agency, as they foster shared understanding and facilitate the coordination of activities. By encouraging the free flow of information, administrators can build staff morale and ensure that everyone is aligned with organizational goals. This transparent environment is vital for effective decision-making and for resolving the operational challenges that arise in the delivery of complex social services to the community.

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126. (B) An organization focused on a specific mission that reinvests all surplus funds back into that mission.
A non-profit organization is defined by its commitment to a specific social mission and

is a broad field concerned with the overall governance and management of all government functions across society. In contrast, social welfare administration is a specialized discipline focused specifically on the effective delivery of social services and the achievement of human welfare goals. While they share administrative techniques, their distinct purposes shape the ways in which they organize and manage resources and personnel.

169. (C) The grant can be used for activities not mentioned in the proposal.
A core principle of the grant-in-aid system is that the funds provided must be used strictly for the specific purpose and activities outlined in the original project proposal. Diverting these resources to other unmentioned activities is a breach of the grant conditions and undermines financial accountability. By adhering to the proposed plan and maintaining separate accounts, the receiving agency demonstrates its integrity and ensures that the donor's resources are used as intended to achieve the desired social welfare outcomes.

170. (C) Improve coordination and individual accountability.
Clear role descriptions are essential administrative mechanisms that improve organizational coordination and individual accountability by defining exactly what is expected of each staff member. When employees understand their specific tasks and the extent of their authority, it reduces the risk of duty overlaps and internal confusion. This role clarity allows for a more streamlined and efficient operation, where every individual's work is clearly linked to the achievement of the agency's overall social welfare mission and objectives.

171. (B) Simple charity to organized, professional service delivery.
The history of social welfare administration shows a clear evolution from early, simple acts of charity to the sophisticated and professionalized systems of service delivery seen today. This progression reflects society's increasing recognition of the need for systematic management, scientific principles, and professional social work values to effectively address complex human needs. Over time, informal community aid has been transformed into structured organizational interventions that are managed for maximum impact and accountability within the social service sector.

172. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Financial administration is much broader than simple bookkeeping; it encompasses the entire cycle of budgeting, accounting, financial control, and reporting to ensure an organization's financial health and transparency. For a welfare agency, this comprehensive management is essential for demonstrating accountability to donors and the public, ensuring that every cent is used effectively for its social mission. By maintaining robust financial systems, administrators can safeguard organizational resources and build the trust necessary for securing future support and institutional stability.

173. (B) Systematically assessing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of a program.
The function of evaluation in social welfare administration is to systematically assess a program's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and long-term impact on its beneficiaries. Unlike monitoring, which tracks daily activities, evaluation provides an in-depth judgment of the overall value of the intervention. By analyzing these outcomes, administrators can make evidence-based decisions about project improvements, resource allocation, and strategic planning, ensuring that the agency's efforts lead to meaningful and sustainable social changes in the community.

174. (C) decision making
When a social worker helps the administrative team analyze community needs before launching a new program, they are playing a vital role in the organizational decision-making process. This initial analysis provides the data necessary to make informed choices about program design and resource allocation, ensuring that the services are relevant and likely to be effective. By contributing their expertise in human behavior and social dynamics, social workers help to ensure that administrative decisions are grounded in the actual needs of the community.

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charitable in nature, whether their objects are national or state-specific. Registering under this act provides a society with a formal legal structure and the institutional identity needed for accountability and transparent operation. This framework is essential for managing the organization's affairs, interacting with the government, and demonstrating its commitment to its social welfare mission to the public and potential donors.

134. (B) An increase in service quality and staff effectiveness.
Implementing a robust training and development program for staff is likely to lead to a significant increase in service quality and overall staff effectiveness. By providing employees with opportunities to upgrade their skills and knowledge, the organization ensures that they are better equipped to deliver impactful social services. This commitment to professional growth also improves staff morale and motivation, creating a more capable and dedicated workforce that is better prepared to meet the complex needs of the community.

135. (B) 1, 3 and 4
Social welfare administration is a value-based process aimed at converting social policies into meaningful actions for community well-being. It is not a value-free technical process, nor are its principles so rigid that they cannot be adapted to specific contexts. Furthermore, effective administration must be concerned with the well-being of its own staff, as a motivated and skilled workforce is essential for success. Recognizing these characteristics is vital for managing social services effectively in both governmental and non-governmental settings.

136. (A) Accountability and professional growth.
Documenting all activities and decisions in a welfare agency is essential for ensuring organizational accountability and fostering professional growth. These records provide a transparent history of interventions, allowing for systematic review and learning from past experiences. By maintaining detailed documentation, staff can track client progress more effectively and the agency can demonstrate its impact to stakeholders. This professional practice is fundamental for continuous improvement and for maintaining the high ethical standards required in the delivery of social services.

137. (B) Budgeting
Budgeting is the administrative component directly concerned with creating a quantitative financial roadmap for an organization's future activities. By estimating income and planning expenditures, budgeting allows administrators to allocate limited resources effectively and ensure the financial sustainability of social programs. This process provides a framework for financial control and accountability, enabling the agency to demonstrate to donors and the public that its funds are being managed responsibly and in alignment with its social welfare objectives.

138. (B) The program is entirely dependent on a single source of funding.
The sustainability of a social welfare program is significantly threatened when it depends entirely on a single source of funding. This concentration of financial support creates institutional vulnerability, as the loss of that one donor could lead to the immediate termination of the program. To ensure long-term durability, administrators must work toward diversifying their resource base and building strong community support, which provide a more stable and resilient foundation for the ongoing delivery of social benefits.

139. (A) is aligned with the agency's mission and the best interests of the clients.
In the decision-making process, a social worker acting as an administrator must primarily ensure that every choice is aligned with the agency's mission and serves the best interests of the clients. This ethical approach ensures that administrative actions do not compromise the quality of care or the organization's commitment to social justice. By prioritizing these core values, administrators can make more meaningful and effective decisions that truly support the well-being of the individuals and communities they serve.

140. (C) Non-profit Company - Memorandum of Association
A non-profit company, established for charitable or social purposes, is formally governed by a document called the Memorandum

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182. (B) Societal gain
Social marketing is primarily distinguished from commercial marketing by its ultimate objective, which is the achievement of societal gain rather than financial profit. While it uses commercial techniques such as audience segmentation and strategic communication, the focus is on influencing voluntary behaviors that improve individual well-being and overall community health. This mission-driven approach allows welfare agencies to address complex social issues by promoting actions that provide long-term benefits to society, making it a valuable tool for social welfare administration.

183. (B) Formulating a system of financial control and reporting.
A key element of financial administration is the formulation of a systematic process for financial control and regular reporting. This system ensures that all funds are managed transparently and used strictly for their intended purposes, providing accountability to donors and government bodies. By maintaining robust financial oversight, a welfare agency can safeguard its resources and build the institutional credibility necessary for securing the future support required to continue its mission and deliver essential services to its beneficiaries.

184. (B) Poor communication, lack of clear role descriptions, and limited growth prospects.
High staff turnover in a welfare agency often points to underlying administrative issues, such as poor internal communication, a lack of clear role descriptions, and limited opportunities for professional growth. These challenges can lead to employee frustration, role confusion, and low morale, prompting skilled staff to seek opportunities elsewhere. By addressing these management weaknesses, administrators can improve the working environment and enhance staff retention, which is essential for maintaining the continuity and quality of social service delivery.

185. (C) A true but R is false.
Social security administration involves managing programs that are mandated by law to provide essential protection against risks like old age, disability, and unemployment. These programs are established through statutory frameworks that create formal rights and entitlements for eligible individuals, rather than being discretionary or based on voluntary donations. By operating within this legal context, social security administration ensures that financial support is delivered fairly and consistently, providing a stable and reliable economic safety net for all citizens in society.

186. (C) To increase the administrative burden on social workers.
The primary purposes of recording and documentation in a social welfare agency are to ensure accountability, provide data for research and planning, and facilitate the continuity of care for clients. While these tasks require time, their goal is to support professional practice rather than simply increase administrative burden. Well-maintained records are essential for tracking progress and demonstrating the impact of services, providing the evidence base needed for effective management and for making informed decisions to improve the quality of welfare interventions.

187. (B) A hierarchical system that adheres to formal rules and maintains public accountability.
Government welfare departments operate through a hierarchical administrative structure that adheres to formal rules and procedures to ensure public accountability. These organizations are funded by state resources and are mandated to deliver social services fairly and transparently according to established policies. This structured system is essential for managing large-scale welfare programs and for ensuring that government actions are consistent, predictable, and accountable to the citizens and the legislative bodies that provide oversight of public service delivery.

188. (C) Mobilizing all financial, human, material, and intellectual assets for the mission.
Resource mobilization is a broad administrative concept that encompasses much more than just fundraising; it involves acquiring all the financial, human, material, and intellectual assets needed to achieve an organization's mission. By identifying and securing these diverse resources, a welfare agency builds the comprehensive institutional capacity necessary for effective operation and service delivery. This holistic approach ensures

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that are truly responsive to the complex needs of the individuals they serve.

202. (B) To encourage regular physical activity among adults.
An appropriate objective for a social marketing campaign is the promotion of a behavior that provides clear social benefits, such as encouraging regular physical activity to improve public health. Unlike commercial campaigns focused on product sales or profit, social marketing aims to influence voluntary actions that enhance the well-being of individuals and the community as a whole. This strategic approach allows welfare agencies to address pressing health or social issues by making positive behavior changes more attractive and accessible to the target audience.

203. (B) Staff Recruitment, Training and Development
Staff recruitment, training, and development are the administrative components directly concerned with ensuring that an organization has the right people with the necessary skills to achieve its goals. By attracting qualified individuals and providing ongoing opportunities for professional growth, agencies build a capable and motivated workforce. This continuous investment in human capital is essential for maintaining high standards of service delivery and for ensuring that the organization remains effective in its mission to address community social needs.

204. (B) It is a democratic structure with a membership base and an elected governing body.
One of the primary reasons for forming a welfare agency as a society is its democratic structure, which features a membership base and an elected governing body. This model ensures that decision-making is collective and accountable to the members, providing a broad foundation for institutional governance. By operating under the Societies Registration Act, these organizations established a formal legal identity that promotes transparency and community participation, which are vital for the credible and effective management of social welfare initiatives and services.

205. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Administration in the social sector involves diverse concepts such as sustainability for long-term program viability and social marketing to influence behavior for social good. Financial administration ensures the proper management of funds and maintenance of accounts, while public relations focuses on building a positive organizational image through strategic communication. Understanding these distinct components and how they interrelate is essential for the professional management of any welfare agency and for ensuring that its social mission is achieved effectively and accountably.

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206. (C) Learning from others, sharing resources, and building coalitions for advocacy.
Networking is a crucial administrative component that allows social welfare agencies to learn from each other, share limited resources, and build powerful coalitions for advocacy. By fostering these collaborative relationships, organizations can enhance their collective impact and address complex social problems more comprehensively. This strategic interconnectedness reduces institutional isolation and creates a more robust social service sector that is better equipped to advocate for the needs of marginalized populations and to deliver more efficient and coordinated community support.

207. (C) Coordination
A welfare agency that regularly holds meetings between different departments to share information and align their activities is actively practicing the administrative function of coordination. This process ensures that all parts of the organization are working in harmony toward the same organizational goals, preventing internal friction and the duplication of efforts. Effective coordination maximizes the impact of limited resources and ensures that the agency operates as a cohesive and efficient unit, which is essential for the successful delivery of complex social services.

208. (B) The Societies Registration Act, 1860
The Societies Registration Act of 1860 is the most relevant law for a welfare agency seeking to register as a charitable entity with a national or state-specific scope in India. This act provide the formal legal structure necessary for an organization to own property, open bank accounts, and be recognized as a distinct institutional entity. Registering under this act

195. (B) 1 and 2
Administrative structures vary significantly between government agencies and small NGOs, reflecting their different sizes, mandates, and funding sources. Effective staff recruitment must always consider the specific skills and values required for a job to ensure high-quality service delivery. While monitoring and evaluation track progress and impact, and public relations builds trust with stakeholders, budgeting provides the necessary financial plan. Recognizing these distinct functions and their proper implementation is essential for the effective and accountable management of any social welfare organization.

196. (A) Resource Mobilization
Resource mobilization is the administrative process of developing a comprehensive plan to secure the funds, personnel, and material assets necessary for an organization to achieve its objectives. By identifying potential donors and resource providers, an agency can build the capacity needed to implement its programs effectively. This strategic approach ensures that the organization has the sustainable foundation required for long-term operation, allowing it to continue delivering social services and addressing community needs in a consistent and accountable manner.

197. (A) Social policy and social work.
The history of social welfare administration is deeply intertwined with the development of social policy and the professionalization of social work. As societies created formal policies to address social problems, administrative methods were developed to implement these policies through organized programs. This evolution has led to the current systematic and value-based discipline of welfare management, where the focus remains on the effective delivery of services that reflect the core ethics and goals of the social work profession and social policy.

198. (C) Multinational Corporation
Multinational corporations are for-profit entities that operate across multiple countries with a primary goal of generating financial surplus, which distinguishes them from the administrative structures found in the social welfare sector. Welfare administration typically involves government departments, non-governmental organizations, and specialized institutional services, all of which are dedicated to social missions rather than profit. While corporations may engage in social responsibility, their fundamental administrative framework is distinct from the mission-driven management seen in government-led and non-profit social service delivery.

199. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Coordination is defined as the orderly arrangement of group efforts to provide unity of action in pursuit of a common organizational purpose. This essential administrative function cannot be achieved without effective communication, as information sharing is necessary to align diverse activities and avoid conflicts or duplication. By ensuring that all staff and departments are well-informed and working in harmony, coordination maximizes the efficiency of limited resources and enhances the overall impact of the social welfare services provided to beneficiaries.

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200. (B) Capacity to implement the project and manage funds accountably.
Grant-in-aid procedures typically require applicant organizations to demonstrate their professional capacity to implement a proposed project and their ability to manage funds accountably. This involves providing detailed proposals and evidence of past performance to show that the agency is a reliable partner for social service delivery. By meeting these requirements, organizations can secure the financial resources needed for specialized welfare initiatives while demonstrating their commitment to transparency and effectiveness in achieving social outcomes for the community.

201. (B) Understanding human behavior, social dynamics, and client needs.
Social workers contribute uniquely to the decision-making process in welfare agencies through their deep understanding of human behavior, social dynamics, and the specific needs of their clients. This expertise ensures that administrative choices remain grounded in the reality of social problems and are designed to provide the most effective and compassionate support. By integrating this social work perspective into management, agencies can develop more impactful policies and programs

maintaining professional standards and for the effective implementation of increasingly complex and evolving social welfare programs and interventions.

229. (A) Build support, trust, and understanding for its mission and work.
The ultimate goal of maintaining public relations for a social welfare agency is to build broad-based support, trust, and understanding for its mission and its impact on the community. By sharing its successes and demonstrating accountability, the organization can attract the volunteers, donations, and partnerships necessary for its long-term viability. Effective public relations ensures that the agency's work is valued by its stakeholders, fostering a positive reputation that is essential for achieving its social welfare goals and societal impact.

230. (A) 1 and 2
The structure of social welfare administration is multifaceted, encompassing both government and non-government service providers that work across different sectors to deliver social services. This structure also includes the specialized management of institutional services, such as residential care facilities, which require unique administrative oversight to ensure humane and supportive environments. Both government and non-government entities play vital and complementary roles in the social service landscape, managed through systematic administrative principles to effectively address the diverse needs of society.

231. (C) Budgeting
Budgeting is the critical administrative process of preparing a quantitative financial statement that estimates the organization's income and expenses for a future period. This financial plan guides resource allocation among various programs and ensures that the agency remains financially viable. By providing a framework for financial control and accountability, budgeting allows administrators to demonstrate to donors and the public that resources are being managed responsibly and in alignment with the organization's social welfare mission and service goals.

232. (A) Transforming social policy provisions into social services.
A primary function of social welfare administration is the transformation of broad social policy goals into tangible social services that directly benefit individuals and communities. This process involves the systematic management of resources, personnel, and programs to ensure that legislative or organizational mandates are realized through concrete interventions. This transformative role is central to the field, as it bridges the gap between theoretical planning and the actual delivery of welfare support, ensuring that community social needs are met effectively.

233. (A) It relies on established principles (science) but requires skillful application in human situations (art).
Social welfare administration is considered both a science and an art because it relies on established management principles while requiring the skillful and intuitive application of those principles to complex human situations. While scientific methods are used for planning and financial oversight, the 'art' aspect is essential for managing interpersonal relationships and addressing unique human problems. This dual nature ensures that the administration of social services is both efficient and compassionate, providing a professional framework that remains deeply client-centered.

234. (B) A positive behavior change in the target community, leading to better health outcomes.
A successful social marketing campaign, such as one promoting hand hygiene, is likely to result in a positive behavior change within the target community, ultimately leading to improved health outcomes. By applying marketing principles to influence voluntary actions for the social good, welfare agencies can address public health issues more effectively. This strategic approach focuses on social gain rather than financial profit, demonstrating the impact of using persuasive and researched communication to improve individual well-being and overall societal health.

235. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Registering a welfare agency under laws like the Societies Registration Act is a necessary process

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demonstrates the organization's commitment to a non-profit mission and provides a clear framework for accountability, governance, and transparent financial management within the social sector.

209. (C) Low staff morale, misunderstandings, and feelings of disenfranchisement.
Poor and primarily top-down communication within a welfare agency is likely to lead to low staff morale, frequent misunderstandings, and feelings of disenfranchisement among employees. When information does not flow freely or allow for feedback, staff may feel disconnected from the organization's mission and their contributions undervalued. By fostering more open and multi-directional communication, administrators can improve teamwork, build a more inclusive organizational culture, and ensure that every staff member is motivated and aligned with the agency's social goals.

210. (B) 1 and 2
Different types of administration play specific roles in the welfare sector, with public administration being executed by public servants to manage general government functions. Social security administration focuses specifically on protective services against life hazards through formal economic safety nets. While these fields overlap in their use of management principles, understanding their unique objectives and operational contexts is essential for the effective delivery of both broad public services and targeted social protection programs designed to support the well-being of all citizens.

211. (A) Ensuring a regular schedule of activities that promotes physical and mental well-being.
Managing an institutional service like a home for the elderly requires a strong focus on providing a regular schedule of activities that promotes both physical and mental well-being for the residents. Administrators must ensure that the living environment is not only safe and efficient but also stimulating and supportive of the individuals' quality of life. This holistic approach to residential care respects the dignity of the elderly and ensures that the institution fulfills its mission of providing humane and impactful social support.

212. (A) It provides the basis for all other administrative functions like organizing, staffing, and controlling.
Planning is considered a primary administrative function because it provides the essential basis for all other management activities, including organizing, staffing, directing, and controlling. By setting clear objectives and defining the course of action in advance, planning ensures that the organization's resources and efforts are focused on achieving specific social welfare goals. This proactive foundation allows administrators to manage their programs systematically, minimize risks, and provide a clear framework for measuring success and for making informed organizational decisions.

213. (B) The administration should be able to respond to changing social needs and contexts.
The principle of flexibility in social welfare administration means that the management and service delivery processes must be adaptable to changing social needs and evolving community contexts. This adaptability ensures that the organization remains relevant and effective in addressing new challenges as they arise. By maintaining a flexible approach, administrators can refine their programs and strategies to better serve their beneficiaries, ensuring that the agency's social mission is consistently realized even in a dynamic and unpredictable environment.

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214. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Resource mobilization is a broad administrative concept that extends far beyond just asking for cash donations; it includes the strategic acquisition of varied assets like volunteers, in-kind goods, and expert advice. By securing these diverse non-financial resources, a welfare agency can significantly enhance its institutional capacity and its ability to deliver impactful programs. This multifaceted approach to mobilization builds a more resilient and sustainable organization that is supported by a wide range of community and corporate contributions.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A well-defined role description is a crucial administrative mechanism that helps to reduce role ambiguity and internal conflict within a

welfare agency. By providing clarity on each staff member's responsibilities and authority, it ensures that every individual understands their specific contribution to the organization's mission. This framework also provides an objective basis for accountability and performance evaluation, which are essential for maintaining professional standards and for fostering the effective and efficient delivery of social services to the community.

216. (A) Social Security Administration
The administration of programs providing unemployment benefits falls under social security administration, as these initiatives are designed to provide financial protection against specific economic risks. These programs are typically governed by legal frameworks that establish entitlements for eligible individuals and are often funded through formal contributory schemes. By managing these structured safety nets, social security administration ensures that individuals maintain a basic standard of living during periods of job loss, providing a stable and reliable system of social protection for all citizens.

217. (A) Deciding which legal form (Society, Trust, etc.) is most appropriate for the organization's vision and structure.
A primary challenge in registering a new welfare agency in India is choosing the most appropriate legal form, such as a society, trust, or non-profit company, that aligns with the organization's vision and governance needs. Each legal structure has different implications for membership, leadership, and ongoing reporting requirements. Making this initial decision carefully is essential for establishing a solid institutional foundation and for ensuring that the agency's administrative and financial management systems are well-suited to its social welfare mission.

218. (C) Staff Training and Development
Sending staff members to a workshop on project management is a direct example of the administrative component of staff training and development. This investment in professional growth enhances the employees' skills and knowledge, enabling them to perform their roles more effectively. By providing ongoing learning opportunities, a welfare agency improves the quality of its internal management and its overall ability to deliver impactful and well-managed social services, ultimately leading to better outcomes for the community and its beneficiaries.

219. (C) Coordination - Creating Conflict
Coordination is an administrative function designed to harmonize organizational efforts and unify activities, which is the opposite of creating conflict. While budgeting involves financial planning and planning sets clear objectives, coordination works to ensure that these elements are integrated smoothly across all departments. By preventing role confusion and the duplication of tasks, effective coordination minimizes internal friction and maximizes the efficient use of limited resources for the successful implementation of the agency's social welfare programs and mission.

220. (A) 1, 2, and 4
Social welfare administration is a recognized method of social work that has historically evolved through organized efforts to manage charity and philanthropy. This professional discipline provides the systematic principles and techniques necessary to organize and deliver social services effectively. Furthermore, the registration of a welfare agency is a critical step that provides it with the formal legal status and institutional framework needed for accountability and transparent operation, ensuring that its actions are legally recognized and supported by society.

221. (B) Monitoring and Evaluation
Monitoring and evaluation are systematic processes used to gather information and determine whether a program is achieving its stated objectives. Monitoring tracks daily activities to ensure they stay on schedule, while evaluation assesses the program's overall effectiveness and long-term impact on its beneficiaries. Together, these administrative functions provide the feedback necessary for making informed decisions, demonstrating accountability to stakeholders, and continuously improving the design and delivery of social welfare interventions to better meet community needs.

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222. (B) Continue delivering benefits for an extended period, beyond the initial grant period.
Sustainability refers to a social welfare program's capacity to continue delivering its benefits and maintaining its impact over the long term, well beyond the duration of any initial grant. This requires the development of a resilient organizational structure, strong community partnerships, and a diversified base of support. By prioritizing sustainability from the design phase, administrators can ensure that their interventions lead to permanent and positive changes in the community rather than providing only short-term and temporary assistance.

223. (B) To ensure all departments work towards the same organizational goals without duplication or conflict.
The fundamental purpose of coordination in a multi-department welfare agency is to ensure that every part of the organization is working in harmony toward the same shared goals. By aligning diverse activities, coordination prevents the duplication of effort and minimizes internal conflict, which can waste limited resources. This administrative function is essential for creating a cohesive and efficient organization that is fully capable of delivering high-quality and impactful social services to its beneficiaries in a consistent and organized manner.

224. (B) A government-run primary health center in a village.
A government-run primary health center is a direct example of a service provider in the context of social welfare, as it is an entity that directly delivers essential services to the community. These providers are responsible for implementing health and welfare policies on the ground, ensuring that beneficiaries receive the intended support and care. As part of the governmental administrative structure, such centers operate under formal mandates and are accountable for providing public services that improve societal health and well-being.

225. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Administration involves navigating diverse challenges, from the procedural hurdles of registering a welfare agency to the financial risks of donor dependency in program sustainability. The management of institutional services requires a careful balance between rules and humane care for residents, while government structures must work to align their efforts with broader public schemes. Each of these contexts requires specialized administrative knowledge and strategic planning to ensure that the organization operates effectively, remains legally compliant, and successfully achieves its social mission.

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226. (C) Dividing a broad target population into smaller subgroups with similar characteristics.
Audience segmentation in social marketing is the strategic process of dividing a broad target population into smaller, more homogeneous subgroups based on shared characteristics or behaviors. By understanding the specific needs and motivations of these segments, administrators can design more tailored and persuasive communication strategies. This targeted approach increases the likelihood that individuals will respond positively to the campaign, making the social marketing efforts more effective in promoting behavior changes that improve public health and overall societal well-being.

227. (C) Accountability and transparency to donors and the public.
A key principle of financial administration in a non-profit organization is maintaining absolute accountability and transparency to donors, government bodies, and the public. This involves the clear and ethical management of resources to ensure that every cent is used for its intended social purpose. By upholding these standards, a welfare agency builds institutional credibility and the trust necessary for securing future support, demonstrating that its actions are always aligned with its social welfare mission and community-focused objectives.

228. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Staff recruitment is the vital administrative process of finding, screening, and hiring the most qualified candidates to fill organizational roles and deliver high-quality social services. In contrast, staff training should be viewed as a continuous process of professional growth rather than a one-time event. Ongoing development ensures that employees keep their skills and knowledge up to date, which is essential for

242. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Registering a welfare agency provides it with a formal legal structure under laws such as the Societies Registration Act, the Indian Trust Act, or Section 8 of the Companies Act. These frameworks provide the institutional identity necessary for accountability, transparent governance, and financial management. While registration offers significant benefits for accessing resources and establishing institutional credibility, the process can involve procedural hurdles that require careful management. Understanding these legal structures is essential for the proper and legally compliant operation of any social welfare organization.

243. (A) The organization's administrative structure.
Defining specific job roles, establishing formal lines of authority, and creating channels for communication are all fundamental parts of an organization's administrative structure. This framework is essential for coordinating the efforts of staff and ensuring that the agency's resources are directed toward its mission. By providing a clear and organized system for operation, the administrative structure enables the organization to function as a cohesive unit, maintain internal accountability, and effectively deliver social welfare services to the individuals and communities it serves.

244. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The principles of social welfare administration should be viewed as flexible guiding norms rather than rigid, unchanging laws. For administration to be effective, these principles must be adapted to fit the specific needs, culture, and context of each organization and community. This flexibility allows administrators to remain responsive to changing social issues and to manage their agencies in a way that truly supports the well-being of beneficiaries while maintaining high professional standards of accountability and ethical service delivery.

245. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Effective administration relies on several integrated strategies, such as multi-directional communication to foster shared understanding and clear role descriptions to clarify individual accountability. Choosing the best course of action through active decision-making is essential for organizational success, while ensuring program sustainability provides the framework for long-term social impact. Each of these administrative mechanisms contributes to the overall efficiency and effectiveness of a welfare agency, ensuring that its mission is realized through well-organized and impactful social service interventions and community support.

246. (B) The State Department of Social Welfare.
A State Department of Social Welfare is a primary example of a government service provider, operating under a formal mandate to manage and deliver public social services. Funded by public resources, such departments are responsible for implementing state welfare policies and programs on a large scale. As part of the government administrative structure, they are directly accountable to the legislature and the public for ensuring that services are delivered fairly and effectively to support the well-being of all citizens.

247. (B) Effectively and efficiently deliver services to meet the needs of the target population.
The primary objective of social welfare administration is to ensure that services are delivered effectively and efficiently to meet the actual needs of the target population. This goal shapes every administrative process, from planning and budgeting to staffing and coordination. By focusing on social impact rather than financial profit, welfare administration ensures that organizational resources and personnel are directed toward improving societal well-being and providing meaningful support to the vulnerable and marginalized individuals within the community.

248. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social marketing is a valuable tool for social welfare organizations because it applies proven commercial marketing techniques to influence voluntary behavior changes for the societal benefit. Rather than seeking financial profit, social marketing focuses on promoting positive social actions, such as better health habits or environmental stewardship. This strategic and persuasive communication approach allows agencies to address complex social problems more effectively, encouraging the adoption of

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because it provides the organization with a formal legal identity. This status is essential for institutional functions such as opening bank accounts, owning property, and entering into legal contracts. Although the process can be complex, registration establishes a framework for accountability and transparency, which are vital for building trust with donors and the public and for ensuring the long-term viability of the agency.

236. (A) Social Security Administration is a specialized branch within the broader field of Public Administration.
Social security administration is best understood as a specialized branch within the broader field of public administration, focused on managing programs that provide financial protection against life's risks. While it uses general administrative techniques, its specific objective is the delivery of mandated benefits like pensions and unemployment insurance through formal legal and contributory frameworks. Recognizing this specialized role within government governance is essential for understanding how states organize and provide structured economic safety nets for the protection of all their citizens.

237. (B) Ensuring institutional memory, accountability, and evidence-based practice.
Recording and documentation are vital administrative functions that ensure the maintenance of institutional memory, organizational accountability, and a foundation for evidence-based practice. By providing a transparent history of decisions and activities, records allow for continuous learning and the improvement of service delivery. This documentation is essential for tracking beneficiary progress and for demonstrating the organization's impact to stakeholders and funding bodies, maintaining the professional standards and integrity required in the management of complex social welfare services.

238. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
A logical administrative project cycle follows a sequence that begins with detailed planning and budgeting to establish a financial and operational roadmap. Once the plan is set, the activities are implemented to deliver services to the beneficiaries. During this phase, monitoring is conducted to track progress and ensure the project stays on schedule. Finally, the cycle concludes with an in-depth evaluation to assess the overall impact and effectiveness of the project, providing data for future improvements.

239. (B) To develop local leadership and community ownership of the programme.
Developing local leadership and fostering community ownership are key administrative strategies for ensuring the long-term sustainability of a social welfare program. When beneficiaries feel responsible for a program's success and are involved in its management, the services remain culturally relevant and supported even after external funding ends. This sense of partnership provides a resilient foundation that allows the program's impact to continue over time, ensuring that the community continues to benefit from the intervention's positive social outcomes.

240. (A) 1 and 4
Resource mobilization in social welfare administration involves systematic processes like seeking grant-in-aid, which requires accountability and adherence to specific goals. Complementing this is financial administration, which focuses on the responsible and transparent management of an agency's funds through budgeting and accounting. Together, these functions ensure that the organization has the necessary financial resources and the ethical management systems required to deliver impactful social services while maintaining the trust of donors, government bodies, and the broader public.

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241. (A) To share information, avoid duplication of effort, and build alliances.
Networking is a strategic administrative component that enables social welfare agencies to share information, avoid the duplication of effort, and build strong alliances for social advocacy. By collaborating with other organizations, agencies can leverage collective strengths and resources to address complex social problems more effectively. this interconnectedness improves the efficiency of the entire social service sector and ensures that diverse organizations work together toward the common goal of improving community well-being and advocating for marginalized and vulnerable populations.

that the organization has the funding, expertise, and tools required to address social issues and provide meaningful support to its beneficiaries.

189. (A) The principle of 'normalization', aiming to provide living conditions as close as possible to those of mainstream society.
A key principle in the management of institutional welfare services is normalization, which aims to provide living conditions and opportunities for residents that are as close as possible to those found in mainstream society. This approach respects the dignity of individuals in care and promotes their social integration and well-being. By focusing on creating a supportive and non-restrictive environment, administrators can ensure that institutions like group homes or residential centers provide a high quality of life for vulnerable populations.

190. (B) 3, 2, 1, 4
A logical sequence for a social marketing campaign begins with a thorough analysis of the social issue and the target audience to understand the context. Based on this research, clear goals and objectives are set to guide the campaign's direction. The next step involves developing and testing a specific marketing mix of products and promotions to ensure they are effective. Finally, the campaign is implemented and systematically evaluated to measure its overall impact and to identify areas for future improvement.

191. (B) The complexity, procedural delays, and need for specialized knowledge.
The primary challenge associated with laws relating to non-profit organizations is often the complexity of the requirements, the resulting procedural delays, and the need for specialized knowledge to ensure compliance. These legal hurdles can be difficult for smaller agencies to navigate but are necessary for maintaining formal legal standing and institutional accountability. Successfully managing these administrative challenges is essential for establishing a transparent and legally recognized welfare organization that is capable of operating effectively and securing the trust of various stakeholders.

192. (B) The primary motive of Social Welfare Administration is service and social good, not profit.
The primary distinction between social welfare administration and business administration lies in their fundamental motives: while business administration is driven by financial profit, social welfare administration is focused on service delivery and social good. Welfare agencies reinvest any surplus income back into their social mission rather than distributing it to owners or shareholders. This mission-driven approach shapes every administrative process, ensuring that resource management and personnel decisions are always prioritized for the effective and ethical delivery of support to community beneficiaries.

193. (B) Ensure employees understand their specific responsibilities and contribution to agency goals.
Clear role descriptions are essential administrative mechanisms that ensure every employee understands their specific responsibilities and how their work contributes to the achievement of organizational goals. By defining tasks and authority limits, administrators can reduce role confusion and improve overall coordination within the agency. This clarity also provides a fair and objective framework for performance appraisal and professional development, ensuring that all staff members are working effectively and accountably toward the successful implementation of the organization's social welfare mission.

194. (B) Analyze the budget, identify core services, and start exploring diverse new funding sources.
When faced with a significant funding cut, an effective administrative response is to analyze the current budget, identify the most critical core services, and begin exploring diverse new funding sources to ensure program sustainability. This proactive approach allows the agency to prioritize its impact while working to build a more resilient financial foundation. By diversifying their resource base, administrators can reduce the organization's vulnerability to the loss of any single donor and maintain the continuity of essential services for the community.

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behaviors that improve individual health and contribute to the overall well-being of society.

249. (B) Reaching the most marginalized and vulnerable populations effectively.
A significant challenge for both government and non-government administrative structures in welfare is effectively reaching and serving the most marginalized and vulnerable populations. These groups often face multiple barriers to accessing services, necessitating specialized outreach and inclusive program designs. Administrators must focus on identifying these gaps and developing targeted strategies to ensure that social support reaches those who need it most, demonstrating the importance of equity and accessibility in the professional management of social welfare services.

250. (B) 2, 3 and 4
Resource mobilization is a broad administrative concept that encompasses much more than just fundraising, as it includes acquiring varied assets like personnel and material goods. Sound financial administration is essential for attracting these resources, as it demonstrates the accountability and transparency that donors and government bodies require. Furthermore, social marketing is focused on societal good through behavior change rather than commercial profit. Recognizing these characteristics is vital for administrators to effectively manage their organizations and secure the diverse support needed to fulfill their social mission.

251. (B) To manage resources and programs for systematically addressing social problems.
Social welfare administration operates as an organized process designed to systematically address various social problems and fulfill the needs of vulnerable populations. It achieves this by effectively and ethically managing specific resources, personnel, and social programs. This integrated approach ensures that service delivery is professionalized and structured to promote human well-being and maintain organizational accountability.

252. (A) Charity-based relief to a structured, rights-based system.
The historical development of social welfare administration has transitioned from early, religiously motivated forms of charity and poor relief toward a modern, professionalized system. This contemporary framework is grounded in rights-based approaches and structured methodologies. It emphasizes systematic delivery over informal charity, ensuring that services are provided through organized professional standards that prioritize social justice and human dignity.

253. (C) They operate under statutory mandates as part of the state apparatus.
Governmental organizations in the social welfare sector are identified as formal entities integrated within the state apparatus. These bodies function strictly under statutory mandates, which provide the legal framework for their operations. Their role primarily involves large-scale policy formulation and program implementation, distinguishing them from private, voluntary organizations that often maintain greater operational flexibility and community-based, grassroots connections.

254. (D) Maximizing organizational profit.
The foundational principles of social welfare administration center on ethical and humanistic values, including the preservation of human dignity and the promotion of social justice. Administrative processes also prioritize client participation and organizational accountability. Unlike commercial enterprises, these welfare systems do not aim for profit maximization, as their ultimate goal is the efficient management of resources to improve human well-being.

255. (C) Both remedial in addressing existing issues and preventive in averting future ones.
The nature of social welfare administration is characterized by its dynamic ability to address both current and future social challenges. It functions remedially by providing solutions to existing social problems and meeting immediate needs. Simultaneously, it acts preventively by implementing strategies designed to avert potential issues. This dual approach ensures a comprehensive system for maintaining long-term community well-being.

256. (B) Public Administration
Public administration serves as the overarching field concerned with implementing government policies and managing public affairs for the

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collaboration and communication, coordination ensures that all administrative components work together toward the common goal of improving welfare.

273. (D) The quality of services is directly linked to the quality of staff.
Staff recruitment is a strategic process because the overall quality and effectiveness of social services are directly linked to the competence of the personnel. Selecting individuals with the right skills and values is a high-stakes activity that determines organizational success. A strategic approach ensures that the workforce is capable of delivering professional services and remains aligned with the mission.

274. (A) Fair evaluation methods and transparent selection criteria.
A robust recruitment process in the social welfare sector must incorporate transparent selection criteria and fair evaluation methods. It begins with clear job descriptions that accurately outline required competencies and responsibilities. These practices ensure that the most suitable candidates are selected based on merit, which promotes professional standards and strengthens the organization's ability to provide high-quality care to clients.

275. (C) An integrated process where components are logically sequenced and interdependent.
Administration in social welfare is an integrated process where key components like planning, coordination, and recruitment are logically sequenced and interdependent. These functions do not operate in isolation but rather form a cohesive management cycle. Each stage supports and informs the others, creating a structured framework that allows the organization to achieve its objectives efficiently through a unified approach.

276. (A) To continuously enhance staff competencies and adapt to evolving client needs.
Staff training and development is a continuous administrative process aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge of personnel. By keeping staff updated on the latest practices and competencies, organizations can adapt to the evolving needs of their clients. This ongoing professional growth directly improves the quality of service delivery and increases the overall effectiveness of the social welfare organization.

277. (D) Ensuring accountability, facilitating research, and providing a basis for supervision.
Systematic recording and documentation serve as fundamental tools for maintaining accountability and providing a basis for effective case management and supervision. These records create an institutional memory that informs future decisions and facilitates research. Furthermore, accurate documentation is essential for legal protection and ensures that stakeholders can verify the organization's activities, financial health, and progress toward goals.

278. (B) Translating program plans and administrative needs into a financial plan.
Budgeting is a critical administrative function that involves translating program plans into a comprehensive financial plan. It requires estimating income, allocating funds across various activities like salaries and training, and establishing financial controls. As a quantitative expression of organizational priorities, a well-prepared budget ensures that resources are managed efficiently to support the implementation of the agency's primary mission.

279. (C) Creates a historical record that informs future actions and decisions.
The concept of institutional memory refers to the historical record created through systematic documentation of an organization's activities and decisions. This record ensures that vital information is preserved over time, allowing current and future staff to learn from past experiences. By informing future actions and decisions, institutional memory provides stability and continuity, even when individual staff members leave.

280. (D) Effective budgeting allocates financial resources required for activities like training and maintaining documentation systems.
Training, documentation, and budgeting are interrelated because effective budgeting provides the financial resources necessary for these administrative activities. A well-designed budget allocates specific funds for staff development programs and the maintenance of robust recording systems. Without proper financial

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the regular filing of financial returns and detailed activity reports to the relevant authorities. Consistent documentation is necessary to avoid legal penalties or the revocation of status. This continuous administrative responsibility ensures that the organization remains accountable to its mission and framework.

265. (A) Legitimacy, legal functioning, and access to formal funding.
Legal registration is a critical step for a welfare agency because it establishes formal legitimacy and enables lawful operations within a regulated framework. This status is vital for securing official funding from government or international bodies. Without this formal recognition, agencies struggle to operate professionally, access resources, or engage in the legal activities necessary for long-term survival and delivery.

266. (B) Policy formulation, funding allocation, and implementing large-scale schemes.
The governmental administrative structure plays a vital role in social welfare through policy formulation and the allocation of necessary funding. These state bodies are responsible for implementing large-scale welfare schemes across central, state, and local levels. They provide the formal, top-down framework required to address broad social issues and manage specific departments dedicated to social justice and development.

267. (B) Tendency to work at the grassroots level with greater flexibility.
Non-governmental organizations are noted for their ability to operate effectively at the grassroots level. This proximity to local communities allows them to exhibit greater flexibility and innovation compared to larger governmental structures. By filling gaps in state services and maintaining deep community connections, these organizations provide specialized implementation that is often more responsive to the immediate, unique needs.

268. (A) Synergistic, with each complementing the other's role.
An ideal social welfare system relies on a synergistic relationship between governmental and non-governmental entities. In this collaborative model, the state provides the broad policy framework and financial resources, while the non-governmental sector contributes specialized implementation and community outreach. This partnership ensures that large-scale programs are complemented by flexible, local-level service delivery, maximizing the impact on vulnerable populations.

269. (C) Either government bodies or non-governmental organizations.
Management of institutional welfare services, including orphanages and rehabilitation centers, is not restricted to a single sector. These facilities can be operated by either governmental bodies or non-governmental organizations. This shared responsibility allows for a diverse range of service providers to contribute to the social safety net, utilizing both state resources and the grassroots expertise of the private sector.

270. (D) A decentralized function that is coordinated across different tiers of governance.
The multi-level operation of government welfare departments across central, state, and local tiers demonstrates that social welfare administration is a decentralized function. This structure ensures that administrative responsibilities are distributed and coordinated across different levels of governance. Such an approach allows for national policy consistency while enabling localized implementation that can better address the specific needs of communities.

271. (C) Planning
Planning serves as the foundational stage of the administrative cycle in social welfare. This systematic process involves conducting needs assessments, setting clear goals, and formulating strategies to achieve objectives. By determining both the "what" and "how" of a program, planning provides the essential roadmap that guides all subsequent administrative activities, including coordination, staffing, and the eventual evaluation of outcomes.

272. (B) Ensuring a unified approach and preventing duplication of services.
Coordination is essential for orchestrating the efforts of internal departments and external agencies to ensure a unified approach to service delivery. Its primary objective is to prevent the duplication of services and maximize the efficient use of limited resources. By fostering

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entire citizenry. Its scope is exceptionally broad, encompassing diverse sectors such as national defense and infrastructure development. Unlike more specialized administrative fields, it focuses on general governance and the broad needs of the public, rather than specific groups or security mechanisms.

257. (D) A statutory and often contributory system.
Social security administration operates through a specific statutory framework, often utilizing a contributory model to provide economic protection against life's contingencies. These benefits, such as those for unemployment or old age, are provided based on legal entitlement rather than a subjective assessment of current need. This structured approach ensures standardized support for individuals who have contributed to the system.

258. (A) Social Welfare Administration focuses specifically on providing services to vulnerable groups.
While public administration manages general public affairs for the entire population, social welfare administration focuses specifically on the delivery of services to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. This targeted approach addresses the needs of specific populations like children or the elderly. The distinction lies in the specialized nature of service provision versus the broad implementation of general government policy.

259. (C) Services like counseling and rehabilitation based on assessed need.
Social welfare administration is distinguished by its provision of diverse services, such as counseling and rehabilitation, tailored to the assessed needs of individuals. In contrast, social security administration typically provides standardized monetary benefits based on prior contributions and legal entitlement. This allows social welfare agencies to address specific developmental and personal challenges through direct, individualized support programs and interventions.

260. (A) Social Security Administration.
Interacting with a state pension system involving a lifetime of contributions falls directly under the jurisdiction of social security administration. This field manages statutory and contributory systems designed to provide economic security against contingencies like old age. It operates on the basis of legal entitlement and prior participation, differentiating it from broader social welfare services that focus on general needs.

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261. (D) It grants the organization a legal personality to own property and enter contracts.
Legal registration provides a welfare agency with a distinct legal personality, which is essential for formal operations. This status empowers the organization to legally own property, enter into binding contracts, and participate in legal proceedings. Furthermore, it serves as a prerequisite for accessing official funding and tax exemptions, transforming the agency from an informal group into a recognized entity.

262. (B) The need to navigate complex paperwork and bureaucratic hurdles.
The process of registering a non-profit organization involves significant bureaucratic challenges, including the management of complex paperwork and strict documentation requirements. Aspiring agencies often face lengthy processing times and must navigate various legislative frameworks. These procedural hurdles require careful attention to detail and often involve professional legal or accounting costs, making the formalization of a welfare agency demanding.

263. (C) They must balance legal compliance with the agency's specific mission.
Creating an organization's memorandum of association and by-laws is a complex task because these documents must simultaneously satisfy legal requirements and accurately reflect the agency's mission. This process requires balancing specific operational goals with statutory compliance. These foundational documents define the organization's structure and purpose, making their accurate formulation critical for both legal recognition and the successful pursuit of goals.

264. (D) The ongoing need for compliance through regular filing of reports.
After initial registration, welfare agencies must manage ongoing compliance requirements to maintain their non-profit status. This involves

planning, an organization cannot sustain the continuous professional growth or detailed record-keeping required for high-quality service delivery and accountability.

281. (A) Monitoring is a continuous process of tracking progress, while evaluation is a periodic, in-depth assessment.
Monitoring and evaluation differ in their frequency and depth. Monitoring is a continuous, ongoing process that tracks specific indicators to provide a regular indication of progress. In contrast, evaluation is a periodic and in-depth assessment that examines the overall relevance, performance, and long-term impact of a program. Together, they provide a comprehensive evidence base for organizational learning and strategic improvement.

282. (B) An evidence base for accountability, learning, and decision-making.
The primary purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to establish an evidence base for accountability, learning, and strategic decision-making. By systematically collecting and analyzing data, these processes help managers understand program performance and impact. This information allows for the refinement of strategies, ensures that resources are being used effectively, and provides stakeholders with transparent proof of organizational achievements.

283. (B) Building strategic partnerships to facilitate collaboration and advocacy.
Networking in social welfare administration involves establishing and maintaining strategic partnerships with diverse entities, including government agencies, NGOs, and community leaders. These alliances facilitate the sharing of resources and promote collaborative action. Furthermore, networking provides a platform for collective advocacy, allowing organizations to work together to address social issues and influence policy more effectively than they could alone.

284. (A) Establish mutual understanding and support with various publics.
Maintaining public relations is a deliberate and sustained effort to build mutual understanding and support between a welfare organization and its various publics. This includes engaging with clients, donors, the media, and the wider community. By fostering positive relationships, an organization can enhance its credibility and build a supportive environment, which is essential for attracting resources and achieving goals.

285. (C) Long-term viability and sustainability.
Effective public relations and networking contribute significantly to the long-term viability and sustainability of a social welfare organization. By building a positive image and establishing strong collaborative partnerships, the agency can attract necessary resources and maintain community support. These activities create a stable foundation that allows the organization to continue its work effectively and adapt to future challenges.

286. (D) Involving them in the decision-making process to leverage their field experience.
A progressive administrative strategy recognizes that social workers possess valuable field experience and insights. By involving them in the decision-making process, including program design and policy review, organizations can leverage this direct knowledge. This participatory approach moves away from viewing social workers as mere implementers, instead treating them as essential contributors to the strategic development and refinement of services.

287. (C) It leads to more relevant services and enhances staff morale.
Involving social workers in organizational decision-making provides significant benefits, such as creating more relevant and effective services based on real-world field experience. This strategy also enhances staff morale and ownership by making employees feel valued and heard. When frontline staff contribute to program design, the organization becomes more responsive to client needs, leading to improved outcomes and performance.

288. (B) A system that transmits vital information for coordinated functioning.
The "nervous system" metaphor describes communication as a vital mechanism for transmitting information throughout an organization to ensure coordinated functioning.

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Just as a nervous system enables a body to respond to stimuli, effective communication allows information to flow vertically and horizontally. This flow is necessary for transparency, problem-solving, and ensuring that all departments work cohesively toward organizational goals.

289. (D) Promoting transparency, coordination, and trust.
Clear and consistent communication is essential for promoting transparency, coordination, and trust within a welfare organization. It serves as a mechanism for problem-solving and ensures that both management and staff are aligned with institutional objectives. By fostering an open culture of two-way communication, organizations can build stronger internal relationships and ensure that all members function cohesively and effectively.

290. (A) A struggle to function cohesively, undermining the administrative process.
An administrative strategy that fails to establish clear communication channels will likely cause the organization to struggle to function cohesively. Without accurate information flow, plans and skilled staff cannot work together effectively, which undermines the entire administrative process. This lack of coordination leads to confusion and inefficiency, preventing the organization from successfully achieving its goals and meeting client needs.

291. (C) To outline duties, responsibilities, and reporting relationships for a position.
A role description serves as a formal document that outlines the specific duties, responsibilities, and reporting relationships for a position within an organization. It also defines the required competencies and skills needed for the role. This clarity provides a structured framework for employees, helping them understand their contribution to the mission and ensuring that all necessary tasks are properly assigned.

292. (A) The minimization of role ambiguity and the establishment of accountability.
Clear role descriptions and functional delineations are essential for minimizing role ambiguity and preventing internal conflict among staff. By establishing specific accountability for each position, the organization ensures that all tasks are covered and that employees understand their responsibilities. This structured approach fosters a more efficient and coordinated workflow, allowing the agency to focus its energy on service delivery.

293. (D) The long-term sustainability of programmes.
The long-term sustainability of welfare programmes is directly linked to the clarity of internal roles and functions. A well-defined structure allows an organization to manage staff transitions effectively and scale its operations as needed. This endurance is supported by ensuring that critical tasks are not overlooked and that the agency can adapt to changing environments without relying excessively on individuals.

294. (B) Over-reliance on individuals and critical tasks being overlooked.
Vaguely defined functions can lead to several negative outcomes, including an over-reliance on a few key individuals and the risk of critical tasks being overlooked. This lack of clarity often results in role ambiguity and internal conflicts among staff members. Such problems jeopardize the effectiveness of programs and the overall stability of the organization, making long-term sustainability difficult to achieve.

295. (C) Manage staff transitions and scale its operations.
An organization with a well-defined structure and clear roles is better prepared to manage staff transitions and scale its operations effectively. This internal clarity enables the agency to adapt more readily to changing external environments and growth opportunities. By minimizing confusion and ensuring accountability, a well-structured organization maintains its effectiveness and resilience even during periods of significant organizational change.

296. (D) A comprehensive strategy including the acquisition of funds, personnel, and materials.
Resource mobilization is defined as a comprehensive strategy that involves acquiring various assets necessary for an organization's work. This includes not only financial funding but also human resources such as volunteers, material goods, and specialized expertise. By securing these diverse inputs, a welfare agency

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can build the capacity required to implement its programs effectively and achieve its mission.

297. (A) Adhere to strict financial reporting and submit detailed proposals.
The grant-in-aid system requires welfare organizations to follow specific procedures, such as submitting detailed project proposals and adhering to strict financial reporting guidelines. Organizations must also ensure that their projects align with the priorities of the funding body. This structured process ensures that public or private grants are used for their intended purpose and that agencies remain accountable.

298. (A) To manage resources with transparency, accountability, and efficiency.
Financial administration is a core function focused on managing mobilized resources with transparency, accountability, and efficiency. It involves essential tasks such as budgeting, accounting, and financial control to protect the organization's assets. By ensuring that funds are used appropriately and legally, financial administration safeguards the agency's resources and maintains the trust of donors, stakeholders, and the public.

299. (B) Uses commercial marketing techniques to promote a social cause and build donor relationships.
Social marketing is a sophisticated approach to resource mobilization that applies commercial marketing principles to promote a social cause. Rather than simple appeals, it focuses on understanding and segmenting the "market" of donors. By developing targeted communication and engagement strategies, organizations can build long-term relationships and secure sustainable support, effectively selling the importance of their unique social mission.

300. (A) An increasingly competitive funding environment.
The adoption of social marketing techniques in the non-profit sector is largely a response to an increasingly competitive funding environment. As organizations vie for limited resources, they must use more sophisticated methods to attract and retain supporters. Social marketing provides a framework for building deeper relationships with donors and creating a sustainable community of supporters for the organization's mission.

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16. Which approach to policy formulation emphasizes making small, gradual adjustments to existing policies?
(A) Rational-Comprehensive Approach
(B) Incremental Approach
(C) Mixed-Scanning Approach
(D) Participatory Approach

17. The concept of 'Social Planning' is primarily concerned with:
(A) The strategic deployment of military forces.
(B) The organized and systematic effort to achieve social development goals.
(C) The allocation of financial capital for maximum profit.
(D) The planning of social events and cultural festivals.

18. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the relationship between social and economic planning?
(A) Social and economic planning are interdependent and should be integrated for balanced development.
(B) Social planning and economic planning are mutually exclusive and operate independently.
(C) Economic planning is a subset of social planning.
(D) Social planning is always subordinate to the objectives of economic planning.

19. Which of the following is a primary objective of social planning?
(A) To achieve rapid industrialization at any social cost.
(B) To increase the profitability of state-owned enterprises.
(C) To enhance the quality of life and social well-being of the population.
(D) To centralize all decision-making power within the government.

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Models of Social Planning:
(i) A 'Top-Down' model involves centralized decision-making by state authorities.
(ii) A 'Bottom-Up' model emphasizes participation from local communities in the planning process.
(iii) The 'Technocratic' model prioritizes technical expertise over political considerations.
(iv) The 'Advocacy Planning' model involves planners acting as representatives for weaker sections.
(v) In practice, social planning in most countries uses a single, pure model without any blending.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (v) only
(B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(C) (iii), (iv) and (v) only
(D) (ii) and (iv) only

21. What has been a significant feature of social planning in India since independence?
(A) Complete reliance on market forces to determine social outcomes.
(B) The absence of any long-term planning framework.
(C) Integration of social objectives within the framework of Five-Year Plans.
(D) A focus exclusively on urban development, neglecting rural areas.

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22. A key change in social planning with the evolution of Five-Year Plans in India was:
(A) A consistent decrease in the budget for social sectors.
(B) A shift from a narrow welfare approach to a broader development and empowerment approach.
(C) The complete abandonment of social planning in favour of economic planning.
(D) A move from centralized planning to a completely decentralized, community-led system.

23. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Social planning is a static, one-time activity.
Statement II : Social planning is a continuous and dynamic process that needs to adapt to changing social realities.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

7. Which of the following is NOT considered within the typical scope of social policy?
(A) Social Security
(B) Health and Education
(C) Housing and Urban Development
(D) Military Defence Strategy

8. The historical development of social policy is closely linked to which major societal transformation?
(A) The Industrial Revolution
(B) The Agrarian Revolution
(C) The Information Technology Revolution
(D) The Age of Exploration

9. Which of the following statements about the evolution of social policy is incorrect?
(A) Early forms of social policy were often driven by religious and charitable motives.
(B) The concept of citizens' rights to welfare emerged prominently in the 20th century.
(C) Social policies have historically been static and resistant to change.
(D) The implementation of social policies has often been a response to social unrest and protest.

10. Read the given assertion and reason, and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The implementation of social policies in India has a special focus on marginalized and vulnerable sections of society.
Reason (R) : The Indian Constitution provides for affirmative action and protective discrimination to promote social justice and equality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. What is the most significant determinant in the process of policy formulation?
(A) The personal preferences and subjective views of a single bureaucrat.
(B) The budget allocated specifically for academic research on the issue.
(C) The comprehensive public relations campaign of a multinational corporation.
(D) The ideological and political commitments of the ruling government.

12. Which of the following represents a key step in the process of social policy formulation?
(A) Ignoring public opinion and expert advice.
(B) Problem identification and agenda setting.
(C) Immediate implementation without a pilot phase.
(D) Focusing solely on international best practices without local context.

13. The 'Rational' approach to social policy formulation is best characterized by:
(A) A process based on making small, incremental changes to existing policies.
(B) A decision-making process dominated by the influence of powerful interest groups.
(C) A comprehensive analysis of all possible alternatives and their consequences.
(D) A policy created hastily in response to a sudden crisis without prior planning.

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14. How does a changing political scenario, such as a shift in the ruling party, typically impact social policy?
(A) It has no impact on social policy direction.
(B) It only affects foreign policy, not domestic social policy.
(C) It only results in minor administrative changes with no change in substance.
(D) It can lead to a significant reorientation of policy goals and priorities.

15. Consider the following statements regarding the process of social policy formulation:
(i) It is a purely technical exercise devoid of political influence.
(ii) It involves multiple actors, including government, civil society, and experts.
(iii) The process typically starts with the identification of a social problem.
(iv) The final policy is always a perfect solution to the identified problem.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

CHAPTER 07

Social Policy, Planning and Social Development

1. Which of the following best defines the concept of 'Social Policy'?
(A) A set of principles, plans, and actions designed to manage economic fluctuations and market stability.
(B) A deliberate intervention by the state to redistribute resources and improve the well-being of the population.
(C) A framework for international relations and diplomatic engagements to promote global peace.
(D) A corporate strategy focused on maximizing shareholder profit through ethical business practices.

2. Which of the following is a primary goal of social policy?
(A) To ensure the welfare of citizens and address social problems.
(B) To maximize national GDP growth irrespective of distribution.
(C) To regulate international trade and tariffs.
(D) To promote a specific political ideology through state machinery.

3. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The scope of social policy is confined only to the provision of social services like health and education.
Statement II : The scope of social policy also encompasses broader issues like employment, housing, and social security.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

4. The context in which social policy operates includes which of the following factors?
(A) The specific fiscal policies and economic conditions of a nation.
(B) The prevailing political ideologies and power structures.
(C) The various international treaties signed by the central government.
(D) The demographic, economic, political, and cultural environment.

5. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (Models of Social Policy):
P. Residual Welfare Model
Q. Institutional Redistributive Model
R. Industrial Achievement-Performance Model
S. Marxist Model
List II (Core Idea):
1. Social welfare institutions are central and universalistic.
2. Social needs are met based on merit and work performance.
3. Social policy serves the interests of the capitalist class.
4. The family and the market are the primary sources of welfare.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

6. Which model of social policy is most applicable in a context where state intervention is minimal and seen as a last resort?
(A) The Institutional Redistributive Model
(B) The Residual Welfare Model
(C) The Fabian Socialist Model
(D) The Marxist Model

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(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

24. What role did the Five-Year Plans play in linking social planning and social change?
(A) They acted as instruments to direct state resources towards desired social transformations.
(B) They sought to prevent any form of social change to maintain stability.
(C) They focused only on economic indicators, assuming social change would follow automatically.
(D) They primarily documented past social changes rather than planning for future ones.

25. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (Planning Body/Concept):
P. Planning Commission
Q. NITI Aayog
R. Economic Planning
S. Social Planning
List II (Primary Role/Feature):
1. Primarily concerned with resource allocation for social well-being.
2. Formulated Five-Year Plans with financial allocation powers.
3. Focuses on growth, production, and distribution of wealth.
4. Acts as a policy think tank and promotes cooperative federalism.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

26. Which of the following is a primary factor that led to the development of planning in India post-independence?
(A) The need to rapidly industrialize and overcome colonial economic stagnation.
(B) The mandate from the British government before they left.
(C) The desire to replicate the economic system of the United States.
(D) The pressure from international lending institutions.

27. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of NITI Aayog?
(A) To act as a policy think tank for the Government of India.
(B) To foster cooperative federalism by involving States in the policy-making process.
(C) To design strategic and long-term policy and programme frameworks.
(D) To allocate financial resources to States for plan implementation.

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28. The transition from the Planning Commission to NITI Aayog signifies a shift towards:
(A) A more centralized and command-based planning structure.
(B) A more consultative, advisory, and cooperative framework.
(C) A complete abandonment of the planning process in India.
(D) A system where NITI Aayog has final veto power over state budgets.

29. The term 'Social Development' in its positive dimension refers to:
(A) An increase in social conflicts and divisions.
(B) The degradation of the natural environment due to industrial growth.
(C) Structural changes in society that enhance human capabilities and quality of life.
(D) The concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few.

30. Read the given assertion and reason, and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Social development can have negative dimensions.
Reason (R) : Development processes can sometimes lead to displacement, environmental degradation, and increased inequality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. Which of the following best represents a negative dimension of social development?
(A) Marginalization of indigenous communities due to large infrastructure projects.
(B) Increased literacy rates.
(C) Improved access to healthcare.
(D) Greater participation of women in the

social services is a right.
(C) Marxist Model: Social policy successfully eliminates class conflict in capitalism.
(D) Industrial Achievement Model: Welfare is linked to work performance.

84. The historical evolution of social policies for the elderly in India reflects a transition from:
(A) State responsibility to complete family dependence.
(B) A focus on institutionalization to a focus on family and community-based care.
(C) A rights-based framework to a purely charity-based model.
(D) A focus on institutionalization to a focus on family and community-based care.

85. Read the given assertion and reason, and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : NITI Aayog was established to replace the Planning Commission.
Reason (R) : The centrally-planned, one-size-fits-all approach of the Planning Commission was considered less effective in the context of India's diverse and federal polity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. The concept of 'social planning' in India gained prominence due to the:
(A) Success of laissez-faire policies during the colonial period.
(B) Influence of the Soviet model of planned development and Fabian socialism on early Indian leaders.
(C) Directives from international financial institutions in the 1940s.
(D) Popular demand for a market-only economy.

87. Which of the following is a negative consequence often associated with top-down, large-scale development projects?
(A) Increased local participation and empowerment.
(B) Perfect alignment with local needs and contexts.
(C) Rapid enhancement of social cohesion.
(D) Involuntary displacement of communities.

88. The 'Salient Features of Social Development' include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) It is a static, unchanging state of being.
(B) It is a multi-dimensional and complex process.
(C) It involves structural transformation of society.
(D) It is a value-laden concept, concerned with desirable societal goals.

89. Which of the following represents the most appropriate strategy for implementing sustainable development in a local community?
(A) Implementing policies designed by international experts without any local consultation.
(B) Focusing only on attracting large industries, regardless of environmental impact.
(C) Creating a participatory framework involving local citizens, government, and businesses to balance economic, social, and environmental goals.
(D) Providing cash subsidies to all residents without any linked development activity.

90. Consider the following functions:
(i) Finalizing the allocation of funds to states.
(ii) Acting as a 'knowledge and innovation hub'.
(iii) Designing strategic and long-term policy frameworks.
(iv) Fostering cooperative federalism.
Which of the above are functions of NITI Aayog?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(C) (i) and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

91. The GNI (Gross National Income) per capita component of the HDI is used as a proxy for:
(A) The degree of political freedom.
(B) The level of knowledge.
(C) A long and healthy life.
(D) A decent standard of living.

92. The 'social context' for policy-making in India is characterized by:
(A) A homogenous population with no social divisions.

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(B) Treats social provisions as a matter of charity.
(C) Is less effective in reaching marginalized groups.
(D) Focuses only on the responsibilities of citizens, not the state.

41. The Strategic Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of:
(A) Legally binding military alliances.
(B) Economic policies mandatory for all IMF member countries.
(C) Global goals for development to be achieved by 2030.
(D) A framework for privatizing all public services.

42. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index that measures a country's average achievement in:
(A) A long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.
(B) Military strength, political stability, and economic growth.
(C) Industrial output, agricultural production, and export volume.
(D) Urbanization rate, internet penetration, and stock market performance.

43. Which of the following is used as an indicator for the 'knowledge' dimension of the Human Development Index (HDI)?
(A) Per capita income.
(B) Life expectancy at birth.
(C) Gender inequality index.
(D) Mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling.

44. How do indicators like the HDI influence policies and programmes?
(A) They have no influence on policy-making.
(B) They help governments identify areas of deficit and prioritize interventions.
(C) They are used solely for academic purposes and have no practical application.
(D) They are used to justify reductions in social sector spending.

45. Consider the following statements about the applicability of social policy models in the Indian context:
(i) India strictly follows the Residual Welfare Model, with the state intervening only in emergencies.
(ii) The Indian Constitution's Directive Principles of State Policy suggest an inclination towards the Institutional model.
(iii) Elements of the Industrial Achievement-Performance model can be seen in employment-linked social security schemes.
(iv) The Indian social policy framework is a purely Marxist one, aiming to overthrow capitalism.
(v) In practice, India's social policy is a hybrid, incorporating elements from multiple models.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii) and (iv) only
(B) (ii), (iii) and (v) only
(C) (i) and (iv) only
(D) (ii), (iv) and (v) only

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46. The historical perspective on social policies for marginalized sections in India reveals:
(A) A consistent and unwavering commitment since ancient times.
(B) An evolution from protective measures to empowerment and rights-based approaches.
(C) A focus solely on economic upliftment, ignoring social discrimination.
(D) That policies have remained unchanged since the colonial era.

47. In the context of policy formulation, 'agenda setting' refers to:
(A) The process through which certain social problems come to be viewed as requiring government action.
(B) The process of drafting the final policy document.
(C) The evaluation of a policy after its implementation.
(D) The allocation of budget for a specific program.

48. The 'Mixed-Scanning' approach to policy formulation, proposed by Amitai Etzioni, is a synthesis of:
(A) The Top-Down and Bottom-Up approaches.
(B) The Rational and Incremental approaches.
(C) The Marxist and Fabian approaches.
(D) The Advocacy and Technocratic approaches.

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32. The 'Modernization Theory' of development suggests that:
(A) Traditional societies should preserve their values to achieve development.
(B) Development is a linear process where traditional societies evolve to become modern ones.
(C) Underdevelopment is caused by the exploitation of poor countries by rich countries.
(D) Development should focus solely on environmental sustainability.

33. Arrange the following concepts in the chronological order of their prominence in development discourse:
(i) Economic Growth (GDP focus)
(ii) Human Development
(iii) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
(iv) Basic Needs Approach
Select the correct code:
(A) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
(B) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(D) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

34. The historical context of development in India is significantly shaped by:
(A) The economic and social impact of colonial rule.
(B) The legacy of the Mughal empire's administrative system.
(C) The influence of ancient Greek philosophy.
(D) The trade policies of medieval European guilds.

35. The concept of 'Sustainable Development' is best defined as:
(A) Development that maximizes economic profit in the short term.
(B) Development that is sustained exclusively through foreign aid and investment.
(C) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
(D) Development that prioritizes industrial growth over environmental and social concerns.

36. Which of the following is a critical issue in achieving sustainable development?
(A) Focusing exclusively on technological solutions to solve all problems.
(B) Ignoring the needs of future generations for present gains.
(C) Promoting a uniform model of development across all countries.
(D) Balancing economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

37. A salient feature of social development is that it is:
(A) A purely economic phenomenon.
(B) A process that only occurs in Western countries.
(C) A multi-dimensional process involving social, economic, and political changes.
(D) A short-term goal that can be achieved quickly.

38. Consider the following approaches to Social Development:
(i) The Welfare Approach
(ii) The Rights-Based Approach
(iii) The Empowerment Approach
(iv) The Laissez-faire Approach
Which of the above statements are considered key approaches?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

39. What is a key similarity between the 'Welfare Approach' and the 'Rights-Based Approach' to social development?
(A) Both view beneficiaries as passive recipients of aid.
(B) Both reject any role for the state in social provision.
(C) Both focus exclusively on economic growth as the primary goal.
(D) Both aim to improve the living conditions of the population.

40. The key difference between the 'Welfare Approach' and the 'Rights-Based Approach' is that the latter:
(A) Empowers individuals by treating social provisions as legal entitlements.

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(A) Its HDI rank would be very high, equal to its GDP rank.
(B) The HDI cannot be calculated in such a scenario.
(C) Its HDI rank would be significantly lower than its rank based on GDP per capita alone.
(D) Its HDI rank would be unaffected by the low social indicators.

58. The 'Institutional Redistributive Model' of social policy is most closely associated with the political ideology of:
(A) Social Democracy
(B) Libertarianism
(C) Anarchism
(D) Neoliberalism

59. The implementation of policies like the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India is an example of social policy targeting which group?
(A) The economically affluent
(B) The politically powerful
(C) The urban middle class
(D) The marginalized and vulnerable sections

60. Read the given assertion and reason, and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The process of social policy formulation is inherently political.
Reason (R) : It involves choices about the distribution of resources and power, which are contested by different interest groups.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the scope of social planning?
(A) It is limited to providing relief during natural disasters.
(B) It is exclusively focused on the moral and ethical development of individuals.
(C) It covers a wide range of areas including health, education, housing, and social security to achieve long-term social goals.
(D) It deals only with the planning of infrastructure projects like roads and bridges.

62. The concept of 'social change' as influenced by social planning primarily refers to:
(A) Random, directionless changes in social norms.
(B) The natural aging process of a population.
(C) Changes in fashion and popular culture.
(D) Planned and guided transformation of social structures and institutions.

63. Which of the following is a key role of NITI Aayog as a 'think tank'?
(A) To engage in cutting-edge research and provide strategic policy inputs to the government.
(B) To directly implement government schemes at the district level.
(C) To function as a court of law for disputes between states.
(D) To command the armed forces during national emergencies.

64. The 'Human Development Approach' shifted the focus of development economics from national income accounting to:
(A) Maximizing foreign direct investment.
(B) People-centered policies and enhancing human capabilities.
(C) Increasing the country's gold reserves.
(D) The growth rate of the agricultural sector exclusively.

65. Consider the following statements regarding Sustainable Development:
(i) It has three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection.
(ii) It prioritizes the needs of the current generation over all future considerations.
(iii) The concept was popularized by the report 'Our Common Future'.
(iv) It advocates for the halt of all economic activity to preserve the environment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iii) only
(B) (ii) and (iv) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

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49. What is a key objective of integrating social and economic planning?
(A) To prioritize social goals to the complete exclusion of economic considerations.
(B) To ensure that economic growth is inclusive and contributes to social well-being.
(C) To create two separate and non-coordinating planning bodies.
(D) To use social indicators solely to measure economic performance.

50. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (Five Year Plan):
P. First Five Year Plan (1951-56)
Q. Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)
R. Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)
S. Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)
List II (Key Social Sector Thrust):
1. Human Development as the core of planning.
2. Focus on "Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth".
3. Rehabilitation of refugees and community development programmes.
4. Emphasis on "Garibi Hatao" (Poverty Removal) and self-reliance.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

51. The shift in focus from 'Garibi Hatao' in earlier Five-Year Plans to 'Inclusive Growth' in later plans represents:
(A) A narrowing of the scope of social planning.
(B) An abandonment of poverty alleviation as a goal.
(C) A recognition that growth must be broad-based and benefit all sections of society.
(D) A complete shift to market-led growth with no state intervention.

52. Which role of NITI Aayog best exemplifies the principle of 'cooperative federalism'?
(A) Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of programmes.
(B) Providing technical advice to central ministries.
(C) Publishing research papers on development trends.
(D) Convening meetings of Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors on key policy issues.

53. The 'Dependency Theory' of development is a critique of the 'Modernization Theory' and argues that:
(A) All nations follow the same path to development.
(B) Traditional values are the main obstacle to development.
(C) The underdevelopment of 'periphery' nations is a direct result of their economic relationship with 'core' nations.
(D) Internal factors within a country are solely responsible for its lack of development.

54. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The historical and social context of development in India includes the persistence of the caste system and social hierarchies.
Statement II : These social structures have no bearing on the outcomes of development interventions.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

55. Which of the following is NOT a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)?
(A) No Poverty (SDG 1)
(B) Zero Hunger (SDG 2)
(C) Colonization of Space
(D) Gender Equality (SDG 5)

56. The principle of 'leaving no one behind' is a central promise of:
(A) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs)
(B) The Human Development Index (HDI)
(C) The Modernization Theory of Development
(D) The Residual Welfare Model of Social Policy

57. If a country has a high GDP per capita but low scores in literacy and life expectancy, how would this be reflected in its Human Development Index (HDI)?

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75. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (Development Indicator):
P. Human Development Index (HDI)
Q. Gender Inequality Index (GII)
R. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
S. Gini Coefficient
List II (What it Measures):
1. Disparities in health, empowerment, and the labour market between men and women.
2. The distribution of income or wealth within a nation.
3. Deprivations in health, education, and standard of living at the household level.
4. Average achievement in key dimensions of human development.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

76. The "impact of changing political scenario" on social policy formulation suggests that policy-making is:
(A) A purely rational and evidence-based process.
(B) Not a neutral, technical process but is influenced by power and ideology.
(C) Independent of the government in power.
(D) A process that remains constant regardless of election outcomes.

77. Which of the following best explains the interrelationship between social and economic planning?
(A) Social planning is irrelevant to a country's economic performance.
(B) Economic planning must always be sacrificed for social planning goals.
(C) Investment in social sectors like health and education can enhance productivity and support economic growth.
(D) The two forms of planning are always in conflict and cannot be reconciled.

78. One of the main criticisms leveled against the Five-Year Plan-era of planning in India was:
(A) Its excessive decentralization and lack of central direction.
(B) Its complete neglect of heavy industry.
(C) Its failure to create any long-term plans.
(D) Its over-emphasis on a one-size-fits-all, top-down approach.

79. The concept of 'empowerment' as an approach to social development focuses on:
(A) Enhancing the capacity of individuals and groups to make choices and transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes.
(B) Providing direct financial handouts to the poor.
(C) The state making all decisions on behalf of its citizens.
(D) Preserving traditional power structures and hierarchies.

80. Arrange the following historical phases of social policy in the correct chronological sequence of their emergence:
(i) Social Insurance schemes in Bismarckian Germany.
(ii) The British Welfare State (post-Beveridge Report).
(iii) Poor Laws in Elizabethan England.
(iv) Neoliberal reforms and privatization of welfare services.
Select the correct code:
(A) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
(B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

81. A critical issue for sustainable development strategies is the 'decoupling' of:
(A) Economic growth from social progress.
(B) Economic growth from environmental degradation.
(C) Social progress from political stability.
(D) Education from healthcare.

82. The indicator 'Life Expectancy at Birth' is used in the HDI to represent which dimension?
(A) A long and healthy life
(B) A decent standard of living
(C) Knowledge
(D) Political freedom

83. Which of the following pairs of Social Policy Model and its description is incorrectly matched?
(A) Residual Model: State intervention is temporary and minimal.
(B) Institutional Model: Universal access to

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101. The 'goals' of social policy are ultimately concerned with:
(A) Maintaining the existing social order without any changes.
(B) Increasing the profits of the private sector.
(C) Achieving a certain type of 'good society' as defined by prevailing values.
(D) Expanding the power of the bureaucracy.

102. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Social Policy - Focuses only on individual behavior.
(B) Social Development - A process of planned social change to enhance well-being.
(C) NITI Aayog - A statutory body with financial allocation powers.
(D) Social Planning - A spontaneous and unplanned process.

103. The term "marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society" does NOT typically include:
(A) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
(B) Women and children.
(C) Persons with disabilities.
(D) Economically and politically dominant groups.

104. Which of the following best describes the 'incremental' approach to policy formulation?
(A) Making small, successive, and limited changes to current policies.
(B) A complete overhaul of existing policies.
(C) A process driven by a single, powerful leader's vision.
(D) A purely mathematical and rational analysis of all possible options.

105. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Economic planning focuses on the allocation of resources to maximize production and growth.
Statement II : Social planning focuses on the distribution of resources and opportunities to achieve social justice and welfare.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

106. A key factor leading to the development of systematic planning in post-independence India was the desire to:
(A) Address massive poverty and build a self-reliant economy through state-led intervention.
(B) Reduce the role of the state in the economy.
(C) Promote regional inequalities.
(D) Follow the colonial model of economic management.

107. The creation of NITI Aayog reflects a move towards:
(A) Command and control economics.
(B) Reducing the importance of states in national policy.
(C) Giving financial powers to the planning body.
(D) A more 'enabling' and 'facilitating' role for the central planning body.

108. The 'World-Systems Theory', an extension of Dependency Theory, was proposed by:
(A) Amartya Sen
(B) Immanuel Wallerstein
(C) W. W. Rostow
(D) Milton Friedman

109. One of the salient features of social development is that it aims for:
(A) Change without any specific direction.
(B) Preserving the status quo at all costs.
(C) Structural changes that institutionalize growth with equity.
(D) Development for one section of society at the expense of another.

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110. Read the given assertion and reason, and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The concept of Sustainable Development emerged from a growing awareness of the environmental limits to economic growth.
Reason (R) : The report "Our Common Future" highlighted the intertwined nature of environmental, economic, and social issues.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

(B) Extreme diversity in terms of religion, language, caste, and ethnicity.
(C) The complete absence of poverty and inequality.
(D) A society with no traditional institutions or values.

93. The failure to implement land reforms effectively in many parts of India is often cited as a key reason for the persistence of rural poverty. This points to a gap in:
(A) Policy formulation.
(B) Policy agenda-setting.
(C) Policy implementation.
(D) Policy evaluation.

94. The 'Participatory' approach to policy formulation emphasizes the involvement of:
(A) Only high-level bureaucrats and politicians.
(B) Only international consultants.
(C) Only the corporate sector.
(D) The citizens and communities who will be affected by the policy.

95. Consider the following statements regarding the Human Development Index (HDI):
(i) It was created by international organizations in the 1980s.
(ii) It is based on the idea that economic growth is the ultimate objective of development.
(iii) The index is a geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.
(iv) A higher HDI value indicates a higher level of human development.
(v) It was developed to focus on people-centered development and is published by the UNDP.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(C) (iii), (iv) and (v) only
(D) (i), (ii) and (v) only

96. A major change in social planning introduced through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in India was:
(A) The recentralization of all planning powers.
(B) The constitutional mandate for decentralized planning through Panchayats and Municipalities.
(C) The abolition of social sector planning.
(D) The exclusive focus on economic planning.

97. The concept of 'social change' differs from 'social development' in that social change:
(A) Is always planned and positive.
(B) Is a broader term that can be positive, negative, or neutral, while social development implies a positive, value-driven direction.
(C) Only refers to economic changes.
(D) Is a term used exclusively in sociology, while social development is used in economics.

98. The focus on women's empowerment, self-help groups (SHGs), and micro-credit in recent development strategies in India is an example of which approach?
(A) The Empowerment and Capabilities Approach
(B) The Residual Welfare Approach
(C) The Top-Down Technocratic Approach
(D) The Laissez-faire Approach

99. Which of the following is a critical strategy for achieving Sustainable Development?
(A) Increased use of fossil fuels to accelerate growth.
(B) Clearing forests for unrestricted urban expansion.
(C) Promoting renewable energy and resource efficiency.
(D) Ignoring international cooperation on environmental issues.

100. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (Concept/Theory):
P. Capabilities Approach
Q. Sustainable Development
R. Dependency Theory
S. Modernization Theory
List II (Proponent/Associated Idea):
1. W.W. Rostow
2. Andre Gunder Frank
3. Amartya Sen
4. Gro Harlem Brundtland
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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66. A key difference between the Strategic Development Goals (SDGs) and their predecessors, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), is that the SDGs:
(A) Are universally applicable to all countries, developed and developing alike.
(B) Apply only to developing countries.
(C) Focus exclusively on environmental issues.
(D) Have a shorter timeline for achievement (5 years).

67. If a government launches a universal health care program accessible to all citizens regardless of their income, which model of social policy is it primarily reflecting?
(A) Residual Welfare Model
(B) Industrial Achievement-Performance Model
(C) Institutional Redistributive Model
(D) Corporate-Welfare Model

68. The evolution of policies for persons with disabilities in India shows a shift from a:
(A) Rights-based approach to a charity-based approach.
(B) Medical model to an empowerment model.
(C) Empowerment approach to a residual approach.
(D) Charity and welfare-based approach to a rights-based approach.

69. In policy formulation, what does the 'determinants' of policy refer to?
(A) The specific clauses and articles written in the policy document.
(B) The government agency responsible for implementing the policy.
(C) The factors and forces that influence and shape the content of the policy.
(D) The list of beneficiaries targeted by the policy.

70. Consider the following statements related to Social Planning in India:
(i) The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution provided a philosophical basis for social planning.
(ii) Social planning was seen as a necessary tool to address poverty and inequality.
(iii) The Five-Year Plans were the primary instrument for carrying out social planning.
(iv) NITI Aayog has completely dismantled the process of long-term strategic planning.
(v) The private sector has no role in the social planning process in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(C) (i), (iv) and (v) only
(D) (iii), (iv) and (v) only

71. The 'negative dimension' of development, often termed 'maldevelopment', is characterized by:
(A) A balanced and equitable distribution of resources.
(B) A rapid increase in human development indicators.
(C) A reduction in social and economic disparities.
(D) Growth that is socially and environmentally destructive.

72. The Gross National Happiness (GNH) index, as an alternative to GDP, is a model of development that emphasizes:
(A) A holistic approach balancing material and spiritual well-being.
(B) Only the psychological well-being of citizens.
(C) The total economic output of a nation.
(D) The strength of a country's military.

73. The three dimensions of the Human Development Index (HDI) are weighted:
(A) Unequally, with standard of living being the most important.
(B) Unequally, with health being the most important.
(C) Equally, with each of the three dimensions having a one-third weight.
(D) According to the population size of the country.

74. A social policy that links unemployment benefits to a person's previous earnings and contributions reflects which model?
(A) The Industrial Achievement-Performance Model
(B) The Institutional Redistributive Model
(C) The Marxist Model
(D) The Residual Welfare Model

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. What is the key difference between 'Social Development' and 'Human Development'?
(A) Social development focuses more on societal structures and institutions, while human development focuses more on individual capabilities and choices.
(B) They are identical concepts with no difference.
(C) Social development is about economics, while human development is about politics.
(D) Human development is a much older concept than social development.

112. The indicator 'Expected Years of Schooling' in the HDI captures:
(A) The average number of years of education received by people aged 25 and older.
(B) The number of years of schooling a child of school entrance age can expect to receive.
(C) The quality of education in a country.
(D) The number of schools per 1,000 children.

113. A policy that provides free midday meals in schools to improve nutrition and school attendance is an example of:
(A) A purely economic policy.
(B) A social policy intervention.
(C) A foreign policy directive.
(D) A military strategy.

114. The historical development of social policy in India has been strongly influenced by:
(A) The nationalist movement and the constitutional commitment to social justice.
(B) The principles of laissez-faire capitalism.
(C) The traditions of feudal Europe.
(D) The policies of neighbouring countries.

115. Consider the following statements about policy formulation:
(i) It is a linear process that always follows a fixed sequence of steps.
(ii) The media can play a significant role in bringing issues onto the policy agenda.
(iii) The 'Rational' model assumes policymakers have complete information and can evaluate all alternatives.
(iv) A change in government has no bearing on the priorities of policy formulation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

116. In the Indian context, social planning within the Five-Year Plans aimed to achieve a 'socialist pattern of society'. This primarily meant:
(A) The abolition of all private property.
(B) The establishment of a single-party state.
(C) Nationalizing all agricultural land.
(D) Reducing inequalities of income and opportunity and preventing the concentration of wealth.

117. Which statement best describes a positive dimension of social development?
(A) Widening gap between the rich and the poor.
(B) Environmental pollution from unregulated industries.
(C) Increased empowerment and participation of women in decision-making.
(D) Social unrest and communal disharmony.

118. Which theory of development would most likely advocate for foreign investment and technology transfer as the primary solution for underdevelopment?
(A) Dependency Theory
(B) Modernization Theory
(C) World-Systems Theory
(D) Post-Development Theory

119. A key difference between 'approaches' to social development and 'models' of social development is that:
(A) Approaches are theoretical, while models are practical.
(B) There is no difference; the terms are used interchangeably.
(C) Models are developed by governments, while approaches are developed by NGOs.
(D) Models are broader theoretical frameworks, while approaches are the specific strategies used to pursue them.

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of well-being.
(D) Can be easily manipulated to show positive results.

157. The classification of social policy into residual, industrial achievement, and institutional models is based on:
(A) The level of economic development of the country.
(B) The political party in power.
(C) The role of the state and the underlying principles of provision.
(D) The geographical size of the country.

158. The historical perspective on anti-poverty policies in India shows a shift from:
(A) A focus on self-employment to a focus on agricultural growth only.
(B) A focus on universal entitlements to a focus on targeted, conditional benefits.
(C) A focus on community development and agricultural growth to direct attacks on poverty through targeted programmes.
(D) A focus on community development and agricultural growth to direct attacks on poverty through targeted programmes.

159. The influence of powerful business lobbies on the formulation of a new health policy is an example of the impact of:
(A) Interest groups.
(B) Public opinion.
(C) Bureaucratic politics.
(D) Rational choice.

160. Read the given assertion and reason, and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The 'top-down' model of social planning has often been criticized for its lack of local relevance.
Reason (R) : Plans formulated centrally by experts may not adequately address the specific needs and diverse conditions of local communities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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161. A key similarity between the 'Rights-Based Approach' and the 'Empowerment Approach' to social development is that both:
(A) Treat people as passive beneficiaries.
(B) Emphasize the agency and active role of individuals and communities.
(C) Focus exclusively on economic growth.
(D) Are implemented solely by non-governmental organizations.

162. Which of the following is NOT one of the three dimensions of the Human Development Index?
(A) Environmental quality
(B) A long and healthy life
(C) Knowledge
(D) A decent standard of living

163. The concept of 'Social Policy' in the Indian context derives its legitimacy and direction primarily from:
(A) The Companies Act.
(B) The recommendations of international trade organizations.
(C) The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution.
(D) The traditions inherited from the colonial administration.

164. The 'social context of development in India' refers to the unique backdrop of social structures, like caste and patriarchy, that:
(A) Have no impact on development outcomes.
(B) Have been completely eradicated by modern development.
(C) Are identical to the social context of European countries.
(D) Mediate and influence the process and outcomes of development initiatives.

165. Consider the following:
(i) The prevailing economic conditions.
(ii) The ideology of the ruling political party.
(iii) The role and influence of civil society organizations.
(iv) The constitutional framework of the country.
Which of the above are considered 'determinants' in social policy formulation?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (iv) only

identical.

129. Social policy is often considered a 'contested' field. This means:
(A) There is universal agreement on its goals and methods.
(B) There are fundamental disagreements about its purpose, scope, and means.
(C) It is a field with no practical relevance.
(D) It is only studied in a few universities.

130. Arrange the following Five-Year Plans of India in chronological order of their commencement:
(i) The Fifth Five Year Plan
(ii) The First Five Year Plan
(iii) The Eighth Five Year Plan
(iv) The Second Five Year Plan
Select the correct code:
(A) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(C) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(D) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

131. The replacement of the Planning Commission with NITI Aayog signifies a move from a 'planner' state to a/an:
(A) 'Laissez-faire' state
(B) 'Totalitarian' state
(C) 'Catalytic' or 'enabling' state
(D) 'Regulatory' state only

132. The 'Positive Dimension' of Social Development is best exemplified by:
(A) An increase in crime rates.
(B) A decrease in social cohesion.
(C) An increase in environmental pollution.
(D) An improvement in literacy and health indicators.

133. The 'post-development' school of thought critiques the very idea of 'development', arguing that:
(A) More development is always better.
(B) Development has been universally successful.
(C) It is a Western-centric concept that imposes a particular worldview on other cultures.
(D) Only economic development matters.

134. Which of the following is a second development goal that would not be relevant in a developed country?
(A) They are a collection of 17 global goals.
(B) They are only applicable to the poorest countries in Africa and Asia.
(C) They have a target year of 2030.
(D) They integrate economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development.

135. Read the given assertion and reason, and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Social planning and economic planning are intrinsically linked.
Reason (R) : The level of economic development of a country determines the resources available for social sector programmes, while the quality of human capital developed through social planning impacts economic productivity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. The Human Development Index (HDI) was conceptualized to shift the focus of development economics from:
(A) National income as the sole measure of development to a broader focus on human capabilities.
(B) Human well-being to national income.
(C) Rural development to urban development.
(D) Social indicators to purely economic ones.

137. Which model of social policy argues that social policies exist to maintain the capitalist system by pacifying the working class?
(A) The Institutional Redistributive Model
(B) The Fabian Socialist Model
(C) The Marxist Model
(D) The Residual Welfare Model

138. The implementation of the National Food Security Act in India, which makes access to subsidized food grains a legal right, is an application of which approach?
(A) The Rights-Based Approach.
(B) The Charity Approach.
(C) The Residual Approach.

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R. SDG 8
S. SDG 13
List II (Goal Description):
1. Quality Education
2. Climate Action
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Decent Work and Economic Growth
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

176. The 'scope' of social policy refers to:
(A) The time frame for its implementation.
(B) The range of social issues and life domains it seeks to address.
(C) The geographical area it covers.
(D) The budget allocated for the policy.

177. Which step in the policy formulation process involves choosing a specific course of action from among various alternatives?
(A) Agenda Setting
(B) Decision Making / Policy Adoption
(C) Implementation
(D) Evaluation

178. The primary objective of social planning is to:
(A) Systematically guide social change towards desirable goals like equity and justice.
(B) Maximize corporate profits.
(C) Win international sports competitions.
(D) Maintain social order by suppressing dissent.

179. The term 'human capital', often used in the context of economic and social planning, refers to:
(A) The total population of a country.
(B) The financial wealth owned by individuals.
(C) The knowledge, skills, and health that individuals possess, which contribute to productivity.
(D) The machinery and infrastructure of a nation.

180. Arrange the following approaches to development in the chronological order in which they gained prominence:
(i) Rights-Based Approach
(ii) Basic Needs Approach
(iii) Economic Growth Approach
(iv) Empowerment Approach
Select the correct code:
(A) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

181. A 'salient feature' of social development is its focus on:
(A) Individual accumulation of wealth.
(B) Military expansion.
(C) Enhancing the collective well-being and social fabric of a community.
(D) Short-term political gains.

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182. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure, but it does not account for:
(A) Life expectancy.
(B) Inequality within the population.
(C) Income per capita.
(D) Education levels.

183. In the Indian context, the persistence of child labour despite laws against it highlights a major challenge in:
(A) Social policy formulation.
(B) The goals of social policy.
(C) The scope of social policy.
(D) Social policy implementation and enforcement.

184. The changing political scenario in India from a single-party dominance system to a coalition government system has made policy formulation:
(A) More complex, requiring consensus-building among different parties.
(B) Simpler and faster.
(C) Less democratic.
(D) Entirely dependent on the bureaucracy.

185. Read the given assertion and reason, and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Five-Year Plans in India attempted to integrate economic and social planning.
Reason (R) : It was recognized that economic growth alone was not sufficient and that deliberate interventions were needed to promote social justice and welfare.

(D) Universal Basic Income

148. The process of policy formulation is influenced by various 'determinants'. Which of the following would be considered an institutional determinant?
(A) A sudden economic crisis.
(B) A protest movement by a civil society group.
(C) The charisma of a political leader.
(D) The power and structure of the legislature and bureaucracy.

149. The interrelationship between social and economic planning is best described as:
(A) Antagonistic
(B) Non-existent
(C) Synergistic and mutually reinforcing
(D) Hierarchical, with social planning always being inferior

150. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (Term):
P. Social Policy
Q. Social Planning
R. Five Year Plan
S. NITI Aayog
List II (Description):
1. A policy think tank promoting cooperative federalism.
2. A comprehensive document outlining development goals over a five-year period.
3. The principles and actions guiding state intervention for social welfare.
4. The systematic process of setting social goals and the means to achieve them.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

151. Which of the following best captures the essence of the 'positive dimension' of social development?
(A) An increase in Gini coefficient.
(B) The displacement of people for a large dam project.
(C) The growth of urban slums.
(D) The process of qualitative and structural transformation of society for the better.

152. According to Modernization theory, what is the primary barrier to development in traditional societies?
(A) Internal cultural values and traditional institutions.
(B) Exploitation by developed nations.
(C) Lack of natural resources.
(D) A history of colonialism.

153. One of the 'critical issues' in implementing sustainable development is:
(A) The need for short-term profits over long-term sustainability.
(B) The argument that environmental protection is a luxury only for rich countries.
(C) The challenge of changing production and consumption patterns.
(D) The lack of any technological solutions.

154. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Empowerment Approach to social development views people as passive recipients of welfare.
Statement II : The Empowerment Approach focuses on enhancing people's capacities to participate in and hold accountable the institutions that affect their lives.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

155. Which SDG is dedicated to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls?
(A) SDG 1
(B) SDG 10
(C) SDG 16
(D) SDG 5

156. The use of 'indicators' like the HDI is important for social policy because they:
(A) Provide a complete and perfect picture of social reality.
(B) Allow for the measurement of progress and comparison across regions and time.
(C) Are a substitute for qualitative assessments

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120. Consider the following statements about the Strategic Development Goals (SDGs):
(i) They are a set of 17 goals and 169 targets.
(ii) They were adopted by the United Nations in 2015.
(iii) Unlike the MDGs, they explicitly include goals related to peace, justice, and strong institutions.
(iv) They are legally binding on all member states, with strict penalties for non-compliance.
(v) They place a strong emphasis on the principle of universality.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) only
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) only
(C) (i), (iv) and (v) only
(D) All of the above

121. The Human Development Index (HDI) is published annually in the:
(A) World Development Report
(B) World Economic Outlook
(C) Human Development Report
(D) Annual Health Report

122. The applicability of the 'Residual Welfare Model' in the Indian context is limited because:
(A) The Indian Constitution mandates a more active role for the state in promoting welfare.
(B) The market and family structures are strong enough to meet all needs.
(C) There are no social problems in India requiring state intervention.
(D) India follows a purely Marxist model of social policy.

123. The process of policy formulation is often described as a 'cycle'. Which of the following is typically the last stage in this cycle?
(A) Agenda setting
(B) Policy formulation
(C) Policy implementation
(D) Policy evaluation and feedback

124. The objective of social planning to achieve 'social change' implies a move towards:
(A) A more fragmented and unequal society.
(B) A society that is more equitable, just, and inclusive.
(C) A society that resists all forms of modernization.
(D) A society that prioritizes individual wealth over community well-being.

125. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (Policy Approach):
P. Welfare Approach
Q. Development Approach
R. Empowerment Approach
S. Rights-Based Approach
List II (Core Philosophy):
1. People as active agents; focus on enhancing capabilities.
2. People as citizens with entitlements; state has obligations.
3. People as beneficiaries; focus on providing services.
4. People as contributors to growth; focus on integration into the economy.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

126. A key feature of the historical and social context of development in India is the challenge of:
(A) Managing a rapidly aging population.
(B) A lack of natural resources.
(C) A very small and homogenous domestic market.
(D) Integrating a vast and diverse population into the development process.

127. The concept of 'inter-generational equity' is central to which development paradigm?
(A) Sustainable Development
(B) Modernization Theory
(C) Dependency Theory
(D) Laissez-faire Economics

128. If a country's HDI is lower than its GNI per capita rank, what does this suggest?
(A) The country has been successful in converting economic wealth into better social outcomes.
(B) The country has struggled to translate its economic prosperity into better health and education for its citizens.
(C) The country has high levels of health and education but a very low income.
(D) The HDI and GNI per capita rank are always

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(D) All of the above

166. A key reason for the establishment of NITI Aayog was to move from 'centralized planning' to:
(A) 'Command planning'
(B) 'Cooperative federalism'
(C) 'Laissez-faire'
(D) 'Authoritarian planning'

167. A development project that leads to economic growth for a region but also causes irreversible damage to its ecosystem would be an example of:
(A) Sustainable Development
(B) A Rights-Based Approach
(C) A perfectly balanced development model
(D) The negative dimension of social development

168. The similarities and differences between various approaches to social development (e.g., welfare vs. rights-based) lie in:
(A) Their ultimate goal, but primarily in their perception of the beneficiary and the role of the state.
(B) The fact that some are for rich countries and others are for poor countries.
(C) Their complete lack of any common ground.
(D) The fact that welfare is implemented by governments and rights-based by courts.

169. SDG 1 aims to "End poverty in all its forms everywhere". This goal is an example of the SDGs' focus on:
(A) A narrow, sector-specific agenda.
(B) Addressing only a single dimension of poverty.
(C) Universality and comprehensiveness.
(D) A goal applicable only to the least developed countries.

170. Consider the following statements regarding the historical development of social policy:
(i) Early forms were often rooted in charity and religious obligation.
(ii) The Industrial Revolution created new social problems like urban poverty, leading to state intervention.
(iii) The post-World War II era saw the rise of the 'welfare state' in many countries.
(iv) The 1980s onwards witnessed a neoliberal critique and restructuring of the welfare state.
(v) Social policy has always been driven solely by altruism, with no political or economic motives.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) only
(C) (i), (iii) and (v) only
(D) All of the above

171. The 'Mahalanobis Model' adopted in India's Second Five-Year Plan emphasized:
(A) Agricultural development and cottage industries.
(B) A service-sector led growth strategy.
(C) A laissez-faire, free-market approach.
(D) Development of heavy industries and capital goods sector.

172. A key function of NITI Aayog is to act as a platform for the resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues. This helps in:
(A) Slowing down the implementation process.
(B) Accelerating the implementation of development programmes.
(C) Centralizing all decision-making.
(D) Creating more bureaucratic hurdles.

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173. The concept that development should not only be about economic growth but also about expanding people's freedoms and choices is central to:
(A) The Neoclassical Growth Model.
(B) The Trickle-Down Theory.
(C) The Capabilities Approach.
(D) The Marxist Theory of Exploitation.

174. Which of the following is an example of a social policy for a 'vulnerable section' of society?
(A) A tax cut for large corporations.
(B) The construction of a new luxury airport.
(C) A subsidy for exporting software.
(D) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme for children and mothers.

175. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (SDG Goal Number):
P. SDG 3
Q. SDG 4

(D) The Corporate Social Responsibility Approach.

139. A major determinant in the formulation of a country's social policy is its:
(A) Geographic location.
(B) Official language.
(C) National anthem.
(D) Constitutional framework and value system.

140. Consider the following statements regarding changes in social planning with Five Year Plans in India:
(i) The early plans focused heavily on infrastructure and heavy industry, with social services as a secondary component.
(ii) Later plans saw an increased allocation and focus on direct poverty alleviation and social welfare programmes.
(iii) The concept of 'inclusive growth' became a central theme in later plans.
(iv) The planning process has remained static and unchanged in its priorities from the first plan to the last.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (iv) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (ii) and (iii) only

141. The establishment of the Planning Commission in 1950 was a direct outcome of:
(A) A directive from international organizations.
(B) A condition for receiving foreign aid.
(C) The perceived need for a coordinated, state-led effort for socio-economic development.
(D) The success of free-market policies during colonial rule.

142. The "negative dimensions of social development" refer to the unintended adverse consequences of development projects. Which of the following is an example?
(A) Improved access to clean water.
(B) Increased school enrollment rates for girls.
(C) Better maternal healthcare facilities.
(D) Loss of traditional livelihoods due to industrialization.

143. Which historical and social context in India poses a significant challenge to the uniform implementation of development programmes?
(A) The federal structure of the state and regional disparities.
(B) A completely homogenous and uniform culture.
(C) The absence of any social hierarchy.
(D) A uniformly high level of economic development across all regions.

144. The slogan "Think Global, Act Local" is most relevant to the implementation of:
(A) Modernization Theory
(B) Sustainable Development
(C) Dependency Theory
(D) Neoclassical economic policy

145. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog:
(i) It stands for National Institution for Transforming India.
(ii) It is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.
(iii) One of its key objectives is to act as a 'think tank'.
(iv) It has been given the power to allocate plan funds to states.
(v) It promotes 'cooperative federalism'.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
(B) (ii), (iv) and (v) only
(C) (i), (iii) and (v) only
(D) (i), (iii), (iv) and (v) only

146. 'Bottom-up' social planning is characterized by:
(A) Strong emphasis on community participation and local knowledge.
(B) Decisions made exclusively by national-level experts.
(C) A rigid, inflexible plan imposed from the center.
(D) A complete lack of any planning or organization.

147. A policy providing social assistance to the destitute elderly who have no other means of support is an example of which model of social policy in action?
(A) Institutional Redistributive
(B) Industrial Achievement-Performance
(C) Residual Welfare

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. Which model of development emphasizes that developing countries are not just 'behind' developed countries but are structurally different due to their history of colonialism and position in the global economy?
(A) Dependency Theory
(B) Modernization Theory
(C) Neoclassical Economic Theory
(D) The Rostow's Stages of Growth model

187. The concept of Sustainable Development critically requires a balance between:
(A) Public sector and private sector.
(B) Local needs and national priorities.
(C) Economic growth and military spending.
(D) Intra-generational equity and inter-generational equity.

188. Which approach to social development would most strongly advocate for legal aid services and public interest litigation as tools for social change?
(A) The Welfare Approach
(B) The Rights-Based Approach
(C) The Technocratic Approach
(D) The Residual Approach

189. A social planner using a 'bottom-up' approach would begin the planning process by:
(A) Studying international best practices.
(B) Consulting with national level ministers.
(C) Conducting needs assessments and participatory discussions with local communities.
(D) Formulating a rigid national plan to be imposed on all regions.

190. Consider the following:
(i) The Residual Welfare Model
(ii) The Institutional Redistributive Model
(iii) The Industrial Achievement-Performance Model
(iv) The Cooperative Federalism Model
Which of the above are considered models of social policy?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(D) (i) and (iv) only

191. A key difference between NITI Aayog and the erstwhile Planning Commission is that NITI Aayog is envisaged as:
(A) An advisory 'Think Tank' and not a constitutional body.
(B) A command-and-control body.
(C) A body with powers to impose policies on states.
(D) A body that finalizes five-year plans and allocates funds.

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192. The 'historical and social context of development in India' includes the challenge of overcoming the legacy of:
(A) A centrally planned economy inherited from the Mughals.
(B) The colonial past which led to economic drain and distorted development.
(C) A highly industrialized pre-colonial economy.
(D) A history of political isolation from the rest of the world.

193. Which of the following is a strategy for Sustainable Development?
(A) Maximizing the use of non-renewable resources.
(B) Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems.
(C) Encouraging a 'use and throw' consumer culture.
(D) Ignoring the social impacts of economic projects.

194. The shift from a 'welfare approach' to a 'rights-based approach' in social policy implies:
(A) A move from viewing people as passive recipients to active claimants.
(B) A reduction in the state's responsibility.
(C) A focus only on the duties of citizens, not their rights.
(D) That social services are a form of charity.

195. Consider the following statements about Social Planning:
(i) It is a systematic attempt to shape social and

economic outcomes.
(ii) It is solely concerned with economic growth rates.
(iii) 'Top-down' and 'Bottom-up' are two contrasting models of planning.
(iv) In India, the Five-Year Plans were a major instrument of social planning.
(v) Social planning is a one-time exercise that does not require revision.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (v) only
(B) (ii), (iii) and (v) only
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) only
(D) All of the above

196. An indicator such as the 'Maternal Mortality Ratio' would be most relevant for policies related to which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 4 (Quality Education)
(B) SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
(C) SDG 13 (Climate Action)
(D) SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)

197. THE concept of 'Social Policy' is broader than 'social work' because:
(A) Social work is done by the government, and social policy is done by NGOs.
(B) Social policy is a much older field than social work.
(C) Social policy deals with macro-level structural issues and state action, while social work is often focused on micro-level intervention.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.

198. THE implementation of policies like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in India reflects a policy goal of:
(A) Promoting urbanization.
(B) Enhancing social security and livelihood for the rural poor.
(C) Reducing the fiscal deficit.
(D) Privatizing all rural assets.

199. A 'coalition government' political scenario often leads to social policies that are:
(A) Based on a single, coherent ideology.
(B) Implemented much faster than in a single-party government.
(C) More radical and transformative in nature.
(D) A product of compromise and negotiation among different political parties.

200. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (Social Thinker):
P. Richard Titmuss
Q. Amartya Sen
R. Amitai Etzioni
S. Mahbub ul Haq
List II (Associated Concept/Model):
1. Capabilities Approach
2. Mixed-Scanning Model of policy making
3. Human Development Index (HDI)
4. Three Models of Social Policy
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

201. Which factor was NOT a primary reason for the adoption of a planned economy model in post-independence India?
(A) The influence of Fabian Socialism on early leaders.
(B) The success of international Five-Year Plans.
(C) The strong presence of a well-developed private industrial sector ready to lead development.
(D) The need to address deep-rooted poverty and inequality.

202. Which of the following represents the 'empowerment' approach to social development?
(A) Facilitating the formation of women's Self-Help Groups to manage their own savings and credit.
(B) Providing monthly cash transfers to all poor households without any other intervention.
(C) Building a large factory in a village without consulting the residents.
(D) Distributing free food packets during a festival.

203. THE term 'decent work' in SDG 8 encompasses all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Productive employment.
(B) Rights at work.
(C) Social protection.
(D) Work that harms the environment.

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204. Which of the following is a common criticism of the Human Development Index (HDI)?
(A) It focuses too much on environmental sustainability.
(B) It is a composite index and can mask internal inequalities.
(C) It is too complex to be calculated.
(D) It gives too much weight to political freedom.

205. THE process of formulating a social policy for transgender persons in India involved extensive consultations with community members and activists. This is an example of which approach to policy formulation?
(A) THE Rational-Comprehensive Approach
(B) THE Incremental Approach
(C) THE Participatory Approach
(D) THE Top-Down Technocratic Approach

206. A key change in social planning philosophy from the early Five-Year Plans to the later ones was a move from:
(A) A focus on inclusive growth to a focus on GDP growth only.
(B) A decentralized model to a highly centralized one.
(C) A rights-based approach to a charity approach.
(D) A 'trickle-down' assumption to a direct attack on poverty.

207. A primary role of NITI Aayog is to provide 'strategic inputs' to the government. This means:
(A) Offering long-term vision and policy direction on key issues.
(B) Providing day-to-day administrative support.
(C) Auditing the accounts of central ministries.
(D) Directly managing the implementation of schemes.

208. THE concept of 'development as freedom' is most closely associated with:
(A) W.W. Rostow
(B) Amartya Sen
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Milton Friedman

209. THE challenge of balancing the need for energy for development with the need to reduce carbon emissions is a core issue of:
(A) Social policy for the elderly.
(B) Sustainable development.
(C) Human rights policy.
(D) Early childhood care policy.

210. Read the given assertion and reason, and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : THE shift from MDGs to SDGs represents a more ambitious and comprehensive development agenda.
Reason (R) : THE SDGs are universal, address the root causes of poverty, and integrate the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. Which approach to social development sees its primary goal as integrating people into the productive economy and improving their ability to contribute to economic growth?
(A) THE Empowerment Approach
(B) THE Welfare Approach
(C) THE Development Approach
(D) THE Rights-Based Approach

212. A country that provides high-quality, free public education and healthcare to all its citizens, funded by progressive taxation, is a prime example of which model of social policy?
(A) THE Residual Model
(B) THE Industrial-Achievement Model
(C) THE Laissez-faire Model
(D) THE Institutional-Redistributive Model

213. When framing a new national policy on mental health, which of the following would be the first step in the process of policy formulation?
(A) Allocating the budget.
(B) Training mental health professionals.
(C) Identifying the scale of the problem and placing it on the government's agenda.
(D) Evaluating the impact of the policy.

214. THE concept of social planning is fundamentally at odds with which economic philosophy?
(A) Socialism

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fundamental goals of social policy often revolve around ensuring social justice, equity, and security for the populace. Its scope is extensive, encompassing critical domains such as health, education, housing, social security, and personal social services. The context in which social policy operates is multifaceted, shaped by prevailing political ideologies, economic conditions, and socio-cultural norms. Various models of social policy exist, with the 'residual' and 'institutional' models being prominent. The residual model views social welfare as a safety net, intervening only when family and market systems fail. In contrast, the institutional model perceives social welfare as a primary and normal function of a modern industrial society. In the Indian context, there is a complex interplay of these models. While constitutional mandates and various welfare schemes reflect an institutional approach, the implementation often functions residually, with a focus on targeted benefits for specific vulnerable groups, making its applicability a subject of continuous academic and political debate.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the primary purpose of social policy?
(A) To exclusively promote economic growth through market mechanisms.
(B) To intervene in social matters to improve citizen well-being.
(C) To replace the functions of the family and the market entirely.
(D) To regulate international relations and foreign trade agreements.

252. The passage distinguishes between the 'residual' and 'institutional' models of social policy. What is the core difference highlighted?
(A) The institutional model considers welfare a normal societal function, whereas the residual model treats it as a safety net for system failures.
(B) The institutional model is only applicable in socialist economies, while the residual model is for capitalist ones.
(C) The residual model sees welfare as a primary state function, while the institutional model sees it as a last resort.
(D) The residual model focuses on universal benefits, while the institutional model focuses on targeted benefits.

253. Based on the description, which of the following best exemplifies an 'institutional' approach to social policy?
(A) Providing temporary unemployment benefits only to those who have exhausted all other financial resources.
(B) Offering food aid exclusively in response to a declared natural disaster or famine.
(C) Establishing a universal public education system accessible to all children regardless of family income.
(D) Creating a government-backed loan scheme for small businesses that have been denied private bank loans.

254. How does the passage characterize the application of social policy models in the Indian context?
(A) India has exclusively adopted the institutional model of social policy.
(B) India strictly adheres to the residual model, with no elements of institutionalism.
(C) India's approach is a clear and unconflicted blend of both models.
(D) India exhibits a complex mix, with institutional goals but often residual implementation.

255. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being within the scope of social policy?
(A) Personal social services.
(B) Housing provisions.
(C) Military defense strategy.
(D) Health and education systems.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The historical development of social policy in India presents a complex evolutionary trajectory. Prior to independence, colonial welfare measures were minimal and primarily aimed at maintaining administrative efficiency and control, rather than genuine social upliftment. The post-independence era marked a significant shift, with the Constitution of India enshrining principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, thereby providing a foundational framework

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and the States.
(C) To undertake long-term policy research.
(D) To evaluate centrally sponsored schemes.

225. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (Policy Formulation Approach):
P. Rational Model
Q. Incremental Model
R. Mixed-Scanning Model
S. Participatory Model
List II (Key Characteristic):
1. "Muddling through"; small successive changes.
2. Involvement of affected citizens and communities.
3. Comprehensive analysis of all alternatives to find the one best way.
4. A combination of broad directional review and detailed analysis of select options.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

226. Theories of social development like Modernization Theory and Dependency Theory primarily attempt to explain:
(A) THE causes of global inequality and the processes of change in societies.
(B) THE functioning of the human brain.
(C) THE laws of thermodynamics.
(D) THE evolution of artistic styles.

227. A critical issue for sustainable development is ensuring 'policy coherence', which means:
(A) Ensuring that policies in one area do not undermine goals in another area.
(B) Creating a single policy for all development problems.
(C) Adhering strictly to policies from the past.
(D) Allowing each government department to create policies in isolation.

228. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : THE Rights-Based Approach to development transforms beneficiaries into claimants and the state into a duty-bearer.
Statement II : THE Welfare Approach primarily views the recipients of services as objects of charity.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

229. THE use of the Human Development Index (HDI) by policymakers is an example of:
(A) Rejecting all forms of measurement in development.
(B) Focusing solely on economic growth.
(C) Using evidence and data to inform policy choices and track progress.
(D) Adopting a purely qualitative approach to policy.

230. Arrange the following events related to the history of planning and development in the correct chronological order:
(i) Establishment of NITI Aayog.
(ii) Introduction of the focus on poverty removal in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.
(iii) Launch of the First Five-Year Plan.
(iv) Publication of the report 'Our Common Future'.
Select the correct code:
(A) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

231. Social policy for marginalized groups in India is constitutionally mandated through provisions for:
(A) Laissez-faire
(B) A uniform civil code for all communities
(C) THE abolition of the public sector
(D) protective discrimination and affirmative action

232. What is the fundamental goal of social planning?
(A) To improve the social conditions and well-being of the population through deliberate, planned action.
(B) To enhance the operational efficiency of the military.
(C) To ensure the ruling party wins the next election.

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273. What role does economic planning play in facilitating social planning?
(A) It sets the moral and ethical guidelines for social programs.
(B) It replaces the need for social services by creating universal employment.
(C) It determines the curriculum for educational institutions.
(D) It generates the financial resources necessary to fund social programs.

274. How does the passage characterize the historical approach to planning in India?
(A) As often struggling to balance economic and social sector investments.
(B) As a perfect and seamless integration of social and economic goals.
(C) As consistently prioritizing social welfare over economic growth.
(D) As completely ignoring social planning in favour of economic targets.

275. The passage mentions a criticism of India's planning framework. What is the essence of this criticism?
(A) That social planning was overly funded at the expense of the economy.
(B) That there was too much focus on education and not enough on health.
(C) That economic objectives were often prioritized over social development goals.
(D) That planning was too decentralized and lacked a national focus.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The trajectory of social planning in India is closely linked to the evolution of its Five Year Plans, which commenced in the post-independence era. In the initial plans, the focus was predominantly on building heavy industry and infrastructure, with social planning receiving comparatively less emphasis. However, over successive plans, there was a discernible shift in social planning priorities, with a growing recognition of the need for direct poverty alleviation, employment generation, and social welfare programs. This change reflected a move from a trickle-down approach to a more direct attack on deprivation. A significant transformation in India's planning apparatus occurred with the dissolution of the Planning Commission and the establishment of Niti Aayog. Unlike the Planning Commission which had the power to allocate funds, Niti Aayog functions primarily as a policy think tank. Its roles and functions include fostering cooperative federalism by involving states in policy-making, designing strategic long-term policy frameworks, and acting as a hub for knowledge and innovation. This represents a major change from the centralized, top-down model of the Five Year Plans to a more consultative and monitoring-oriented approach, fundamentally altering the mechanisms through which social planning and development strategies are conceptualized and pursued in India.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What was the predominant focus of India's initial Five Year Plans, according to the passage?
(A) Development of heavy industry and infrastructure.
(B) Direct poverty alleviation and social welfare.
(C) Environmental conservation and sustainability.
(D) Fostering cooperative federalism among states.

277. The passage describes a change in social planning across the Five Year Plans. What was this change?
(A) A shift from direct poverty alleviation to a focus on industrial growth.
(B) A move away from social welfare towards military spending.
(C) A complete abandonment of the concept of social planning.
(D) A transition from a focus on infrastructure to direct anti-poverty programs.

278. What is a key difference between Niti Aayog and the former Planning Commission mentioned in the text?
(A) Niti Aayog focuses on short-term plans, whereas the Planning Commission focused on long-term plans.
(B) Niti Aayog acts as a policy think tank, while the Planning Commission had fund allocation powers.
(C) The Planning Commission was a think tank, while Niti Aayog has powers to allocate funds.

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242. Which of the following is a 'critical issue' for the success of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
(A) Securing adequate financing for implementation.
(B) Ignoring the role of the private sector.
(C) Focusing only on national level actions, ignoring local governments.
(D) Keeping the goals a secret from the general public.

243. THE Human Development Index (HDI) is based on the central idea that:
(A) Economic growth is the only thing that matters.
(B) Military power is the best indicator of development.
(C) People are the real wealth of nations.
(D) Development is a process that cannot be measured.

244. A social policy aimed at providing skills training and employment opportunities to empower marginalized youth is an example of which development approach?
(A) THE Welfare Approach
(B) THE Residual Approach
(C) THE Charity Approach
(D) THE Empowerment Approach

245. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I (Policy/Planning Concept):
P. Social Policy
Q. Social Planning
R. NITI Aayog
S. Sustainable Development
List II (Key Feature/Element):
1. Meeting present needs without compromising future generations.
2. Deliberate state intervention to improve well-being.
3. Formulation of systematic development documents.
4. A policy think tank fostering cooperative federalism.
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

246. THE primary goal of social policy is to address:
(A) Issues of national security.
(B) THE needs and problems related to human well-being and social justice.
(C) THE profitability of state enterprises.
(D) THE conduct of international diplomacy.

247. THE historical evolution of social policies for marginalized groups demonstrates a shift in focus from:
(A) Empowerment to charity.
(B) Rights to welfare.
(C) Integration to segregation.
(D) Protection and welfare to development and empowerment.

248. THE "Bottom-up" model of social planning emphasizes:
(A) Public participation and decentralized decision-making.
(B) Centralized control and expert knowledge.
(C) A focus on large-scale industrial projects only.
(D) THE exclusion of local communities from the planning process.

249. THE introduction of 'inclusive growth' as a key objective in India's Five-Year Plans signified a recognition that:
(A) Growth is automatically inclusive.
(B) Social planning should be abandoned.
(C) THE benefits of economic growth were not reaching all sections of the population.
(D) Only agricultural growth matters.

250. THE core idea of 'sustainable development' requires the integration of which three pillars?
(A) Economic Viability, Social Equity, and Environmental Protection.
(B) Political stability, cultural integration, and religious harmony.
(C) Technological innovation, industrial output, and military strength.
(D) Traditional values, modernity, and the forces of globalization.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social policy is a deliberate intervention by the state, or other collective bodies, to redistribute resources and regulate social relationships to improve the well-being of its members. The

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(D) To plan and organize social gatherings for government officials.

233. THE concept of "social development" differs from "economic development" as it explicitly includes concerns for:
(A) Profit maximization and market share.
(B) Capital accumulation and foreign exchange reserves.
(C) Equity, social justice, and quality of life.
(D) Stock market performance and interest rates.

234. THE similarity between the 'Welfare' and 'Rights-Based' approaches to development is that both ultimately seek to provide social goods and services. THE key difference is:
(A) THE justification for provision (charity vs. entitlement).
(B) THE cost of the services.
(C) THE location where services are provided.
(D) THE number of people they serve.

235. Read the given assertion and reason, and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : THE applicability of any single, pure model of social policy is limited in the Indian context.
Reason (R) : India's complex socio-economic reality and mixed economy framework have led to a hybrid social policy regime that incorporates elements from residual, institutional, and developmental models.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

236. THE 'context' of social policy includes the prevailing ideology. A shift towards a neoliberal ideology would likely lead to social policies that emphasize:
(A) Universal state provision.
(B) Market-based solutions and privatization.
(C) THE expansion of the welfare state.
(D) A command-and-control economy.

237. THE historical perspective on social policy shows that its scope has generally:
(A) Shrunk over time.
(B) Remained static and unchanged since the 19th century.
(C) Expanded from a narrow focus on the poor to covering a wider range of risks and populations.
(D) Become solely focused on environmental issues.

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238. In the policy formulation process, a "determinant" such as a major public protest against unemployment would be classified as:
(A) An institutional factor.
(B) An international factor.
(C) An economic factor.
(D) A political and social environmental factor.

239. THE most significant change brought about by the Five-Year Plans in India was:
(A) THE institutionalization of a state-led development process.
(B) THE complete eradication of poverty.
(C) THE achievement of full literacy.
(D) THE elimination of all social hierarchies.

240. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog:
(i) IT is the successor to the Planning Commission.
(ii) IT is a 'think tank' for the government.
(iii) IT does not have the power to allocate funds to states.
(iv) ITS governing council includes the Chief Ministers of all states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (iii) and (iv) only
(D) All of the above

241. Which theory of social development would argue that underdevelopment is an active process of immiseration caused by the integration of poor countries into the global capitalist system on unequal terms?
(A) Modernization Theory
(B) Dependency Theory
(C) Human Capital Theory
(D) Neoclassical Economic Theory

for a welfare state. This constitutional mandate led to the evolution of various social policies aimed at addressing deep-seated inequalities. A crucial aspect of this historical perspective is the increasing focus on policies specifically designed for marginalized and vulnerable sections of society, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children, and persons with disabilities. The implementation of these policies, however, has been a persistent challenge. Despite progressive legislative frameworks and dedicated programs, issues related to targeting, resource allocation, administrative bottlenecks, and social resistance have often hindered the effective delivery of benefits to the intended recipients. This gap between policy intent and on-the-ground reality remains a central theme in the analysis of India's social policy history, highlighting the difficulty in translating legal and political commitments into tangible social outcomes for the most disadvantaged groups.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What does the passage suggest was the primary motivation for colonial-era welfare measures?
(A) A commitment to social justice and equality for all subjects.
(B) The need to maintain administrative control and efficiency.
(C) A response to widespread demands for a comprehensive welfare state.
(D) The goal of preparing India for democratic self-governance.

257. According to the passage, what provided the foundational framework for India's post-independence social policies?
(A) The continuation of colonial administrative practices.
(B) Economic models borrowed from Western nations.
(C) The demands of international aid organizations.
(D) The principles enshrined in the Constitution of India.

258. The passage highlights a key feature of the evolution of social policy in independent India. What is it?
(A) A growing emphasis on policies for marginalized and vulnerable groups.
(B) A gradual reduction in the scope of social welfare programs.
(C) An exclusive focus on economic development over social issues.
(D) A complete shift from state-led welfare to market-based solutions.

259. Which of the following is identified in the text as a major challenge in the implementation of social policies for vulnerable sections?
(A) A lack of constitutional and legal backing for the policies.
(B) The absence of clearly identified marginalized groups.
(C) The gap between policy formulation and effective delivery.
(D) A shortage of international funding for welfare schemes.

260. The passage implies that the history of social policy in India is characterized by a tension between:
(A) progressive policy intentions and implementation challenges.
(B) federal and state government priorities.
(C) agricultural and industrial policy goals.
(D) traditional values and modern legislative norms.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The formulation of social policy is a dynamic and multi-stage process, not a singular event. It typically begins with problem identification and agenda-setting, where a social issue is recognized as significant enough to warrant government attention. Following this, the policy is formally formulated, involving the exploration of various alternatives and the drafting of legislation or programs. The process is influenced by a range of determinants, including the dominant political ideology, the nation's economic capacity, demographic trends, and the influence of interest groups and public opinion. Different approaches to policy formulation exist; some are rational and comprehensive, seeking optimal solutions, while others are incremental, involving small, successive adjustments to existing policies. A crucial factor impacting this entire process is the changing political scenario within a country. A shift in

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the ruling party, the formation of a coalition government, or a wave of popular protest can dramatically alter policy priorities. For instance, a government with a socialist orientation may prioritize universal social services, whereas a more market-oriented government might favour targeted, means-tested benefits. Therefore, the final shape of any social policy is a product of technical analysis as well as a complex negotiation of political power and societal pressures.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what is the initial step in the process of policy formulation?
(A) The drafting of legislation.
(B) The allocation of a budget.
(C) The selection of a specific approach.
(D) The identification of a problem and setting an agenda.

262. Which of the following is NOT listed in the text as a determinant of social policy formulation?
(A) The country's economic capacity.
(B) The influence of international diplomatic relations.
(C) Prevailing political ideologies.
(D) The pressure from interest groups and public opinion.

263. The passage describes an 'incremental' approach to policy formulation. How is this approach characterized?
(A) By seeking the most optimal and all-encompassing solution from the start.
(B) By completely dismantling old policies to create entirely new ones.
(C) By making small, successive changes to policies that are already in place.
(D) By relying solely on technical experts without political input.

264. How does a changing political scenario impact policy formulation, as explained in the text?
(A) It only affects the implementation phase, not the formulation phase.
(B) It has no significant impact as policy is a purely rational process.
(C) It simplifies the policy process by eliminating political debate.
(D) It can fundamentally alter policy priorities and the choice of approach.

265. What can be inferred from the passage about the nature of social policy formulation?
(A) It is a blend of technical analysis and political negotiation.
(B) It is a purely objective and scientific exercise.
(C) It is a straightforward process with a predictable outcome.
(D) It is primarily driven by the demands of the bureaucracy.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social planning is a systematic and organized effort to direct social change and address societal problems through deliberate interventions. It is fundamentally concerned with improving the quality of life and promoting social justice for the entire community. The objectives of social planning are broad, ranging from the provision of essential services like housing and healthcare to fostering community cohesion and empowering citizens. Its scope is correspondingly wide, touching upon areas such as education, public health, land use, welfare services, and community development. Various models of social planning guide these efforts. For example, the rational-comprehensive model posits that planners can identify all possible options, evaluate their consequences, and choose the most efficient course of action. In contrast, the incremental model suggests that planning is a process of 'muddling through' with small, adaptive adjustments. Another model, advocacy planning, emphasizes representing the interests of disadvantaged groups against established power structures. The choice of a particular model often depends on the nature of the problem, the political context, and the resources available. Ultimately, social planning serves as a crucial tool for consciously shaping a society's future, rather than leaving social outcomes to chance or unregulated market forces.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the fundamental concern of social planning as described in the passage?
(A) Maximizing economic output and industrial growth.
(B) Directing social change to improve quality

of life and social justice.
(C) Maintaining social order through law enforcement.
(D) Documenting social problems for academic research.

267. Which of the following areas falls outside the described scope of social planning?
(A) Development of welfare services.
(B) Management of foreign currency reserves.
(C) Planning for public health initiatives.
(D) Strategies for community development.

268. The passage describes the rational-comprehensive model of social planning. What is a key assumption of this model?
(A) Planners have the ability to identify all options and choose the optimal one.
(B) Planners can only make small, adaptive changes to the system.
(C) Planning should primarily represent the interests of the poor.
(D) The best planning process is one of 'muddling through'.

269. What is the central idea of 'advocacy planning' as mentioned in the source?
(A) That all planning should be centralized within a single government agency.
(B) That planning should focus on making small, incremental adjustments.
(C) That planning should represent the interests of disadvantaged groups.
(D) That planning is an objective, technical exercise devoid of politics.

270. What is the ultimate purpose of social planning according to the passage?
(A) To allow unregulated market forces to determine social outcomes.
(B) To replace political decision-making with technical expertise.
(C) To document the history of social change in a community.
(D) To consciously shape a society's future through deliberate action.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The interrelationship between social and economic planning is intricate and symbiotic, forming the bedrock of holistic national development. These two domains are not mutually exclusive; rather, they are deeply interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Effective social planning, which leads to investments in education, health, and skill development, creates a productive and capable workforce, thereby boosting economic productivity and long-term growth. Conversely, robust economic planning that generates wealth and resources is essential to finance the comprehensive social services and welfare programs envisioned by social planners. In the context of social planning in India, this interrelationship has been a central and often contentious theme. The national planning framework has frequently wrestled with balancing investments in heavy industry and infrastructure (economic planning) against the need for social sector spending (social planning). Critics often argue that for long periods, economic objectives were prioritized, with social development viewed as a secondary outcome of economic growth, rather than a goal in its own right. This has led to ongoing debates about the need for a more integrated approach where social investments are seen not as a drain on the economy, but as a critical prerequisite for sustainable and equitable economic progress.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the core argument of the passage regarding the relationship between social and economic planning?
(A) They are separate domains that should be managed independently.
(B) Economic planning is always more important than social planning.
(C) They are deeply interconnected and mutually reinforcing.
(D) Social planning is a hindrance to effective economic growth.

272. According to the passage, how does effective social planning contribute to economic growth?
(A) By directly financing industrial projects.
(B) By creating a productive and capable workforce.
(C) By reducing the need for economic planning.
(D) By ensuring equitable distribution of land.

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(B) Laissez-faire capitalism
(C) Keynesianism
(D) Mercantilism

215. Consider the following statements regarding India's Five-Year Plans:
(i) THEY were formulated by the Planning Commission.
(ii) THEY provided a framework for both economic and social planning.
(iii) THE first plan prioritized agricultural development.
(iv) THE final Five-Year Plan was the Twelfth Plan (2012-2017).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(C) (i) and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

216. THE "negative dimension" of social development, such as the erosion of community bonds due to rapid urbanization, is also referred to as:
(A) THE social costs of development
(B) Social progress
(C) Social cohesion
(D) Social capital formation

217. In the context of the historical development of social policy, the 'Beveridge Report' (1942) in the UK is significant because it:
(A) Argued for the dismantling of all social services.
(B) Recommended a purely private insurance-based system.
(C) Provided the blueprint for the modern comprehensive welfare state.
(D) Focused exclusively on policies for industrial workers.

218. An important 'salient feature' of social development is that it is a:
(A) Value-laden process, aiming for goals like equity and justice.
(B) Purely technical process.
(C) Process that is neutral to values.
(D) Process that can be completed within a single year.

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219. THE concept of 'sustainability' in Sustainable Development implies a focus on:
(A) Short-term gains
(B) Political expediency
(C) Rapid resource depletion
(D) Long-term viability and resilience

220. Consider the following indicators:
(i) Life expectancy at birth
(ii) Mean years of schooling
(iii) GNI per capita
(iv) Maternal mortality ratio
(v) Share of seats in parliament held by women
Which of the above are the three components of the Human Development Index (HDI)?
(A) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (iii), (iv) and (v) only
(D) (i), (iv) and (v) only

221. Which model of social policy views welfare as a necessary adjunct to the economy, serving to create a more productive workforce?
(A) THE Marxist Model
(B) THE Residual Model
(C) THE Industrial Achievement-Performance Model
(D) THE Anarchist Model

222. THE evolution of policies for tribal communities in India has moved from a policy of 'isolation' or 'assimilation' towards a policy of:
(A) Segregation
(B) Integration with cultural preservation
(C) Complete neglect
(D) Forced displacement

223. What is the primary purpose of social planning in relation to social change?
(A) To guide and direct social change towards consciously chosen goals.
(B) To prevent social change.
(C) To let social change happen randomly.
(D) To document social change after it has occurred.

224. Which of the following is a function of NITI Aayog's 'Team India Hub'?
(A) To act as a resource center and knowledge hub.
(B) To serve as the interface between the Centre

(D) The Planning Commission promoted cooperative federalism, unlike Niti Aayog.

279. One of the primary roles of Niti Aayog, as stated in the passage, is to:
(A) implement social programs directly at the grassroots level.
(B) create a centralized, top-down planning model for the country.
(C) foster cooperative federalism by involving states in policy-making.
(D) allocate financial resources directly to various ministries.

280. The establishment of Niti Aayog represents what kind of change in India's planning approach?
(A) A return to the principles of the very first Five Year Plan.
(B) A shift from a consultative approach to a more rigid, centralized one.
(C) An increased focus on five-year-long financial allocation cycles.
(D) A move from a centralized planning model to a consultative and monitoring role.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social development is a multifaceted concept representing a process of planned social change aimed at promoting the holistic well-being of the entire population in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development. It possesses both positive and negative dimensions. The positive dimensions are widely recognized and pursued, including improvements in literacy rates, enhanced public health outcomes, greater access to essential services, community empowerment, and increased social cohesion. However, the process of development is not without its adverse consequences. The negative dimensions often manifest as the displacement of communities for large-scale infrastructure projects, rising socio-economic inequality where growth benefits are unevenly distributed, and the erosion of local cultures and traditional livelihoods in the face of modernization. Various models and theories of social development attempt to explain and navigate these complexities. Some theories prioritize economic growth as the primary driver, while others emphasize human capabilities, social justice, or participatory approaches. Acknowledging both the positive and negative dimensions is crucial for creating more equitable and sustainable development strategies that aim to maximize human well-being while mitigating the potential harms and disruptions inherent in the process of profound social transformation.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, what is the primary aim of social development?
(A) To promote the holistic well-being of the entire population.
(B) To exclusively focus on economic growth and modernization.
(C) To preserve traditional livelihoods at all costs.
(D) To displace communities for infrastructure projects.

282. Which of the following is presented in the text as a positive dimension of social development?
(A) Rising socio-economic inequality.
(B) An increase in community empowerment.
(C) The erosion of local cultures.
(D) The displacement of communities.

283. The passage identifies the displacement of communities as an example of which aspect of development?
(A) A positive dimension.
(B) A negative dimension.
(C) A necessary prerequisite for all development.
(D) A theoretical model of social change.

284. What do the various models and theories of social development attempt to do?
(A) Explain and navigate the complexities and dual outcomes of development.
(B) Prove that economic growth is the only goal of development.
(C) Argue that social development has no negative consequences.
(D) Standardize a single, universal approach to development.

285. What is the importance of acknowledging both positive and negative dimensions of development, as implied by the passage?
(A) It helps in halting all development projects to avoid negative impacts.

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capabilities. Together, these approaches provide a framework for creating comprehensive strategies that address both the immediate needs and the long-term development of all members of society.

39. (D) Both aim to improve the living conditions of the population.
Although they utilize different philosophies, the welfare approach and the rights-based approach share the ultimate goal of enhancing the well-being of citizens. Both frameworks seek to address social problems and provide the necessary support to improve living standards. Whether viewed as a matter of state provision or as a legal entitlement, the focus remains on ensuring that individuals have access to the resources and services required for a decent and healthy life.

40. (A) Empowers individuals by treating social provisions as legal entitlements.
The rights-based approach to social development differs from traditional welfare by framing social provisions as legal entitlements rather than discretionary acts of charity. This perspective empowers individuals by transforming them from passive recipients into active claimants who can hold the state accountable for meeting its obligations. By anchoring social support in the framework of human rights, this approach ensures greater dignity, equity, and sustainability in the delivery of essential services.

41. (C) Global goals for development to be achieved by 2030.
The Sustainable Development Goals are a comprehensive set of global objectives established by the United Nations to address the most pressing challenges facing the world today. These 17 goals cover a wide range of issues, including poverty, inequality, climate change, and justice. Intended to be achieved by 2030, the SDGs provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, requiring collaborative action from all nations and stakeholders.

42. (A) A long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.
The Human Development Index is a composite measure used to evaluate a country's progress in three fundamental dimensions of human well-being. These dimensions include health, measured by life expectancy; knowledge, assessed through education indicators; and standard of living, reflected in gross national income per capita. By combining these factors, the HDI provides a more holistic view of development than economic metrics alone, highlighting the importance of human capabilities in national progress.

43. (D) Mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling.
In the Human Development Index, the dimension of knowledge is measured using two key educational indicators: mean years of schooling for adults and expected years of schooling for children. These indicators capture both the current educational attainment of the population and the potential for future learning. By focusing on these metrics, the index highlights the essential role that education plays in expanding human capabilities and fostering long-term social and economic development.

44. (B) They help governments identify areas of deficit and prioritize interventions.
Indicators like the Human Development Index serve as vital tools for policymakers by providing a clear picture of a nation's social and economic progress. They allow governments to identify specific areas where achievements are lagging, such as health or education, and to direct resources and interventions accordingly. By offering a standardized way to measure well-being, these indicators help prioritize policy actions and track the effectiveness of various development programs over time.

45. (B) (ii), (iii) and (v) only
India's social policy is a hybrid framework that incorporates elements from several different models. While the Directive Principles of State Policy suggest a strong inclination toward an institutional model of welfare, elements of the industrial achievement-performance model are visible in various employment-linked security schemes. This multi-faceted approach allows the state to address the complex and diverse needs of its population, balancing universal goals with specific targeted interventions to promote social justice and economic security.

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ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept is built upon three integrated pillars: environmental protection, social equity, and economic viability. Core strategies for achieving sustainable development involve the conservation of natural resources, a shift towards renewable energy, the promotion of circular economies, and ensuring inclusive growth that benefits all sections of society. One of the most critical issues that this paradigm aims to address is the mitigation of climate change, which poses an existential threat to both natural ecosystems and human societies. Other critical issues include biodiversity loss, depletion of freshwater resources, and unsustainable consumption patterns. As a salient feature of modern social development, sustainability demands a fundamental shift from short-term gains to a long-term perspective. It champions the principles of inter-generational equity (fairness between current and future generations) and intra-generational equity (fairness among different groups within the current generation), ensuring that the pursuit of progress does not lead to ecological collapse or exacerbate social inequalities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the core definition of sustainable development presented in the passage?
(A) Maximizing economic growth in the present, regardless of future consequences.
(B) Prioritizing environmental protection over any form of economic activity.
(C) Meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
(D) Achieving rapid industrialization by utilizing all available natural resources.

292. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the three integrated pillars of sustainable development?
(A) Political stability.
(B) Environmental protection.
(C) Social equity.
(D) Economic viability.

293. According to the text, which of the following is a critical issue that sustainable development aims to address?
(A) The promotion of national-level sports.
(B) The expansion of global tourism.
(C) The development of artificial intelligence.
(D) The mitigation of climate change.

294. The passage highlights the concept of 'inter-generational equity'. What does this concept refer to?
(A) Fairness between different economic classes within the same generation.
(B) Fairness between the current generation and future generations.
(C) Fairness between urban and rural populations.
(D) Fairness between developing and developed countries.

295. What fundamental shift does sustainable development demand as a salient feature of social development?
(A) A shift from a global perspective to a purely local one.
(B) A shift from long-term planning to focusing on short-term gains.
(C) A shift from short-term gains to a long-term perspective on progress.
(D) A shift from a long-term perspective to a focus on immediate profits.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The field of social development is characterized by several distinct approaches, each offering a different lens through which to view human well-being. For instance, the 'basic needs' approach concentrates on ensuring access to fundamental material requirements like food, shelter, and healthcare. In contrast, the 'rights-based' approach frames development in terms of entitlements and state obligations, asserting that people have a right to education, health, and a decent standard of living. A third perspective, the 'capability' approach, goes further by focusing on enhancing individual freedoms and opportunities—the real capabilities people have to live the life they value. While these approaches have differences in focus, they share the ultimate similarity of aiming to improve the human condition. The contemporary discourse on development is heavily influenced by comprehensive global frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which

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24. (A) They acted as instruments to direct state resources towards desired social transformations.
Five-Year Plans served as the primary mechanism for the Indian state to channel financial and administrative resources toward specific social goals. These plans were designed to initiate and guide social change by prioritizing sectors such as poverty alleviation, healthcare, and education. By setting clear targets and allocating funds accordingly, the planning framework acted as a powerful tool for driving the structural transformations necessary to build a more equitable society.

25. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
The institutional landscape of planning in India has evolved from the Planning Commission, which focused on resource allocation through Five-Year Plans, to NITI Aayog, which acts as a modern policy think tank. Economic planning focuses primarily on production and the distribution of wealth, while social planning is specifically concerned with resource allocation to enhance social well-being. Together, these elements form a comprehensive framework for national development and cooperative federalism.

26. (A) To ensure the welfare of citizens and address social problems.
Social planning in the post-independence era was primarily driven by the urgent need to improve the living conditions of the Indian population. The state sought to implement deliberate strategies to address widespread social problems and enhance individual welfare. By focusing on systematic planning, the government aimed to rectify historical inequities and build a foundation for social development that prioritized the well-being and basic needs of every citizen.

27. (D) To allocate financial resources to States for plan implementation.
NITI Aayog functions primarily as a strategic think tank, providing policy direction and fostering cooperative federalism through consultation with state governments. Unlike the former Planning Commission, it does not possess the authority to allocate financial resources or funds to the states. Its role is centered on designing long-term policy frameworks, monitoring program implementation, and sharing best practices to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of government initiatives across the country.

28. (B) A more consultative, advisory, and cooperative framework.
The transition from the Planning Commission to NITI Aayog signifies a move away from a centralized, top-down planning structure toward a more inclusive and collaborative approach. This new framework emphasizes the importance of state participation and expert advice in the policy-making process. By acting as a facilitator and knowledge hub, NITI Aayog promotes cooperative federalism, ensuring that development strategies are more responsive to the diverse needs of different regions.

29. (C) Structural changes in society that enhance human capabilities and quality of life.
In its positive dimension, social development refers to the qualitative transformation of societal structures to improve human well-being. This process involves expanding individual freedoms, enhancing capabilities through better health and education, and ensuring equitable access to opportunities. By focusing on these positive structural changes, social development aims to create a society where every person has the potential to lead a fulfilling life and contribute meaningfully to their community.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While development is generally aimed at improvement, it can sometimes produce unintended negative outcomes. Processes such as industrialization and large-scale infrastructure projects may lead to the displacement of communities, environmental degradation, and increased economic disparities. Recognizing these negative dimensions is essential for creating more holistic and sustainable development strategies that actively work to minimize harm while maximizing the positive social and economic benefits for all citizens.

31. (A) Marginalization of indigenous communities due to large infrastructure projects.
Development initiatives, although intended to promote growth, can sometimes result in the marginalization of specific groups. For example, large-scale infrastructure projects may lead to the

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A deliberate intervention by the state to redistribute resources and improve the well-being of the population.
Social policy represents a set of deliberate actions and strategies implemented by the state to intervene in the social and economic life of its citizens. Its primary aim is to ensure the equitable redistribution of resources across different segments of the population. By focusing on improving the overall well-being and quality of life, these interventions address systemic inequalities and provide a framework for organized welfare.

2. (A) To ensure the welfare of citizens and address social problems.
The fundamental objective of social policy is to safeguard the welfare of all citizens by creating mechanisms that address various social problems. It seeks to provide a safety net that protects individuals from risks such as poverty, illness, and unemployment. By prioritizing social well-being over purely economic metrics, it aims to foster a more just society where basic needs are met and stability is maintained.

3. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Social policy extends far beyond the basic provision of social services like health and education. It encompasses a wide array of broader societal issues including employment regulation, housing availability, and comprehensive social security systems. This broad scope reflects an integrated approach to human welfare, acknowledging that various life domains are interconnected and require coordinated state intervention to ensure a decent standard of living for the entire population.

4. (D) The demographic, economic, political, and cultural environment.
The environment in which social policy is formulated and implemented is shaped by a complex interplay of various factors. These include demographic trends, economic conditions, prevailing political ideologies, and the cultural values of a society. Understanding this multifaceted context is crucial for developing effective policies that are responsive to the specific needs and challenges of a nation, ensuring that interventions are relevant and sustainable for the community.

5. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different models of social policy emphasize distinct philosophies regarding welfare provision. The residual model views the family and market as primary, while the institutional model treats welfare as a central, universal state function. The industrial achievement model links benefits to work performance and merit. Finally, the Marxist perspective critiques social policy as a tool used to serve the interests of the capitalist class and maintain existing power structures.

6. (B) The Residual Welfare Model
The residual welfare model is characterized by minimal state intervention, where social welfare is viewed as a temporary safety net of last resort. It operates on the premise that the market and the family are the primary institutions capable of meeting an individual's needs. State assistance is only triggered when these traditional structures fail, reflecting a limited role for the government in providing social support and services.

7. (D) Military Defence Strategy
Social policy is primarily concerned with areas that directly impact human well-being and social equity within a society. Common domains include social security, healthcare, education, and urban development initiatives like housing. In contrast, military defense strategy is a component of national security and foreign policy rather than social policy. It focuses on external protection and geopolitical interests rather than the internal distribution of welfare resources.

8. (A) The Industrial Revolution
The historical evolution of modern social policy is deeply rooted in the societal transformations brought about by the Industrial Revolution. This period introduced significant challenges such

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(B) It proves that the negative dimensions always outweigh the positive ones.
(C) It is necessary for creating more equitable and sustainable strategies.
(D) It is only an academic exercise with no practical value for policy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The trajectory of development in India is deeply embedded within its unique historical and social context. The colonial legacy profoundly shaped the initial paradigms of development, which were often oriented towards resource extraction, administrative consolidation, and the establishment of infrastructure that served imperial interests rather than fostering indigenous, balanced growth. Following independence, India embarked on a path of planned development, but this endeavor had to contend with a complex and deeply stratified social context. This context is characterized by immense diversity in language, religion, and culture, coupled with a rigid hierarchical social structure rooted in the caste system. Furthermore, pervasive inequalities based on gender and regional disparities have posed significant and persistent challenges to achieving uniform development outcomes. Consequently, national policies and programs, even when designed with universal intent, have often yielded varied and unequal results across different communities and geographical locations. This reality underscores the critical necessity of formulating context-specific development strategies that are sensitive to the intricate social fabric of the nation, rather than applying one-size-fits-all models that ignore the historical and social realities on the ground.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, how did the colonial legacy influence initial development paradigms in India?
(A) By promoting balanced, indigenous growth across all regions.
(B) By focusing on social equality and dismantling the caste system.
(C) By establishing a framework for democratic and participatory planning.
(D) By orienting development towards resource extraction and administrative control.

287. What is described as a major challenge to post-independence development in India?
(A) A lack of diversity in language and culture.
(B) An overly simplistic and homogenous social structure.
(C) A deeply stratified society with hierarchical inequalities.
(D) The absence of a national planning framework.

288. The passage states that national policies in India have often yielded varied and unequal results. What is the primary reason given for this?
(A) The influence of international political pressures.
(B) The complex and unequal social fabric of the nation.
(C) The exclusive focus on agricultural development.
(D) The lack of sufficient financial resources for implementation.

289. What conclusion does the passage draw from the experience of development in India?
(A) One-size-fits-all development models are highly effective in the Indian context.
(B) The colonial development paradigm should be reinstated for better results.
(C) Social hierarchy has no significant impact on development outcomes.
(D) There is a critical need for context-specific development strategies.

290. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a characteristic of India's social context that challenges development?
(A) A lack of religious diversity.
(B) A rigid hierarchical structure based on caste.
(C) Inequalities based on gender.
(D) Significant regional disparities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Sustainable development is a paradigm that seeks to reconcile human progress with ecological integrity. The most widely accepted definition characterizes it as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the

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reduces conflict, and allows for adjustments based on practical experience. By building upon established frameworks through successive limited changes, policymakers can navigate complex social environments while maintaining stability and ensuring that progress is made through manageable and realistic steps.

17. (B) The organized and systematic effort to achieve social development goals.
Social planning involves a deliberate and methodical process of setting social goals and determining the most effective ways to achieve them. It aims to coordinate resources and actions to address societal needs such as education, health, and welfare. By using an organized framework, social planning seeks to guide societal change in a positive direction, ensuring that developmental efforts are purposeful, equitable, and capable of improving well-being.

18. (A) Social and economic planning are interdependent and should be integrated for balanced development.
Effective development requires a synchronized approach where social and economic planning work in harmony. While economic planning focuses on growth and resource allocation, social planning ensures that the benefits of that growth are distributed equitably and contribute to human well-being. Integrating these two processes allows for a balanced strategy that addresses both material prosperity and the social foundations of a stable, healthy, and educated society.

19. (C) To enhance the quality of life and social well-being of the population.
The primary mission of social planning is to improve the overall living standards and quality of life for all members of a community. This involves creating strategies that expand access to essential services, reduce inequalities, and address social vulnerabilities. By prioritizing human-centered outcomes, social planning ensures that development efforts lead to meaningful improvements in health, education, and social security, ultimately fostering a more prosperous and inclusive society.

20. (B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
Social planning utilizes various models to achieve development goals, ranging from centralized top-down structures to participatory bottom-up approaches. Technocratic models emphasize the role of experts and data, while advocacy planning focuses on representing the interests of marginalized groups. In most modern contexts, these models are not used in isolation; instead, elements from each are blended to create flexible and comprehensive planning strategies that respond to diverse societal needs.

21. (C) Integration of social objectives within the framework of Five-Year Plans.
Since gaining independence, India has utilized the framework of Five-Year Plans to systematically integrate social goals with economic development. This approach allowed the state to allocate resources purposefully toward sectors like education, health, and rural development. By embedding social objectives within a long-term planning structure, the government sought to ensure that economic growth translated into improved welfare and social justice for its vast and diverse population.

22. (B) A shift from a narrow welfare approach to a broader development and empowerment approach.
Over several decades, the philosophy guiding social planning in India has undergone a significant transformation. Initially focused on providing basic welfare services and relief, the planning process evolved to emphasize long-term development and the empowerment of citizens. This shift recognizes that sustainable improvement in well-being requires not just the provision of services, but also the enhancement of individual capabilities and the promotion of active participation in society.

23. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Social planning is a continuous and dynamic process that must adapt to the ever-changing realities of society. It is not a static, one-time activity but an ongoing cycle of assessment, action, and revision. As new social challenges emerge and societal values evolve, planning strategies must be adjusted to remain relevant. This flexibility ensures that development efforts are responsive to the current needs and aspirations of the population.

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as rapid urbanization, poor working conditions, and widespread urban poverty. These emerging social problems necessitated state intervention to manage the resulting instability and provide protections for the working class, leading to the birth of systematic social welfare and policy frameworks.

9. (C) Social policies have historically been static and resistant to change.
Social policies are dynamic and continuously evolve in response to changing societal needs, economic shifts, and political pressures. History shows that these policies are not static; rather, they adapt over time to address new challenges and incorporate expanding definitions of citizens' rights. From early charitable efforts to modern rights-based frameworks, the development of social policy reflects a constant process of adjustment, reform, and societal improvement.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's social policy framework places a significant emphasis on supporting marginalized and vulnerable groups to achieve social justice. This priority is directly derived from the Indian Constitution, which mandates affirmative action and protective discrimination to rectify historical inequalities. These constitutional provisions ensure that the state actively works to promote the welfare of disadvantaged communities, thereby aligning policy implementation with the fundamental principles of national equality.

11. (D) The ideological and political commitments of the ruling government.
The formulation of social policy is deeply influenced by the core beliefs and political objectives of the government in power. These ideological commitments dictate which social issues receive priority and how resources are allocated. While technical data and public opinion play roles, the final direction of a policy is typically a reflection of the ruling party's vision for society and its approach to resource distribution and governance.

12. (B) Problem identification and agenda setting.
A critical initial phase in the social policy process involves recognizing a specific societal issue and determining that it requires formal government action. This stage, known as agenda setting, ensures that the problem receives the necessary attention from policymakers. Without identifying the issue and moving it onto the public agenda, the subsequent steps of formulation and implementation cannot occur, making it a vital starting point.

13. (C) A comprehensive analysis of all possible alternatives and their consequences.
The rational approach to policy formulation is defined by a systematic and exhaustive evaluation of all available options to solve a social problem. It involves collecting extensive data, identifying every possible alternative, and predicting the outcomes of each choice. By utilizing a logical framework to compare costs and benefits, policymakers aim to select the most efficient and effective solution that maximizes social utility and achieves the desired goals.

14. (D) It can lead to a significant reorientation of policy goals and priorities.
Shifts in the political landscape, such as a change in the ruling party, often result in a transformation of the national policy agenda. New leadership brings different ideological perspectives, which can lead to the replacement of existing programs or the introduction of new initiatives. This political dynamism ensures that social policy remains aligned with the changing mandates of the electorate and the evolving visions of the government.

15. (B) (ii) and (iii) only
The formulation of social policy is an inclusive process that involves various stakeholders, including government officials, civil society organizations, and academic experts. It is not a purely technical exercise but a social one that typically begins with the clear identification of a specific problem. By engaging multiple actors, the process aims to capture diverse perspectives and create more comprehensive solutions that address the complexities of societal needs.

16. (B) Incremental Approach
The incremental approach to policy formulation focuses on making small, gradual adjustments to existing policies rather than attempting large-scale transformations. This method is often preferred because it minimizes risk,

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displacement of indigenous populations and the loss of their traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage. This represents a negative dimension of social development, highlighting the need for inclusive planning that protects the rights and interests of all communities affected by the development process.

32. (B) Development is a linear process where traditional societies evolve to become modern ones.
Modernization theory suggests that development is a predictable, linear path that all societies follow as they transition from traditional to modern states. This perspective emphasizes the importance of adopting modern values, technologies, and institutional structures to achieve economic growth and social progress. It assumes that by replicating the development models of Western nations, traditional societies can overcome underdevelopment and eventually reach a high level of industrialization and social prosperity.

33. (A) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
The global discourse on development has shifted over time, moving from a narrow focus on economic growth and GDP to more comprehensive approaches. Initially, the emphasis was on production, followed by the basic needs approach and the human development paradigm. Most recently, the focus has expanded to encompass the Sustainable Development Goals, which integrate economic, social, and environmental dimensions to ensure a resilient and equitable future for the entire global population.

34. (A) The economic and social impact of colonial rule.
The historical development of India has been profoundly influenced by the legacy of colonial rule, which resulted in economic stagnation and the distortion of social structures. Post-independence development efforts were largely designed to address the challenges inherited from this period, such as widespread poverty and a lack of industrial infrastructure. Understanding this colonial context is essential for analyzing the goals and strategies of India's social and economic planning in the modern era.

35. (C) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable development is a holistic approach that seeks to balance current societal needs with the long-term health of the planet. It emphasizes that economic growth and social progress must be achieved without depleting natural resources or damaging the environment. By prioritizing intergenerational equity, this model ensures that future generations will have the resources and environmental conditions necessary to sustain their own well-being and continue the development process.

36. (D) Balancing economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.
A central challenge in achieving sustainable development is the need to simultaneously address economic, social, and environmental goals. This requires creating policies that promote economic prosperity while also ensuring that benefits are distributed fairly and that the natural environment is preserved. Balancing these three pillars is essential for building a resilient society that can meet the needs of all citizens today without compromising the resources available for future generations.

37. (C) A multi-dimensional process involving social, economic, and political changes.
Social development is a complex and comprehensive process that encompasses more than just economic growth. It involves significant transformations across social, economic, and political spheres to enhance human well-being and capabilities. By addressing issues such as inequality, health, education, and political participation, social development aims to create a more just and inclusive society. This multi-dimensional approach ensures that progress is sustainable and benefits all segments of the population.

38. (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
Key approaches to social development include the welfare approach, the rights-based approach, and the empowerment approach. Each offers a different perspective on how to improve societal well-being, ranging from the provision of essential services to the recognition of legal entitlements and the enhancement of individual

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set a wide range of interconnected targets. To measure progress towards these goals, indicators have become indispensable tools for policy and programmes. The Human Development Index (HDI), for example, offers a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income, providing a more holistic measure of development than economic indicators alone. These indicators are vital for evidence-based policy design and for evaluating the effectiveness of programmes aimed at achieving social development objectives.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the primary focus of the 'rights-based' approach to social development as described in the passage?
(A) Providing only the most basic material necessities for survival.
(B) Enhancing individual freedoms and opportunities to choose a way of life.
(C) Measuring development solely through economic growth indicators.
(D) Viewing development in terms of entitlements and state obligations.

297. How does the 'capability' approach differ from the 'basic needs' approach?
(A) The capability approach is concerned with individual freedoms and opportunities, not just material provisions.
(B) The capability approach focuses only on income, while the basic needs approach focuses on health.
(C) The basic needs approach is about state obligations, whereas the capability approach is not.
(D) There is no significant difference; the two terms are used interchangeably.

298. Despite their differences, what common goal is shared by the various approaches to social development mentioned?
(A) The goal of maximizing state revenue.
(B) The goal of improving the human condition.
(C) The goal of achieving military superiority.
(D) The goal of preserving the existing social order.

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299. According to the passage, what is the role of indicators like the Human Development Index (HDI)?
(A) To replace the need for social development policies altogether.
(B) To provide a holistic measure of development that goes beyond economic indicators.
(C) To focus exclusively on the per capita income of a nation.
(D) To set legally binding international laws for all countries.

300. What major global framework is mentioned as heavily influencing the contemporary discourse on development?
(A) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
(B) The Bretton Woods Agreement.
(C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
(D) The World Trade Organization (WTO) accords.

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46. (B) An evolution from protective measures to empowerment and rights-based approaches.
The historical development of policies for marginalized groups in India reflects a clear progression toward more inclusive and empowering frameworks. Initially focused on basic protection and welfare, these policies have evolved to emphasize the legal rights and active empowerment of disadvantaged communities. This shift recognizes that true social justice requires not only the provision of support but also the creation of opportunities that enable individuals to participate fully and equitably in society.

47. (A) The process through which certain social problems come to be viewed as requiring government action.
Agenda setting is a critical phase in the policy process during which specific societal issues are identified and prioritized for government intervention. It involves the interaction of various actors, including the media, interest groups, and policymakers, to bring attention to a problem. Successful agenda setting ensures that a social issue is recognized as a legitimate concern that requires a formal policy response, paving the way for the subsequent stages of formulation and implementation.

48. (B) The Rational and Incremental approaches.
The mixed-scanning approach to policy formulation offers a synthesis of the rational and incremental models. It suggests that policymakers should combine a broad, strategic overview of the policy landscape with a more detailed, incremental analysis of specific areas. This allows for long-term goal setting while maintaining the flexibility to make small, manageable adjustments based on practical experience. By using both methods, this approach aims to achieve more effective and realistic outcomes in complex policy environments.

49. (B) To ensure that economic growth is inclusive and contributes to social well-being.
Integrating social and economic planning is essential for ensuring that national growth benefits all segments of society. This approach recognizes that economic prosperity is a means to achieve social well-being, rather than an end in itself. By coordinating these two types of planning, the state can create policies that promote both productivity and equity, ensuring that the resources generated by the economy are utilized to improve health, education, and social security.

50. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
India's Five-Year Plans have consistently evolved to address the changing social needs of the nation. Early plans prioritized basic community development and refugee rehabilitation, while later plans introduced direct poverty removal initiatives like "Garibi Hatao." More recent frameworks have placed human development at the core of planning and emphasized the importance of faster, more sustainable, and inclusive growth. This progression reflects a deepening commitment to achieving broad-based social progress alongside economic development.

51. (C) A recognition that growth must be broad-based and benefit all sections of society.
The transition from focused poverty alleviation programs to the broader concept of inclusive growth reflects an evolving understanding of social development. It signifies that for growth to be sustainable and just, it must provide opportunities and benefits for all segments of the population, particularly marginalized groups. This approach moves beyond simple income support to emphasize the importance of ensuring that the entire society participates in and benefits from the process of economic expansion.

52. (D) Convening meetings of Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors on key policy issues.
NITI Aayog promotes cooperative federalism by acting as a platform for collaboration between the central government and the states. By convening regular meetings with Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors, it ensures that regional perspectives are integrated into national policy-making. This consultative process fosters a sense of shared responsibility and allows for the development of more effective strategies that address the specific challenges and priorities of different states, ultimately strengthening the federal structure of the country.

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53. (C) The underdevelopment of 'periphery' nations is a direct result of their economic relationship with 'core' nations.
Dependency theory critiques traditional modernization models by arguing that underdevelopment is not a natural stage of history but a consequence of global economic structures. It suggests that the prosperity of wealthy "core" nations is built upon the exploitation of poorer "periphery" countries. According to this perspective, the unequal trade and financial relationships between these nations keep the periphery in a state of dependence, hindering their independent development and perpetuating global social and economic disparities.

54. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The social and historical context of India, characterized by long-standing structures like the caste system, significantly impacts the outcomes of development interventions. These hierarchies can influence who has access to resources, education, and political power, often creating barriers for marginalized groups. Recognizing the persistence of these social structures is essential for designing effective policies that can successfully challenge inequality and ensure that development benefits are shared equitably across all sections of society.

55. (C) Colonization of Space
The Sustainable Development Goals comprise 17 global objectives aimed at addressing essential human needs and environmental challenges. These goals include ending poverty, achieving zero hunger, and promoting gender equality. Unlike these human-centered and planetary goals, the colonization of space is not considered a primary objective within this framework. The SDGs remain focused on ensuring a peaceful and prosperous future for all people on Earth by integrating economic, social, and environmental sustainability into national development agendas.

56. (A) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs)
The principle of "leaving no one behind" is the foundational promise of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This commitment emphasizes that development progress must reach the most marginalized and vulnerable populations first. By prioritizing inclusion and equity, the SDGs aim to ensure that all individuals, regardless of their background or location, have the opportunity to benefit from social and economic progress, ultimately striving to eradicate poverty and reduce global inequalities.

57. (C) Its HDI rank would be significantly lower than its rank based on GDP per capita alone.
The Human Development Index provides a more comprehensive measure of progress than economic indicators like GDP alone. If a nation possesses high wealth but lags in health and education, its HDI value will reflect these social deficits. Consequently, such a country would rank much lower on the index than on a list based solely on national income. This discrepancy highlights the importance of investing in social sectors to ensure that economic prosperity translates into human well-being.

58. (A) Social Democracy
The institutional redistributive model of social policy is deeply rooted in the political ideology of social democracy. This model views social welfare as a core, universal responsibility of the state, rather than a temporary safety net. It advocates for the broad redistribution of resources to ensure that all citizens have equal access to essential services as a matter of right. This approach aims to minimize social inequalities and foster a more cohesive and equitable society.

59. (D) The marginalized and vulnerable sections
Reservation policies in India are a key example of social policy specifically designed to support marginalized and vulnerable groups. These interventions aim to rectify historical injustices and provide equitable opportunities for communities that have been systematically disadvantaged. By ensuring representation in education and employment, such policies promote social justice and aim to integrate marginalized sections into the mainstream of national development, ultimately striving for a more inclusive and balanced society for all citizens.

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60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Policy formulation is an inherently political process because it involves making difficult choices about the distribution of resources and power. Different interest groups and stakeholders often have conflicting priorities, leading to intense debate and negotiation over the direction of social policy. This political dynamism ensures that policies reflect the prevailing values and power structures of a society, as competing groups vie to influence the government's agenda and the final outcomes of the decision-making process.

61. (C) It covers a wide range of areas including health, education, housing, and social security to achieve long-term social goals.
Social planning encompasses a broad and integrated scope of interventions designed to achieve long-term societal goals. It addresses essential areas such as healthcare, education, social security, and urban development to improve the overall quality of life. By coordinating these various sectors, social planning seeks to create a comprehensive framework for national progress. This wide-ranging approach ensures that developmental efforts are systematic and capable of addressing the complex and interconnected needs of the entire population.

62. (D) Planned and guided transformation of social structures and institutions.
Within the framework of social planning, the concept of social change refers to the deliberate and guided transformation of societal institutions and structures. Unlike random or natural changes, planned social change is directed toward specific, desirable goals such as equity and inclusion. By using systematic interventions, social planning aims to reshape the social landscape to better meet the needs of all citizens, ensuring that the evolution of society is purposeful and contributes to human well-being.

63. (A) To engage in cutting-edge research and provide strategic policy inputs to the government.
As a primary policy think tank, NITI Aayog is tasked with conducting in-depth research and providing strategic advice to the central government. It serves as a hub for knowledge and innovation, identifying emerging trends and identifying best practices in development. By offering expert insights and evidence-based recommendations, it helps shape the long-term direction of national policy, ensuring that government initiatives are well-informed and capable of addressing the complex challenges facing the country today and in the future.

64. (B) People-centered policies and enhancing human capabilities.
The human development approach transformed development economics by shifting the focus from national income to human capabilities. This perspective emphasizes that the ultimate goal of development is to expand the choices and freedoms available to every person. By prioritizing health, education, and individual agency, this approach ensures that policies are centered on people's needs and aspirations. It recognizes that true national progress is measured by the quality of life and the opportunities provided to all citizens.

65. (A) (i) and (iii) only
Sustainable development is defined by the integration of three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. This holistic framework was significantly popularized by the landmark report "Our Common Future," which emphasized the need to balance current needs with the well-being of future generations. By addressing these dimensions simultaneously, the model aims to create a resilient global system that promotes prosperity and equity while preserving the natural environment for the long-term survival of all species.

66. (A) Are universally applicable to all countries, developed and developing alike.
A significant distinction of the Sustainable Development Goals is their universal applicability across all nations, regardless of their level of development. While previous frameworks often focused primarily on developing countries, the SDGs recognize that all nations face challenges related to sustainability, inequality, and climate change. This universal approach encourages global collaboration and collective responsibility, ensuring that every country participates in the effort to achieve a more equitable and resilient future for the entire world by 2030.

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67. (C) Institutional Redistributive Model
When a government implements universal social programs, such as healthcare accessible to all regardless of income, it is applying the institutional redistributive model. This approach views social services as a fundamental right and a core responsibility of the state. By providing comprehensive support to the entire population, the model aims to reduce inequalities and ensure that everyone has access to essential resources, reflecting a commitment to broad social equity and the collective well-being of all citizens.

68. (D) Charity and welfare-based approach to a rights-based approach.
Policies for persons with disabilities in India have undergone a significant shift from a traditional charity-based perspective to a modern rights-based framework. This evolution reflects a growing recognition of individuals with disabilities as active citizens with legal entitlements rather than passive recipients of welfare. By emphasizing empowerment, accessibility, and equal opportunity, the current approach aims to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate fully in all aspects of social, economic, and political life with dignity.

69. (C) The factors and forces that influence and shape the content of the policy.
The determinants of social policy refer to the various internal and external factors that influence its formulation and final content. These include economic conditions, prevailing political ideologies, societal values, and the influence of various interest groups. Understanding these determinants is essential for analyzing why certain policies are chosen and how they are shaped by the broader social environment. By identifying these forces, researchers and policymakers can better predict the direction and potential effectiveness of various government interventions.

70. (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
Social planning in India is grounded in the constitutional Directive Principles, which provided the philosophical basis for addressing poverty and inequality. This systematic effort was primarily carried out through the framework of Five-Year Plans, which allowed the state to coordinate resources and actions across various sectors. By integrating social goals into a structured planning process, the government sought to drive national development and promote social justice, ensuring that progress was guided by the nation's core democratic values.

71. (D) Growth that is socially and environmentally destructive.
The negative dimension of development, often called maldevelopment, occurs when economic growth lead to harmful social or environmental outcomes. This can include the widening of economic disparities, the erosion of community structures, and the irreversible degradation of natural ecosystems. Recognizing maldevelopment is crucial for shifting toward more balanced and sustainable strategies. It highlights the importance of ensuring that development projects are evaluated not just for their economic output, but for their overall impact on human well-being.

72. (A) A holistic approach balancing material and spiritual well-being.
The Gross National Happiness index offers an alternative development model that prioritizes the holistic well-being of citizens over purely material growth. It emphasizes the importance of balancing economic progress with spiritual, emotional, and environmental health. By measuring factors such as psychological well-being, cultural diversity, and ecological resilience, this approach seeks to create a more balanced society. It reflects the belief that true national prosperity is achieved when economic success supports a sustainable and fulfilling way of life for all.

73. (C) Equally, with each of the three dimensions having a one-third weight.
The Human Development Index is calculated by giving equal importance to its three core dimensions: health, education, and standard of living. Each component contributes exactly one-third to the final index value. This balanced weighting ensures that progress in one area, such as economic growth, does not overshadow the critical importance of health and knowledge. By treating these factors equally, the HDI provides a holistic view of national progress, emphasizing that true development requires balanced achievement across all dimensions.

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74. (A) The Industrial Achievement-Performance Model
The industrial achievement-performance model of social policy links welfare benefits directly to an individual's work performance, merit, and economic contributions. Programs like unemployment benefits based on previous earnings exemplify this approach, as they provide support in proportion to a person's participation in the labor market. This model views social security as a secondary mechanism that supports the economy by maintaining a productive and motivated workforce, rewarding those who contribute through their employment and professional achievements.

75. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Various indicators are used to measure different aspects of social and economic progress. The Human Development Index tracks average achievements in health and education, while the Gender Inequality Index focuses on disparities between men and women. The Multidimensional Poverty Index assesses deprivations at the household level, and the Gini coefficient measures income distribution within a nation. Together, these tools provide a comprehensive framework for evaluating the effectiveness of development policies and identifying areas that require further intervention.

76. (B) Not a neutral, technical process but is influenced by power and ideology.
Policy formulation is a dynamic process deeply influenced by the prevailing political climate and ideological shifts. It is not a purely technical or neutral exercise; rather, it reflects the power structures and priorities of the government in power. Changes in leadership can lead to significant reorientations of social goals and resource allocation, as different political groups seek to implement their own visions for society. This highlights the central role that politics and ideology play in shaping social policy.

77. (C) Investment in social sectors like health and education can enhance productivity and support economic growth.
Social and economic planning are deeply interconnected and mutually reinforcing. While economic planning provides the resources necessary for social programs, investment in sectors like health and education creates a more productive and capable workforce. This human capital is essential for driving long-term economic growth and innovation. By integrating these two forms of planning, a nation can achieve a synergistic effect where social progress supports economic prosperity, and economic success provides the foundation for broad-based social well-being.

78. (D) Its over-emphasis on a one-size-fits-all, top-down approach.
A major criticism of the traditional Five-Year Plan era in India was its reliance on a centralized, top-down planning model. This approach often resulted in "one-size-fits-all" policies that did not adequately account for the immense regional diversity and specific local needs of different states. The lack of flexibility and local participation sometimes hindered the effectiveness of developmental programs, eventually leading to a shift toward more decentralized and consultative frameworks like the one promoted by NITI Aayog today.

79. (A) Enhancing the capacity of individuals and groups to make choices and transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes.
Empowerment as an approach to social development focuses on strengthening the agency of individuals and marginalized groups. It aims to provide people with the resources, knowledge, and confidence needed to participate in decision-making processes and control their own lives. By enhancing capabilities and fostering active participation, this approach shifts people from being passive recipients of aid to active agents of change. This leads to more sustainable development and ensures that social interventions are responsive to people's true aspirations.

80. (A) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
The history of social policy has evolved through distinct phases, beginning with early localized efforts like the Elizabethan Poor Laws. This was followed by the emergence of systematic social insurance in 19th-century Germany and the creation of comprehensive welfare states after World War II. In more recent decades, the focus has shifted toward neoliberal reforms and the privatization of many social services. This

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valuable insights into local needs and potential challenges. This inclusive method fosters a sense of ownership, increases transparency, and leads to more effective and sustainable policies. It ensures that social interventions are grounded in the lived experiences and aspirations of the people they are intended to serve.

95. (C) (iii), (iv) and (v) only
The Human Development Index is a people-centered measure developed by the UNDP to evaluate national progress beyond purely economic growth. It is calculated as the geometric mean of normalized indices for health, education, and standard of living. A higher index value indicates a greater level of human development. By focusing on capabilities and well-being, the HDI provides a holistic view of progress, highlighting that the ultimate goal of development is to expand the choices and freedoms of every person.

96. (B) The constitutional mandate for decentralized planning through Panchayats and Municipalities.
The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments brought a transformative change to social planning in India by mandating decentralized governance through Panchayats and Municipalities. This shift empowered local bodies to participate in the planning and implementation of developmental programs within their jurisdictions. By bringing decision-making closer to the people, this decentralized approach aims to ensure that social planning is more responsive to local needs and that marginalized groups have a greater voice in the development of their communities.

97. (B) Is a broader term that can be positive, negative, or neutral, while social development implies a positive, value-driven direction.
Social change is a broad concept referring to any significant alteration in societal structures, institutions, or values, which can have positive, negative, or neutral effects. In contrast, social development is a value-driven process specifically aimed at achieving positive outcomes like equity and well-being. While all development involves social change, not all change is developmental. Social development implies a purposeful and guided transformation of society toward a "better" and more just state, based on consciously chosen societal goals.

98. (A) The Empowerment and Capabilities Approach
Current development strategies in India, such as those focusing on women's empowerment through Self-Help Groups and micro-credit, exemplify the empowerment and capabilities approach. These initiatives aim to enhance the agency of individuals by providing them with the resources and skills needed to improve their own lives. By moving away from passive welfare toward active empowerment, these programs help marginalized groups build the capabilities necessary to participate fully in economic and social life, leading to more sustainable and equitable development.

99. (C) Promoting renewable energy and resource efficiency.
Achieving sustainable development requires a shift toward more environmentally friendly and resource-efficient strategies. This includes promoting the use of renewable energy sources and enhancing efficiency in production and consumption to reduce the impact on the planet. By breaking the link between growth and environmental degradation, these strategies ensure that developmental progress does not deplete the resources needed for future generations. Protecting the environment is an essential pillar of a resilient and equitable global development agenda for the future.

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100. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The field of development studies is shaped by several key theories and concepts proposed by various thinkers. The capabilities approach was conceptualized by Amartya Sen, while sustainable development was popularized by the Brundtland report. Dependency theory, focusing on global inequalities, is associated with Andre Gunder Frank, and modernization theory, outlining stages of growth, was proposed by W.W. Rostow. Together, these frameworks provide a diverse set of perspectives for understanding the complex processes of social and economic change in the modern world.

101. (C) Achieving a certain type of 'good society' as defined by prevailing values.
Social policy is fundamentally concerned with the pursuit of a "good society" as defined by the dominant values and goals of a community. These

displacement represents a significant social cost of development, highlighting the critical need for more participatory and inclusive planning processes that protect the rights of vulnerable populations and ensure that progress does not come at the expense of marginalized groups.

88. (A) It is a static, unchanging state of being.
Social development is a dynamic and ongoing process characterized by qualitative transformations in society. It is not a static state but a multi-dimensional journey toward achieving desirable goals like equity, well-being, and social justice. This process involves changes in social structures, institutions, and individual capabilities. By continuously adapting to new challenges and values, social development strives for a more inclusive society, making it a value-laden and complex concept that is constantly evolving over time.

89. (C) Creating a participatory framework involving local citizens, government, and businesses to balance economic, social, and environmental goals.
Implementing sustainable development at the local level requires a participatory framework that engages all stakeholders, including citizens, government, and the private sector. This collaborative approach ensures that development strategies are responsive to local needs and can effectively balance economic growth with social equity and environmental protection. By involving the community in decision-making, local projects become more sustainable and effective, as they are based on a shared vision and a commitment to protecting resources for future generations.

90. (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
NITI Aayog serves several key functions, including acting as a knowledge and innovation hub, designing long-term policy frameworks, and fostering cooperative federalism. By providing strategic inputs and promoting collaboration between the center and states, it helps shape national development. Unlike the former Planning Commission, however, it does not possess the power to finalize fund allocations to states. Its role is centered on being a strategic advisory body that facilitates more efficient and effective policy implementation across the entire country.

91. (D) A decent standard of living.
In the Human Development Index, Gross National Income per capita is used as a proxy for the dimension of a decent standard of living. This indicator reflects the average economic resources available to each person in a country, which is essential for accessing goods and services that contribute to well-being. By including GNI per capita, the index recognizes that economic capacity is a fundamental component of human development, providing the material basis for health, education, and individual capabilities.

92. (B) Extreme diversity in terms of religion, language, caste, and ethnicity.
The social context for policy-making in India is defined by its immense diversity across religion, language, caste, and ethnicity. This complex social fabric creates unique challenges for development, as different groups may have distinct needs and face varying barriers. Effective social policies must be sensitive to this diversity to ensure that interventions are inclusive and equitable. Recognizing these social structures is essential for designing strategies that can successfully promote social justice and improve the well-being of all segments of society.

93. (C) Policy implementation.
The persistence of rural poverty despite the existence of land reform policies highlights a significant gap in policy implementation. While the goals may be clearly formulated, the actual execution on the ground can be hindered by political resistance, administrative inefficiency, or a lack of resources. This illustrates that successful social development requires not only well-designed policies but also effective mechanisms for enforcement and delivery to ensure that the intended benefits actually reach the target populations in the community.

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94. (D) The citizens and communities who will be affected by the policy.
The participatory approach to policy formulation emphasizes the direct involvement of those who will be most affected by government decisions. By engaging citizens and communities in the planning process, policymakers can gain

chronological progression reflects changing societal attitudes toward the state's responsibility for ensuring the well-being of its citizens.

81. (B) Economic growth from environmental degradation.
A critical goal for sustainable development is the decoupling of economic growth from environmental harm. This involves transitioning to a "green economy" where prosperity increases without simultaneously depleting natural resources or increasing pollution. Achieving this decoupling requires significant innovations in technology and changes in consumption patterns. By breaking the link between growth and degradation, societies can ensure long-term ecological resilience while continuing to improve the living standards and social well-being of the entire global population.

82. (A) A long and healthy life
In the Human Development Index, the indicator "Life Expectancy at Birth" is used to represent the dimension of a long and healthy life. This metric provides a summary measure of the overall health status of a population, reflecting the quality of healthcare, nutrition, and environmental conditions. By including this indicator, the index highlights that health is a fundamental component of human well-being and a critical foundation for individual capabilities and successful national development.

83. (C) Marxist Model: Social policy successfully eliminates class conflict in capitalism.
The Marxist model of social policy views state interventions not as a solution to class conflict, but as a mechanism used by the ruling capitalist class to maintain the status quo. According to this perspective, social policies serve to pacify the working class and prevent revolutionary change while ensuring the continued functioning of the capitalist system. Therefore, rather than eliminating class conflict, these policies are seen as tools for managing and preserving existing power structures and economic inequalities within society.

84. (D) A focus on institutionalization to a focus on family and community-based care.
Policies for the elderly in India have transitioned from a primary emphasis on institutional care, such as old age homes, toward supporting family and community-based care systems. This shift recognizes the social and emotional value of keeping older adults integrated within their communities and families. By focusing on community support and home-based services, current policies aim to enhance the dignity and well-being of the elderly while maintaining the traditional social structures that provide vital support for older generations.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The establishment of NITI Aayog was driven by the recognition that the centralized planning model of the former Planning Commission was increasingly ill-suited for India's diverse federal structure. The "one-size-fits-all" approach often failed to address the specific needs of different states. By creating a more consultative and strategic body, the government aimed to foster cooperative federalism and allow for more flexible, state-specific development strategies. This shift ensures that national planning is more responsive and effective in a complex environment.

86. (B) Influence of the Soviet model of planned development and Fabian socialism on early Indian leaders.
The prominence of social planning in post-independence India was significantly influenced by the ideological commitments of its early leaders. Many were inspired by the Soviet model of rapid industrialization through central planning and the principles of Fabian socialism, which emphasized gradual social reform through state intervention. These influences led to the adoption of a planned economy where the government took a leading role in directing resources toward social justice, poverty alleviation, and the structural transformation of the national economy.

87. (D) Involuntary displacement of communities.
Large-scale, top-down development projects can often lead to unintended negative consequences, such as the involuntary displacement of local communities. When projects like dams or industrial zones are planned without adequate local consultation, they can disrupt traditional livelihoods and social structures. This

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goals often include achieving greater equity, social justice, and well-being for all citizens. By directing state actions toward these desirable outcomes, social policy aims to create a more stable and prosperous society. This vision guide resource allocation and institutional changes, ensuring that development is purposeful and aligned with the shared aspirations of the population.

102. (B) Social Development - A process of planned social change to enhance well-being.
Social development is accurately defined as a deliberate and systematic process of planned social change aimed at improving the overall well-being of the population. It involves the qualitative transformation of societal structures and institutions to promote equity, capabilities, and social justice. This process is distinct from random social change, as it is guided by specific goals and values. By prioritizing human-centered outcomes, social development seeks to create a more inclusive and prosperous society where every individual can thrive.

103. (D) Economically and politically dominant groups.
Marginalized and vulnerable sections of society are those groups that face systematic disadvantages, such as social exclusion, economic hardship, or a lack of political influence. These typically include Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children, and persons with disabilities. In contrast, economically and politically dominant groups possess high levels of resources and influence, and therefore do not fall into the category of marginalized sections. Social policy often focuses on addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by vulnerable groups to promote social justice.

104. (A) Making small, successive, and limited changes to current policies.
The incremental approach to policy formulation is characterized by making small, gradual adjustments to existing policies over time. This method, often described as "muddling through," builds upon established frameworks rather than attempting large-scale or radical transformations. It is often preferred because it reduces conflict and allows for policies to be adjusted based on practical experience and feedback. By focusing on manageable changes, the incremental model ensures stability while allowing for continuous, albeit slow, progress in addressing social problems.

105. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Economic and social planning are distinct but complementary processes. Economic planning focuses on the efficient allocation of resources to maximize production and drive growth, while social planning is concerned with the equitable distribution of those resources and opportunities. Together, they form a comprehensive development strategy where economic growth provides the material basis for well-being, and social planning ensures that the benefits of growth are shared fairly to achieve social justice and a high quality of life.

106. (A) Address massive poverty and build a self-reliant economy through state-led intervention.
Systematic planning in post-independence India was primarily driven by the need to overcome widespread poverty and economic stagnation inherited from the colonial era. The state sought to take a leading role in directing resources toward industrialization, agricultural development, and social welfare to build a self-reliant nation. By using a planned framework, the government aimed to ensure that development was coordinated and directed toward achieving both economic prosperity and social justice for its vast and diverse population.

107. (D) A more 'enabling' and 'facilitating' role for the central planning body.
The creation of NITI Aayog signifies a transition in the role of the central planning body from a director of resources to a facilitator of development. Unlike the former Planning Commission, NITI Aayog focuses on providing strategic advice, fostering innovation, and promoting cooperative federalism. This enabling role emphasizes collaboration between the center and states, allowing for more flexible and decentralized policy-making. By acting as a think tank, it aims to empower various stakeholders to achieve more effective and locally relevant outcomes.

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108. (B) Immanuel Wallerstein
World-systems theory, an influential extension of dependency theory, was proposed by Immanuel Wallerstein. This framework analyzes global inequalities by categorizing countries into core, semi-periphery, and periphery based on their economic roles and relationships. It suggests that the development of the core is structurally linked to the exploitation of the periphery, perpetuating a global system of unequal exchange. By examining these global structures, world-systems theory provides insights into the historical and ongoing challenges of underdevelopment in many parts of the world.

109. (C) Structural changes that institutionalize growth with equity.
A salient feature of social development is its focus on structural changes that promote both economic growth and social equity. This process involves transforming societal institutions to ensure that the benefits of development are distributed fairly and that human capabilities are expanded across all sections of the population. By institutionalizing equity, social development aims to create a more resilient and inclusive society. This approach ensures that progress is sustainable and that the ultimate goal of development remains human well-being.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The concept of sustainable development gained global prominence through the Brundtland report, "Our Common Future," which highlighted the critical limits of nature. It emphasized that economic growth must be balanced with environmental protection and social equity to be sustainable. This recognition of the intertwined nature of ecological and social issues led to a shift in development paradigms, prioritizing intergenerational equity and the responsible management of natural resources to ensure the well-being of both present and future generations.

111. (A) Social development focuses more on societal structures and institutions, while human development focuses more on individual capabilities and choices.
While closely related, social and human development have distinct focuses. Social development emphasizes the transformation of societal institutions and structures to promote collective well-being and equity. In contrast, human development centers on expanding the freedoms, capabilities, and choices of the individual. Together, these concepts provide a comprehensive framework for development, acknowledging that improving individual lives requires both personal empowerment and the creation of a supportive and just social environment through meaningful structural and institutional change across the entire society.

112. (B) The number of years of schooling a child of school entrance age can expect to receive.
In the Human Development Index, "expected years of schooling" is an educational indicator that estimates the total number of years of education a child can expect to receive during their life. This measure reflects the potential for learning and capability development within a society's current educational system. By including this indicator, the index highlights the importance of providing opportunities for future generations, serving as a vital metric for tracking a country's progress in expanding access to knowledge.

113. (B) A social policy intervention.
The provision of free midday meals in schools is a clear example of a social policy intervention designed to improve both nutrition and education. By addressing immediate health needs and incentivizing school attendance, this program aims to enhance the capabilities and well-being of children. Such policies reflect the state's role in providing essential services to promote social equity and ensure that all individuals have the opportunity to succeed, regardless of their family's economic status or social background.

114. (A) The nationalist movement and the constitutional commitment to social justice.
The development of social policy in India has been deeply shaped by the values of the nationalist movement and the state's constitutional mandate to achieve social justice. Early leaders recognized that political independence must be accompanied by the structural transformation of society to address poverty and inequality. This commitment led to the creation of a framework where state action is directed toward protecting marginalized groups and ensuring equitable

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access to resources, reflecting the nation's core democratic and egalitarian ideals.

115. (B) (ii) and (iii) only
Policy formulation is a complex process where the media often plays a significant role by bringing social issues onto the public agenda. The rational model of formulation assumes that policymakers can comprehensively analyze all alternatives to find the best solution, though this is often difficult in practice. Understanding these dynamics is essential for analyzing how social problems are identified and how decisions are made. These factors highlight that policy-making is not a simple linear process but one shaped by information and strategic choices.

116. (D) Reducing inequalities of income and opportunity and preventing the concentration of wealth.
The "socialist pattern of society" envisioned in India's early planning era focused on achieving social justice within a democratic and mixed-economy framework. This meant implementing policies to reduce significant disparities in income and opportunity while preventing the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few. By prioritizing equitable distribution and the public good, the state aimed to build a more just and inclusive society where development benefits were shared by all sections of the diverse Indian population.

117. (C) Increased empowerment and participation of women in decision-making.
A positive dimension of social development is exemplified by the increased empowerment and participation of women in all spheres of life. This structural change enhances human capabilities and promotes social equity, leading to a more inclusive and democratic society. By expanding opportunities for women, social development ensures that half of the population can contribute meaningfully to national progress. This process reflects the qualitative transformation of society toward a state of greater justice, well-being, and fulfillment for all its members.

118. (B) Modernization Theory
Modernization theory suggests that underdevelopment can be overcome by replicating the developmental paths of Western nations. It advocates for the adoption of modern technology, foreign investment, and institutional reforms to drive economic growth and social progress. This perspective views these external factors as essential catalysts for transforming traditional societies into modern industrial ones. By integrating into the global economy through these means, developing countries are expected to achieve a high level of prosperity and improved living standards for their entire population.

119. (D) Models are broader theoretical frameworks, while approaches are the specific strategies used to pursue them.
In development studies, models and approaches serve different conceptual roles. Models, like the residual or institutional models, provide broad theoretical frameworks that define the overall philosophy and role of the state in social provision. Approaches, such as the rights-based or empowerment approaches, are the specific strategies and methods used to implement these models in practice. Understanding the relationship between these two levels of analysis is essential for evaluating the goals and effectiveness of various social development interventions and policies.

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120. (A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) only
The Sustainable Development Goals are a comprehensive set of 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to be achieved by 2030. They integrate economic, social, and environmental dimensions and place a strong emphasis on the principle of universality, applying to all nations. Unlike previous frameworks, the SDGs also explicitly address issues of peace and justice. While not legally binding with penalties, they provide a shared blueprint for collective global action to ensure a more resilient and equitable future.

121. (C) Human Development Report
The Human Development Index is published annually by the United Nations Development Programme in its flagship Human Development Report. This publication provides a comprehensive analysis of global progress in human well-being, using the index to rank countries based on health, education, and standard of living. By focusing on people-centered development, the report highlights the importance of expanding

capabilities and freedoms, serving as a vital resource for policymakers and researchers to track and compare national achievements in human development over time.

122. (A) The Indian Constitution mandates a more active role for the state in promoting welfare.
The applicability of the residual welfare model, which emphasizes minimal state intervention, is limited in India because of the country's constitutional commitments. The Directive Principles of State Policy mandate that the state take an active and purposeful role in promoting social justice and the welfare of all citizens. This requires a more institutionalized approach to social policy where the state provides essential services and support, rather than acting only as a temporary safety net of last resort during national emergencies.

123. (D) Policy evaluation and feedback.
The policy cycle is a continuous process that typically concludes with the stage of evaluation and feedback. During this phase, the impact and effectiveness of a policy are assessed to determine whether it has achieved its intended goals. The insights gained from this evaluation are then used as feedback to inform future cycles of policy-making, potentially leading to adjustments, improvements, or even the termination of the policy. This ensures that social interventions remain relevant and effective in addressing societal needs.

124. (B) A society that is more equitable, just, and inclusive.
Social planning aims to guide and direct social change toward the achievement of desirable societal goals. This process is focused on creating a society that is more equitable, just, and inclusive by addressing systemic inequalities and expanding opportunities for all citizens. By prioritizing human well-being and social justice, social planning seeks to transform societal structures and institutions in a way that enhances the quality of life and ensures that development benefits are shared fairly across all sections of the entire population.

125. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different approaches to social development offer distinct philosophies on the role of citizens and the state. The welfare approach views people as passive beneficiaries of services, while the development approach focuses on integrating them into the productive economy. The empowerment approach emphasizes enhancing individual capabilities and agency, and the rights-based approach treats people as citizens with legal entitlements. Together, these frameworks provide a set of strategies for addressing social needs and promoting national progress through various forms of state and community action.

126. (D) Integrating a vast and diverse population into the development process.
A fundamental challenge for development in India is the integration of its extremely large and diverse population into the national progress agenda. The country's diversity in terms of language, religion, caste, and geography requires policies that are inclusive and sensitive to varying local needs. Ensuring that the benefits of social and economic development reach all segments of society is essential for maintaining social cohesion and achieving sustainable progress. This complexity makes the design and implementation of effective development strategies particularly challenging.

127. (A) Sustainable Development
The concept of inter-generational equity is a central pillar of the sustainable development paradigm. It emphasizes that current generations have a responsibility to manage natural resources and the environment in a way that does not compromise the well-being of future generations. This long-term perspective ensures that the needs of the present are met without depleting the planetary resources required for future survival. By prioritizing sustainability, this model seeks to maintain ecological and social resilience for all time and for everyone.

128. (B) The country has struggled to translate its economic prosperity into better health and education for its citizens.
A country's HDI rank may be lower than its rank based on national income alone if it has not successfully used its economic resources to improve social outcomes. This discrepancy indicates that high wealth is not automatically resulting in a healthy and well-educated population. Such a scenario highlights the need

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for more targeted social policies and investments in health and education to ensure that economic growth translates into meaningful human development and a higher quality of life for all citizens.

129. (B) There are fundamental disagreements about its purpose, scope, and means.
Social policy is considered a contested field because there are significant and ongoing debates regarding its ultimate goals, its appropriate scope, and the best methods for implementation. These disagreements often reflect deeper ideological differences about the role of the state, the market, and the family in providing welfare. Because social policy involve choices about the distribution of resources and power, it is inherently subject to conflict and negotiation between various stakeholders with competing interests and different visions for society.

130. (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
India's systematic planning began with the First Five-Year Plan in 1951, followed closely by the Second Plan in 1956. Over subsequent decades, the framework evolved, with the Fifth Plan commencing in 1974 and the Eighth Plan beginning in 1992. This chronological progression reflects the nation's ongoing efforts to coordinate resource allocation and drive development across various sectors. Each plan period introduced new priorities and strategies in response to the changing social and economic challenges faced by the growing nation.

131. (C) 'Catalytic' or 'enabling' state
The transition from the Planning Commission to NITI Aayog represents a fundamental shift in the state's approach to development. Rather than acting as a central planner with the authority to mandate resource allocation, the modern state functions as a catalytic or enabling entity. This involves providing strategic vision, fostering innovation, and facilitating cooperation among various stakeholders to drive progress. This enabling role emphasizes collaborative governance and the importance of creating a supportive environment for effective, locally relevant development strategies.

132. (D) An improvement in literacy and health indicators.
The positive dimension of social development is best illustrated by improvements in key indicators of well-being, such as increased literacy rates and better health outcomes. These changes reflect the qualitative transformation of society and the enhancement of human capabilities. By prioritizing these positive outcomes, social development aims to create a more prosperous and equitable society where every individual has the potential to lead a fulfilling life. This process ensures that progress is sustainable and benefits all segments of the entire population.

133. (C) It is a Western-centric concept that imposes a particular worldview on other cultures.
The post-development school of thought offers a radical critique of the traditional idea of development, arguing that it is a Western-centric construct. This perspective suggests that development projects often impose a particular worldview and economic system on non-Western cultures, often at the expense of local traditions and knowledge. By questioning the very goals and methods of development, this school advocates for a more diverse and culturally sensitive approach to societal change that respects the unique aspirations and values of different communities.

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134. (B) They are only applicable to the poorest countries in Africa and Asia.
A common misconception about the Sustainable Development Goals is that they only apply to the poorest nations. In reality, the SDGs are a universal framework applicable to all countries, regardless of their level of development. While specific priorities may vary, the goals of reducing inequality, protecting the environment, and promoting justice are relevant for every nation. This universal approach encourages global collaboration and collective responsibility, ensuring that every country participates in the effort to achieve a more sustainable and equitable future.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social and economic planning are intrinsically linked because they are mutually reinforcing components of a national development strategy.

schooling indicators, and standard of living through Gross National Income per capita. While environmental quality is critical for overall well-being, it is not a direct component of the HDI's current calculation. The index remains focused on these three human-centered dimensions to provide a summary measure of progress in fundamental individual capabilities and well-being.

163. (C) The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution.
In India, social policy derives its foundational legitimacy and direction from the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution. These principles guide the state to promote a social order characterized by justice, equality, and the overall welfare of the people. By following these constitutional mandates, policymakers ensure that government actions are directed toward achieving national goals such as poverty alleviation and social equity. This framework provides the philosophical and legal basis for the state's active role in social development.

164. (D) Mediate and influence the process and outcomes of development initiatives.
The social context in India, including structures like caste and patriarchy, plays a critical role in mediating and influencing development outcomes. These traditional hierarchies can shape access to resources, education, and political power, often creating barriers for marginalized groups. Recognizing how these social structures interact with developmental initiatives is essential for designing effective and inclusive policies. By understanding this context, policymakers can better address systemic inequalities and ensure that the benefits of progress are shared equitably across all sections of society.

165. (D) All of the above
The formulation of social policy is shaped by a wide range of determinants, including economic conditions, the ideology of the ruling party, and the influence of civil society. Additionally, the constitutional framework provides the legal and ethical principles that guide state action. Together, these factors interact to determine which social problems receive priority and how resources are allocated. Understanding these complex forces is essential for analyzing the direction of national policy and the potential effectiveness of various social development interventions and programs.

166. (B) 'Cooperative federalism'
A primary reason for establishing NITI Aayog was to move away from centralized, top-down planning toward a more collaborative framework based on cooperative federalism. This new approach recognizes the critical role of states in achieving national development goals and emphasizes the importance of their participation in the policy-making process. By facilitating consultation and sharing best practices, NITI Aayog aims to create more flexible and state-specific strategies, ensuring that developmental progress is responsive to the diverse needs of all regions in the country.

167. (D) The negative dimension of social development
A project that generates economic growth but causes irreversible environmental damage illustrates the negative dimension of social development. This occurs when the developmental process focuses narrowly on economic output while ignoring social and ecological costs. Recognizing these trade-offs is crucial for shifting toward more balanced and sustainable development strategies. It highlights the importance of ensuring that progress is evaluated holisticly, considering its impact on both current human well-being and the natural resources required for the survival of future generations.

168. (A) Their ultimate goal, but primarily in their perception of the beneficiary and the role of the state.
While different approaches to social development share the goal of improving well-being, they differ significantly in their views of the beneficiary and the state's responsibility. The welfare approach often treats recipients as passive objects of aid, while the rights-based approach views them as active claimants with legal entitlements. These distinct perceptions lead to different strategies for implementation, ranging from discretionary state provision to legal accountability. Understanding these philosophical differences is essential for evaluating the potential effectiveness and long-term sustainability of various social interventions.

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the loss of traditional livelihoods when new industries are introduced. This is an example of a social cost where rapid economic changes can disrupt community structures and lead to displacement or increased vulnerability for specific groups. Recognizing these negative dimensions is crucial for creating more balanced and sustainable development strategies that actively work to minimize harm and protect the interests of all populations affected by developmental projects.

143. (A) The federal structure of the state and regional disparities.
The federal structure of India, combined with significant regional disparities, presents a major challenge to the uniform implementation of development programs. Different states have varying levels of economic development, administrative capacity, and social needs, making a "one-size-fits-all" approach often ineffective. Successful policy execution requires flexibility and coordination between the center and states to ensure that interventions are relevant to local contexts. Recognizing these regional differences is essential for designing inclusive and effective social policies that can achieve equitable outcomes across the country.

144. (B) Sustainable Development
The slogan "Think Global, Act Local" is highly relevant to sustainable development, as it emphasizes that global environmental and social goals must be achieved through specific actions at the local level. While the challenges are global, the solutions often require the participation and commitment of local communities and governments. By adapting global sustainability principles to local contexts, societies can ensure that development projects are effective and respectful of both planetary limits and the unique needs and traditions of individual communities around the world.

145. (C) (i), (iii) and (v) only
NITI Aayog, the successor to the Planning Commission, is the National Institution for Transforming India, chaired by the Prime Minister. It serves as a strategic policy think tank and promotes cooperative federalism by facilitating collaboration between the center and states. Unlike its predecessor, it does not have the power to allocate plan funds to the states. Its role is centered on providing strategic vision, fostering innovation, and coordinating national policies to ensure they are more efficient and responsive to the nation's diverse developmental needs.

146. (A) Strong emphasis on community participation and local knowledge.
Bottom-up social planning is defined by its strong emphasis on community participation and the utilization of local knowledge. This approach ensures that planning decisions are made closer to the people who will be most affected by them, leading to more relevant and sustainable outcomes. By involving citizens in the identification of needs and the design of interventions, this model fosters a sense of ownership and empowers communities to take an active role in their own development and social progress.

147. (C) Residual Welfare
Providing social assistance to the destitute elderly who have no other support is a typical example of the residual welfare model. This model operates on the principle that the state should only intervene as a last resort when the traditional systems of the family and the market fail to meet a person's needs. Such interventions are often targeted and minimalist, serving as a temporary safety net rather than a universal right, reflecting a limited role for the government in the social sphere.

148. (D) The power and structure of the legislature and bureaucracy.
Institutional determinants in policy formulation refer to the formal structures of government, such as the legislature and the bureaucracy, and the distribution of power between them. These institutions shape how policies are drafted, debated, and ultimately implemented. For example, the efficiency of the bureaucracy and the nature of legislative oversight can significantly influence the content and success of social interventions. Understanding these institutional frameworks is essential for analyzing the process and outcomes of government action in the social development sphere.

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for collective global action to improve well-being and protect the entire planet by 2030.

176. (B) The range of social issues and life domains it seeks to address.
The scope of social policy refers to the wide range of social issues and various life domains that government interventions aim to address. This includes essential areas such as healthcare, education, social security, housing, and child welfare. By defining the scope, policymakers determine the extent of the state's responsibility for ensuring individual and collective well-being. A broader scope indicates a more comprehensive approach to social development, aiming to protect citizens from various risks throughout their entire lives and across different sectors.

177. (B) Decision Making / Policy Adoption
Within the policy cycle, the decision-making or policy adoption stage involves the formal selection of a specific course of action from among various analyzed alternatives. This critical step marks the transition from planning to action, as the government officially commits to a particular strategy. The choice is influenced by various factors, including the analyzed costs and benefits, political priorities, and ideological commitments. Once a policy is adopted, it provides the legal and administrative framework necessary for the subsequent phase of implementation on the ground.

178. (A) Systematically guide social change towards desirable goals like equity and justice.
The primary mission of social planning is to systematically direct and guide the process of social change toward the achievement of desirable goals such as equity, justice, and well-being. This involves a deliberate and organized effort to coordinate resources and state actions across various sectors. By using a planned framework, societies can ensure that developmental progress is purposeful and inclusive, leading to the qualitative transformation of societal structures and the meaningful improvement of the quality of life for all its members.

179. (C) The knowledge, skills, and health that individuals possess, which contribute to productivity.
Human capital refers to the collective knowledge, skills, and health of a population, which are essential for driving productivity and innovation. Investing in human capital through education and healthcare is a core objective of social and economic planning. This improved capacity not only enhances individual well-being but also provides the foundation for sustainable national growth. By focusing on human-centered investment, societies can ensure that their citizens are capable of participating fully in the economy and contributing meaningfully to the overall progress and prosperity of the entire country.

180. (A) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
The development discourse has progressed through distinct chronological phases, beginning with a narrow focus on economic growth and industrialization. This was followed by the basic needs approach and the subsequent emphasis on empowerment and the expansion of individual capabilities. Most recently, the focus has shifted toward the rights-based approach, which frames development as a legal entitlement. This progression reflects an evolving understanding of well-being, moving from material accumulation toward a more holistic view of human rights and personal agency in society.

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181. (C) Enhancing the collective well-being and social fabric of a community.
A salient feature of social development is its focus on enhancing the collective well-being and strengthening the social fabric of a community. Unlike purely individualistic growth, this process is concerned with promoting social cohesion, equity, and the overall quality of life for all members of society. By prioritizing collective progress, social development aims to create a more resilient and inclusive environment where everyone has the potential to thrive. This approach ensures that development benefits are shared fairly and contribute to societal stability.

182. (B) Inequality within the population.
The Human Development Index provides a summary measure of national progress based on average achievements in health, education,

SDG 5 aims to create a more just and inclusive world where every woman and girl has the opportunity to reach her full potential.

156. (B) Allow for the measurement of progress and comparison across regions and time.
Indicators like the Human Development Index are vital for social policy because they provide a standardized way to measure and compare progress across different regions and time periods. By using clear data, policymakers can identify areas where development is lagging and monitor the effectiveness of various interventions. These metrics offer an evidence-based framework for prioritizing actions and allocating resources, ensuring that social policies are responsive to real needs and contribute to the long-term goal of improving human well-being.

157. (C) The role of the state and the underlying principles of provision.
The classification of social policy into residual, industrial achievement, and institutional models is based on the state's role and the principles governing service provision. The residual model provides a minimal safety net, the industrial model links benefits to work performance, and the institutional model views welfare as a universal right and core state responsibility. These models reflect different ideological perspectives on the relationship between the state, the market, and the individual, providing a framework for analyzing various national approaches to welfare.

158. (D) A focus on community development and agricultural growth to direct attacks on poverty through targeted programmes.
India's anti-poverty policies have evolved from an early focus on general community development and agricultural growth toward more direct and targeted interventions. Initially, it was believed that broad economic progress would "trickle down" to the poor. However, when this did not occur as expected, the state introduced programs specifically designed to address poverty through targeted support and employment schemes. This shift reflects a more purposeful and direct approach to achieving social justice and improving the lives of the most vulnerable sections.

159. (A) Interest groups.
The influence of powerful business lobbies on health policy is a prime example of how interest groups shape policy formulation. These organized groups seek to influence government decisions to protect or promote their specific interests. Their involvement can impact resource allocation, regulatory standards, and the final direction of a policy. Understanding the role of various interest groups—including corporations, NGOs, and professional associations—is essential for analyzing the complex political dynamics that determine the outcomes of the social policy process.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Top-down social planning is often criticized for failing to account for the unique needs and conditions of local communities. When experts at the national level formulate plans without adequate local participation, the resulting policies may lack relevance and effectiveness on the ground. This highlights the importance of incorporating regional perspectives and community feedback into the planning process. By ensuring that development strategies are responsive to local diversity, societies can achieve more sustainable and meaningful progress for all citizens across the entire country.

161. (B) Emphasize the agency and active role of individuals and communities.
Both the rights-based and empowerment approaches share a common philosophy that views people as active agents in their own development. They move away from the idea of individuals as passive beneficiaries of aid toward a focus on their legal entitlements and personal capabilities. By emphasizing agency and participation, these approaches empower people to participate in decision-making and hold the state accountable. This lead to more sustainable and equitable outcomes, as social interventions are grounded in the active involvement of the community.

162. (A) Environmental quality
The Human Development Index is composed of three core dimensions: health, education, and standard of living. It measures a long and healthy life through life expectancy, knowledge through

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149. (C) Synergistic and mutually reinforcing
The relationship between social and economic planning is best described as synergistic and mutually reinforcing. While economic planning generates the material resources needed for social programs, social investments in health and education create a more capable and productive human capital. This improved human capacity, in turn, drives innovation and sustainable economic growth. By coordinating these two forms of planning, a nation can achieve a balanced development strategy where progress in one area supports and accelerates achievements in the other.

150. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The landscape of national development involves several interconnected concepts. Social policy provides the principles guiding state intervention, while social planning is the systematic process used to achieve societal goals. In India, Five-Year Plans were the primary documents for outlining these goals, and NITI Aayog now serves as a modern think tank to foster cooperative federalism. Together, these elements form a comprehensive framework for identifying social needs, setting long-term priorities, and coordinating efforts to improve the well-being of the entire population.

151. (D) The process of qualitative and structural transformation of society for the better.
The positive dimension of social development refers to the qualitative transformation of society toward a "better" and more equitable state. This involves structural changes that enhance human well-being, expand capabilities, and promote social justice. Unlike purely quantitative growth, this process is value-driven and focused on achieving desirable societal goals like inclusion and equity. By transforming institutions and social relations, social development aims to create a more prosperous and fulfilling environment for all its members to thrive in.

152. (A) Internal cultural values and traditional institutions.
According to modernization theory, the primary barriers to development in traditional societies are internal, specifically their cultural values and traditional institutions. This perspective suggests that these traditional structures often resist the adoption of modern technology and organizational methods. To achieve progress, the theory argues that societies must undergo a fundamental cultural and institutional shift, replicating the modernized values and structures of Western nations to drive economic growth and enter the modern stage of national development and prosperity.

153. (C) The challenge of changing production and consumption patterns.
A critical challenge in implementing sustainable development is the need to fundamentally change current production and consumption patterns. Modern economies often rely on resource-intensive methods that are environmentally damaging. Shifting toward more sustainable practices requires significant technological innovation and changes in societal behavior. By reducing waste and increasing resource efficiency, societies can ensure that developmental progress does not deplete the planetary resources needed for future generations, ultimately achieving a more resilient and sustainable global development model.

154. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The empowerment approach to social development differs fundamentally from traditional welfare by viewing people as active agents rather than passive recipients. It focuses on enhancing people's capacities to participate in decision-making and hold institutions accountable. By providing individuals and groups with the knowledge, skills, and resources needed to control their own lives, this approach aims for more sustainable and meaningful progress. It recognizes that true development is achieved when citizens are empowered to shape the processes that affect them.

155. (D) SDG 5
Sustainable Development Goal 5 is specifically dedicated to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. This goal recognizes that gender discrimination is a significant barrier to development and that empowering half of the global population is essential for national progress. By focusing on ending violence, ensuring equal participation in leadership, and promoting reproductive rights,

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169. (C) Universality and comprehensiveness.
SDG 1, which aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, exemplifies the universal and comprehensive nature of the Sustainable Development Goals. This goal recognizes that poverty is a multi-dimensional challenge that affects people in every nation, not just developing ones. By addressing the root causes of deprivation and striving for global eradication, the SDGs promote a highly inclusive development agenda. This universal approach encourages collective action and responsibility, ensuring that every individual, regardless of location, has the opportunity to live a dignified life.

170. (A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
The history of social policy has progressed through several major stages, from early charitable efforts to the rise of modern welfare states and the subsequent neoliberal reforms. These changes reflect shifting societal values and economic realities, such as the social problems introduced by the Industrial Revolution. While often driven by a desire for social justice, social policy is also influenced by political and economic considerations. Understanding this historical progression is essential for analyzing the diverse national approaches to welfare and social development that exist in the world today.

171. (D) Development of heavy industries and capital goods sector.
Adopted during India's Second Five-Year Plan, the Mahalanobis model prioritized the development of heavy industries and the capital goods sector. This strategy was based on the belief that a strong industrial foundation was essential for achieving rapid and self-reliant economic growth. By focusing on sectors like steel and machinery, the state aimed to build the infrastructure necessary for long-term development. This model significantly shaped India's early economic landscape and set the direction for its industrial policy and planning for several decades.

172. (B) Accelerating the implementation of development programmes.
By acting as a platform for resolving inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues, NITI Aayog helps to accelerate the implementation of government programs. In a complex administrative system, coordination between different agencies is often a major bottleneck. NITI Aayog facilitates communication and collaboration, ensuring that various departments work toward shared goals more efficiently. This strategic role helps to minimize bureaucratic hurdles and ensures that developmental initiatives are executed more effectively, ultimately leading to faster and more successful outcomes for the entire nation.

173. (C) The Capabilities Approach.
The capabilities approach, primarily developed by Amartya Sen, emphasizes that development should focus on expanding people's freedoms and their ability to achieve the things they value. This perspective moves beyond a narrow focus on income to prioritize individual agency and the expansion of human potential. By focusing on health, education, and political freedom, this approach ensures that developmental policies are centered on the well-being of the individual. It recognizes that true progress is measured by the quality of life and the opportunities available to all citizens.

174. (D) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme for children and mothers.
The Integrated Child Development Services scheme is a prime example of social policy designed specifically for vulnerable sections, namely children and expectant mothers. By providing nutrition, healthcare, and early education, this program aims to address the foundational needs of these groups. Such interventions reflect the state's role in protecting marginalized populations and ensuring they have the support necessary for a healthy and successful life. These policies are essential for promoting social equity and achieving long-term human development goals for all citizens.

175. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Sustainable Development Goals provide a comprehensive framework for addressing global challenges across various sectors. Each goal focuses on a specific area, such as health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), economic growth (SDG 8), or climate action (SDG 13). Together, these goals integrate the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development to ensure a resilient and equitable future. By setting clear targets for each sector, the SDGs provide a shared blueprint

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The resources generated through economic growth provide the funding for essential social sectors, while the quality of human capital—developed through better health and education—directly impacts economic productivity and innovation. Recognizing this interrelationship is crucial for designing balanced policies that ensure economic prosperity leads to improved well-being, and social progress provides a strong foundation for sustainable long-term economic growth.

136. (A) National income as the sole measure of development to a broader focus on human capabilities.
The Human Development Index was created to transform the way national progress is measured, shifting the focus from national income to human well-being. This perspective recognizes that economic growth is only a means to achieve the ultimate goal of development: expanding the choices and capabilities of every person. By including indicators for health and education alongside income, the HDI provides a more holistic view of progress, emphasizing that true national development is measured by the quality of life of all citizens.

137. (C) The Marxist Model
The Marxist model of social policy argues that state interventions are primarily used to maintain the capitalist system by managing class conflict. According to this view, social policies provide just enough support to the working class to prevent revolutionary unrest while ensuring a healthy and productive labor force for capital. Rather than being acts of pure benevolence, these policies are seen as tools for preserving existing power structures and economic inequalities, serving the long-term interests of the ruling capitalist class.

138. (A) The Rights-Based Approach.
The implementation of the National Food Security Act in India exemplifies the rights-based approach by transforming access to food into a legal entitlement. This framework empowers citizens by allowing them to hold the state accountable for meeting its obligations. By anchoring social provision in the law, the approach ensures greater dignity and equity, as services are provided as a matter of right rather than as discretionary charity. This promotes a more just society where basic needs are protected by the legal system.

139. (D) Constitutional framework and value system.
A nation's social policy is fundamentally shaped by its constitutional framework and the underlying values of its society. These elements define the state's responsibilities toward its citizens and provide the principles that guide resource allocation and policy formulation. For example, a constitution that prioritizes social justice will lead to policies that focus on protecting marginalized groups and promoting equity. Understanding this foundational context is essential for analyzing the goals and directions of any country's social interventions and development strategies.

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140. (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
India's planning priorities have evolved significantly across the Five-Year Plans. Early plans focused heavily on building heavy industry and infrastructure, while later plans saw a dramatic increase in resources for direct poverty alleviation and social welfare programs. The concept of "inclusive growth" eventually became a central theme, reflecting a recognition that economic growth must benefit all sections of society. This progression shows a deepening commitment to achieving social justice alongside national economic progress, adapting to the country's changing challenges.

141. (C) The perceived need for a coordinated, state-led effort for socio-economic development.
The establishment of the Planning Commission in 1950 was driven by the recognition that post-independence India required a coordinated, state-led effort to achieve rapid development. Early leaders believed that central planning was the most effective way to address deep-rooted poverty and ensure that resources were directed toward national priorities. By creating this body, the government aimed to institutionalize a systematic process for setting goals and allocating funds to transform the social and economic landscape of the new and growing nation.

142. (D) Loss of traditional livelihoods due to industrialization.
While development is intended to improve lives, it can produce negative consequences, such as

and income. However, a major limitation of the HDI is that it does not account for the degree of inequality within a country's population. Two nations with the same average index value could have very different levels of disparity. This highlights the importance of using supplementary measures, such as the inequality-adjusted HDI, to gain a more accurate and comprehensive picture of human well-being across different segments of society.

183. (D) Social policy implementation and enforcement.
The persistence of social problems like child labor, despite existing laws, highlights a significant challenge in policy implementation and enforcement. While a country may have well-formulated social policies on paper, the actual execution can be hindered by economic pressures, social norms, or administrative weaknesses. This illustrates that achieving social justice requires more than just making laws; it also requires a strong commitment to effective delivery and the consistent enforcement of those laws to ensure they effectively protect and support the intended populations.

184. (A) More complex, requiring consensus-building among different parties.
The transition toward coalition governments in India has made the process of policy formulation significantly more complex. In this political scenario, the government must build consensus among different parties with varying ideologies and priorities. This often requires negotiation and compromise to reach agreements on social and economic goals. While this can lead to more inclusive policies, it also means that the decision-making process takes more time and that the final policy direction may be less radical than under a single-party majority government.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's Five-Year Plans were designed to integrate social and economic planning, recognizing that growth alone was insufficient for achieving national goals. Early leaders understood that deliberate state interventions were necessary to address poverty and promote social justice. By embedding social objectives within the planning framework, the government aimed to ensure that the benefits of economic progress were shared equitably across all sections of society. This integrated approach sought to build a more just and inclusive nation by coordinating resources for both production and social welfare.

186. (A) Dependency Theory
Dependency theory argues that the underdevelopment of many nations is not a natural stage of history but a consequence of their historical relationship with developed countries. This perspective suggests that periphery nations are structurally different because of their colonial past and their ongoing integration into the global economy on unequal terms. According to this view, the prosperity of the core nations is maintained through the exploitation of the periphery, perpetuating a global system of dependence and hindering the independent social and economic development of poorer countries.

187. (D) Intra-generational equity and inter-generational equity.
Sustainable development requires a critical balance between intra-generational and inter-generational equity. Intra-generational equity focuses on reducing inequalities within the current population, while inter-generational equity emphasizes the responsibility to preserve resources for future generations. Achieving this balance ensures that development progress is fair today without compromising the environment and resources required for future survival. This holistic perspective is essential for building a resilient global system that promotes long-term human well-being while protecting the natural limits of the planet for all generations.

188. (B) The Rights-Based Approach
The rights-based approach to social development would strongly advocate for tools like legal aid and public interest litigation to achieve social change. By framing social goals as legal entitlements, this approach empowers marginalized groups to use the judicial system to hold the state accountable for its obligations. This legal framework ensures that social provision is not discretionary but a matter of right. This strategy promotes justice and equity by providing individuals with the means to challenge discrimination and claim the resources necessary for a dignified life.

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189. (C) Conducting needs assessments and participatory discussions with local communities.
A social planner utilizing a bottom-up approach begins by engaging directly with local communities to understand their specific needs and priorities. This process involves conducting thorough needs assessments and fostering participatory discussions with various stakeholders at the local level. By grounding the planning process in the lived experiences and knowledge of the community, this approach ensures that the resulting social interventions are relevant and effective. This model empowers local populations and promotes more sustainable and equitable outcomes through inclusive decision-making.

190. (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
Theoretical frameworks in social policy include the residual, industrial achievement-performance, and institutional models. Each provides a different perspective on the role of the state, ranging from a minimal safety net to a universal right. Understanding these models is essential for analyzing national approaches to welfare and resource distribution. While other models of cooperation exist in governance, these three are the primary theoretical constructs used in social policy studies to describe and compare how various societies address the needs and social well-being of their citizens.

191. (A) An advisory 'Think Tank' and not a constitutional body.
A fundamental distinction between NITI Aayog and the former Planning Commission is NITI Aayog's role as a strategic advisory think tank. It is not a constitutional body, and unlike its predecessor, it does not have the power to allocate financial resources to states. Instead, it focuses on providing expert advice, identifying best practices, and fostering cooperative federalism. This new role emphasizes long-term vision, innovation, and strategic inputs to guide national policy, aiming for a more enabling and collaborative approach to the development of the country.

192. (B) The colonial past which led to economic drain and distorted development.
The historical and social context of development in India is significantly shaped by the legacy of British colonial rule. This period resulted in a substantial economic drain and the distortion of social and industrial structures, leaving the nation with widespread poverty and stagnation at independence. Addressing this historical context was a primary goal of subsequent social and economic planning. Understanding these colonial impacts is essential for analyzing the strategies used by the Indian state to rebuild the national economy and achieve social justice.

193. (B) Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems.
A core strategy for sustainable development is the protection of biodiversity and natural ecosystems. This involves managing resources in a way that preserves ecological resilience and ensures the long-term health of the planet. By safeguarding natural systems, societies can maintain the essential services that support human well-being and development. This strategy recognizes that environmental protection is not a separate concern but a fundamental pillar of a resilient and equitable global development agenda that protects the interests of both current and future generations.

194. (A) A move from viewing people as passive recipients to active claimants.
The transition from a welfare approach to a rights-based approach in social policy represents a fundamental shift in the relationship between the citizen and the state. This change moves away from viewing individuals as passive recipients of aid toward seeing them as active claimants with legal entitlements. By framing social provisions as rights, the state becomes a duty-bearer that can be held legally accountable for its obligations. This approach promotes dignity, equity, and empowerment, ensuring that social support is provided with justice.

195. (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) only
Social planning is a systematic process aimed at shaping social and economic outcomes through coordinated state action. It utilized various models, ranging from top-down to bottom-up, to achieve developmental goals. In the Indian context, Five-Year Plans were a central instrument for carrying out this planning process over several decades. Unlike static activities, social planning is dynamic and requires continuous evaluation to remain relevant. By integrating these various

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elements, societies can guide social change toward the achievement of desirable goals like well-being and equity.

196. (D) SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)
The "Maternal Mortality Ratio" is a critical health indicator that measures the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. It is directly relevant to Sustainable Development Goal 3, which aims to ensure good health and well-being for all. Reducing maternal mortality is a primary target of this goal, highlighting the need for improved access to quality healthcare and nutrition for expectant mothers. By tracking this metric, policymakers can evaluate the effectiveness of health interventions and prioritize efforts to improve maternal well-being.

197. (C) Social policy deals with macro-level structural issues and state action, while social work is often focused on micro-level intervention.
Social policy and social work are related but distinct fields with different primary focuses. Social policy is concerned with macro-level structural issues, focusing on state-led actions, legislation, and the broad redistribution of resources to improve well-being. Social work, in contrast, often focuses on micro-level interventions, providing direct support and services to individuals, families, and small communities. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing the different ways in which society addresses social problems, from broad structural changes to specific, localized professional interventions.

198. (B) Enhancing social security and livelihood for the rural poor.
The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a landmark social policy intervention in India designed to enhance social security and improve livelihoods for the rural poor. By providing a legal guarantee for employment, the act aims to provide a safety net that protects vulnerable households from poverty and seasonal economic instability. This program reflects the state's commitment to achieving social justice through direct and purposeful interventions that promote empowerment and ensure a basic level of economic security for those in the rural economy.

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199. (D) A product of compromise and negotiation among different political parties.
In a coalition government scenario, social policies are typically the product of intense negotiation and compromise between the various parties involved. Since no single party has a majority, different ideological perspectives must be balanced to reach a consensus on national goals and resource allocation. This collaborative process can lead to more inclusive policies that reflect a wider range of interests, but it also means that the final policy direction may be less cohesive than in a single-party government.

200. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The field of social policy and development has been significantly shaped by influential thinkers and their conceptual frameworks. Richard Titmuss developed the three models of social policy, while Amartya Sen introduced the capabilities approach. Amitai Etzioni proposed the mixed-scanning model of policy-making, and Mahbub ul Haq was instrumental in creating the Human Development Index. Together, these frameworks provide a comprehensive and diverse set of tools for analyzing and understanding how various societies address human well-being and drive development.

201. (C) The strong presence of a well-developed private industrial sector ready to lead development.
Post-independence India adopted a planned economy model largely because it lacked a well-developed private sector capable of leading rapid national development. Early leaders believed that state-led interventions were necessary to address massive poverty and build a self-reliant economy from the ground up. Influenced by socialism and the success of planned models elsewhere, the government established a systematic process to coordinate resources and drive progress across various sectors, ensuring that development was guided toward achieving social justice and widespread prosperity.

202. (A) Facilitating the formation of women's Self-Help Groups to manage their own savings and credit.
The empowerment approach to social development focuses on strengthening the agency and capabilities of individuals and

marginalized groups. Facilitating the formation of women's Self-Help Groups is a prime example of this approach, as it allows members to manage their own resources and participate in decision-making. By providing people with the tools to control their own lives and futures, this method moves beyond passive welfare toward active empowerment. This leads to more sustainable progress and ensures that social interventions are responsive to people's aspirations.

203. (D) Work that harms the environment.
The concept of "decent work" in Sustainable Development Goal 8 encompasses productive employment, rights at work, and social protection for all. It emphasizes the need for jobs that provide a fair income, security in the workplace, and opportunities for personal development. However, work that causes harm to the environment is not consistent with the overall goals of sustainability. Decent work must be balanced with ecological responsibility to ensure that economic progress does not come at the expense of the planetary resources required for future survival.

204. (B) It is a composite index and can mask internal inequalities.
A common criticism of the Human Development Index is that, as a composite measure of national averages, it can hide significant internal inequalities. A country may have high average achievements in health and education, but these benefits could be concentrated among certain groups while others remain deprived. This highlights the importance of using supplementary indicators, such as the inequality-adjusted HDI, to gain a more accurate and comprehensive picture of well-being across different segments of society, ensuring that no one is left behind.

205. (C) THE Participatory Approach
The formulation of the social policy for transgender persons in India utilized a participatory approach by engaging in extensive consultations with the community itself. This method emphasizes the direct involvement of those who will be most affected by the policy, ensuring that their needs and perspectives are integrated into the final document. By fostering inclusion and transparency, the participatory approach leads to more relevant and effective social interventions. It empowers marginalized groups and ensures that government actions are grounded in the lived experiences of citizens.

206. (D) A 'trickle-down' assumption to a direct attack on poverty.
A major shift in the philosophy of social planning in India was the move away from the assumption that economic growth would automatically "trickle down" to the poor. Early plans relied on general development to reduce poverty, but later plans recognized that more direct interventions were necessary. This led to a "direct attack" on poverty through targeted programs and employment schemes. This shift reflects a more purposeful and active role for the state in ensuring social justice and improving the well-being of the most vulnerable sections.

207. (A) Offering long-term vision and policy direction on key issues.
NITI Aayog provides strategic inputs to the government by offering long-term vision and expert policy direction on critical national issues. As a think tank, it conducts research and identifies best practices to guide the country toward sustainable development. This role is focused on the macro-level planning of national priorities rather than day-to-day administration or direct project management. By providing evidence-based recommendations, NITI Aayog helps shape the long-term path of national policy, ensuring it is efficient and capable of addressing future challenges.

208. (B) Amartya Sen
The concept of "development as freedom" is a foundational idea primarily associated with the economist and philosopher Amartya Sen. This perspective argues that the ultimate goal of development is to expand the real freedoms and choices that people enjoy. It moves beyond purely economic measures to prioritize individual agency, social justice, and the expansion of human capabilities. By focusing on freedom as both the goal and the means of development, this approach provides a holistic framework for evaluating societal progress and national well-being.

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209. (B) Sustainable development.
Balancing the need for energy to drive developmental progress with the requirement to reduce carbon emissions is a core challenge of sustainable development. This involves transitioning to cleaner energy sources and improving efficiency to minimize environmental impact. Sustainable development seeks to meet current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own, requiring a holistic approach that integrates economic growth with environmental protection. This critical issue highlights the importance of achieving long-term ecological resilience while continuing to improve human well-being.

210. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The shift from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals represents a more ambitious and holistic global development agenda. While the MDGs focused primarily on developing countries, the SDGs are universal and apply to all nations. They integrate economic, social, and environmental dimensions and explicitly address root causes like inequality and climate change. This comprehensive approach recognizes the interconnectedness of global challenges and provide a shared blueprint for achieving a more resilient and equitable future for all people and the entire planet.

211. (C) THE Development Approach
The development approach to social progress focuses on integrating individuals into the productive economy to improve their ability to contribute to national growth. This perspective views well-being as being closely linked to economic participation and self-reliance. By providing education, skills training, and employment opportunities, this approach aims to enhance individual capabilities and drive sustainable progress. It recognizes that true social development is achieved when all segments of the population are empowered to participate fully in and benefit from the process of national economic expansion.

212. (D) THE Institutional-Redistributive Model
A country that provides high-quality, universal services like education and healthcare funded by progressive taxation is following the institutional-redistributive model of social policy. This approach views social welfare as a fundamental right and a core, universal responsibility of the state. By ensuring broad access to essential resources, the model aims to minimize social inequalities and promote a more equitable and cohesive society. This systematic and purposeful redistribution of resources ensures that development benefits are shared fairly across all sections of the entire diverse population.

213. (C) Identifying the scale of the problem and placing it on the government's agenda.
The first step in framing any new social policy is to identify the scale of the problem and ensure it is placed on the government's official agenda. This phase of agenda setting involves recognizing a societal issue as requiring formal intervention and prioritizing it for state action. Without this initial recognition, the subsequent steps of formulation, adoption, and implementation cannot occur. This vital starting point ensures that resources and attention are directed toward the most pressing social challenges facing the community.

214. (B) Laissez-faire capitalism
The concept of social planning is fundamentally at odds with the economic philosophy of laissez-faire capitalism. Laissez-faire advocates for minimal state intervention, believing that market forces alone should determine social and economic outcomes. In contrast, social planning involves a deliberate and organized effort by the state to guide societal change toward specific goals like equity and justice. These two perspectives offer conflicting views on the role of government, representing the core debate between spontaneous market-led processes and systematic, goal-oriented state action.

215. (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
India's Five-Year Plans provided a comprehensive framework for both economic and social planning, beginning with the First Plan's focus on agricultural development. These plans were the primary instrument for national development over several decades, concluding with the Twelfth Five-Year Plan. By setting long-term targets and coordinating resources, the planning process sought to achieve both industrial growth and social justice. This systematic approach allowed

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According to this view, the historical and ongoing relationships between these nations hinder the independent development of poorer countries. This theory provides a critical framework for analyzing global social and economic disparities and the challenges of national progress.

242. (A) Securing adequate financing for implementation.
A critical issue for the success of the Sustainable Development Goals is the challenge of securing adequate financing for their implementation. Achieving the 17 ambitious goals requires significant resource mobilization at both national and international levels. This includes mobilizing private investment, ensuring efficient public spending, and providing international financial assistance. Without sufficient funding, even the most well-designed developmental strategies cannot be effectively executed. Ensuring a stable and adequate financial foundation is essential for achieving global progress in health, education, and environmental protection by the target year of 2030.

243. (C) People are the real wealth of nations.
The Human Development Index is grounded in the foundational idea that people are the ultimate wealth of a nation. This perspective argues that the true goal of development is to expand the choices, freedoms, and capabilities of every person. By prioritizing health, education, and individual well-being over purely economic metrics, the HDI offers a human-centered framework for evaluating national progress. It recognizes that economic growth is a means to achieve a better quality of life for all, and that true prosperity is measured by individual and collective human development.

244. (D) THE Empowerment Approach
A social policy that focuses on providing skills training and employment opportunities to empower marginalized youth is a prime example of the empowerment approach to development. This method aims to strengthen the agency and capabilities of individuals, allowing them to participate fully in economic and social life. By moving away from passive aid toward active empowerment, these initiatives help vulnerable groups take control of their own lives and futures. This leads to more sustainable progress and ensures that social interventions are responsive to the aspirations and needs of the community.

245. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The conceptual landscape of national progress includes social policy as the principle for state intervention and social planning as the systematic process for achieving developmental goals. NITI Aayog functions as a modern think tank fostering cooperative federalism, while sustainable development aims to meet current needs without compromising future generations. Together, these elements form a comprehensive framework for addressing societal challenges and guiding national growth. By integrating these various concepts, societies can ensure that development is purposeful, equitable, and resilient, ultimately improving the overall well-being of the entire population.

246. (B) THE needs and problems related to human well-being and social justice.
The primary mission of social policy is to address the various needs and challenges related to human well-being and social justice within a society. This involves directing state actions and resources toward sectors such as health, education, social security, and poverty alleviation. By prioritizing these social goals, the policy aims to protect citizens from risks and ensure that development benefits are shared fairly. This human-centered focus guides the qualitative transformation of societal structures and institutions to create a more equitable and prosperous environment for all its members.

247. (D) Protection and welfare to development and empowerment.
The historical evolution of policies for marginalized groups in India reflects a significant shift from an early focus on basic protection and welfare toward more comprehensive development and empowerment. Initially focused on providing relief, these policies have evolved to prioritize the enhancement of individual capabilities and the promotion of active citizenship. This shift recognizes that sustainable social justice requires not just support but also the creation of opportunities that enable individuals to participate fully and equitably in national progress, ultimately fostering a more inclusive and resilient society for all.

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policy aims to bring tribal populations into the mainstream development process while simultaneously respecting and protecting their unique cultural heritage, traditions, and rights. By promoting inclusive growth that is sensitive to tribal identity, this approach seeks to ensure that these communities can benefit from national progress without losing the foundational social and cultural structures that define their way of life.

223. (A) To guide and direct social change towards consciously chosen goals.
The fundamental purpose of social planning is to guide and direct the process of social change toward the achievement of consciously chosen goals like well-being and justice. Unlike random social transformation, social planning involves a systematic and organized effort to coordinate resources and state actions. By prioritizing human-centered outcomes, it aims for the qualitative transformation of society to better meet the needs of its citizens. This guided approach ensures that national progress is purposeful, equitable, and capable of fostering long-term social prosperity.

224. (B) To serve as the interface between the Centre and the States.
NITI Aayog's Team India Hub functions as a vital interface between the central government and the states, facilitating communication and collaboration on national policy issues. This role is central to NITI Aayog's mission of fostering cooperative federalism. By providing a platform for consultation, the hub ensures that state perspectives are integrated into the planning process and that regional priorities are addressed. This collaborative framework allows for more effective and locally relevant development strategies, ultimately strengthening the relationship between the two levels of government.

225. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different approaches to policy formulation offer various methods for identifying and solving social problems. The rational model utilizes comprehensive analysis to find the best solution, while the incremental model makes small, successive changes over time. The mixed-scanning approach combines strategic overview with detailed analysis, and the participatory model emphasizes the involvement of affected citizens. Together, these frameworks provide a set of tools for navigating complex policy environments, ensuring that government decisions are well-informed, realistic, and responsive to the needs of the population.

226. (A) THE causes of global inequality and the processes of change in societies.
Theories of social development, such as modernization and dependency theories, provide conceptual frameworks for understanding the causes of global inequality and the processes through which societies change. Modernization theory focuses on internal cultural and institutional shifts, while dependency theory emphasizes the role of global economic structures and historical relationships between nations. By analyzing these complex dynamics, these theories offer insights into why some nations are more developed than others and provide a foundation for evaluating different strategies for driving progress and well-being worldwide.

227. (A) Ensuring that policies in one area do not undermine goals in another area.
Policy coherence is a critical strategy for sustainable development, ensuring that government actions across different sectors work together toward shared goals. It requires coordinating policies so that initiatives in one area, such as economic growth, do not undermine achievements in another, like environmental protection or social equity. Achieving coherence involves breaking down administrative silos and fostering collaboration between departments. This integrated approach ensures that national development strategies are consistent, efficient, and capable of addressing the complex and interconnected challenges facing modern global society.

228. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The rights-based and welfare approaches offer distinct perspectives on the role of the individual and the state in social development. The rights-based approach transforms beneficiaries into active claimants with legal entitlements, making the state a duty-bearer accountable for its obligations. In contrast, the welfare approach primarily views recipients of services

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the state to direct progress across various sectors, ensuring that development was guided by the nation's core goals and values.

216. (A) THE social costs of development
Unintended negative consequences of developmental progress, such as the erosion of community bonds due to rapid urbanization, are often referred to as the social costs of development. These adverse impacts occur when the focus on economic growth ignores the broader social and psychological effects on individuals and communities. Recognizing these costs is essential for creating more holistic development strategies that prioritize social cohesion and well-being alongside material prosperity. This highlights the importance of ensuring that developmental projects are evaluated for their overall societal impact.

217. (C) Provided the blueprint for the modern comprehensive welfare state.
The Beveridge Report of 1942 is a landmark document in the history of social policy, as it provided the blueprint for the modern comprehensive welfare state in the United Kingdom. It identified five "giant evils"—want, disease, ignorance, squalor, and idleness—and recommended a universal system of social security and healthcare to address them. This vision transformed the state's role in ensuring individual well-being and influenced the development of welfare systems worldwide, advocating for the state's responsibility to protect citizens throughout their entire lives.

218. (A) Value-laden process, aiming for goals like equity and justice.
A salient feature of social development is that it is a value-laden process guided by consciously chosen societal goals such as equity, well-being, and justice. It is not a purely technical or neutral exercise; rather, it reflects a society's priorities and its vision for a "better" future. By prioritizing human-centered outcomes, social development aims for the qualitative transformation of institutions and structures to promote social justice. This value-driven approach ensures that progress is purposeful and contributes to the overall fulfillment of all members.

219. (D) Long-term viability and resilience
Sustainability within the sustainable development framework emphasizes the importance of long-term viability and resilience across economic, social, and environmental dimensions. It focuses on meeting current needs while ensuring that the planetary resources and social foundations required for future survival are preserved. By prioritizing the long-term over short-term gains, this approach aims for a stable and prosperous future. This strategic focus on resilience is essential for building a global system that can adapt to challenges and continue to support human well-being for generations to come.

220. (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
The Human Development Index is constructed using three primary components that represent essential dimensions of well-being: health, education, and standard of living. These are measured by life expectancy at birth, mean and expected years of schooling, and Gross National Income per capita. Together, these indicators provide a summary measure of national progress beyond purely economic metrics. By focusing on these human-centered dimensions, the HDI emphasizes that the ultimate goal of development is to expand the capabilities and opportunities available to every individual.

221. (C) THE Industrial Achievement-Performance Model
The industrial achievement-performance model views social welfare as an essential mechanism that supports the economy by creating a more productive and capable workforce. In this model, welfare benefits are often linked to an individual's work performance and merit, rewarding those who contribute through their employment. This perspective sees social policy as an adjunct to the economy, where investment in well-being is justified by its contribution to economic productivity and industrial success. This approach prioritizes social support that maintains motivation and efficiency in the labor market.

222. (B) Integration with cultural preservation
Policies for tribal communities in India have evolved from earlier debates about isolation or assimilation toward a contemporary approach of integration with cultural preservation. This

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235. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's social policy is a complex hybrid regime that incorporates elements from several different models, including the residual, institutional, and developmental models. This multi-faceted approach is necessitated by the country's diverse socio-economic reality and its mixed-economy framework. While the constitution suggests universal goals, targeted and merit-based programs also exist. Recognizing this hybridity is essential for analyzing how the Indian state addresses social needs, as it allows for a more flexible and responsive strategy for achieving social justice and well-being across the entire diverse nation.

236. (B) Market-based solutions and privatization.
A shift toward a neoliberal ideology in social policy formulation typically leads to a focus on market-based solutions and the privatization of social services. This perspective emphasizes individual responsibility and believes that the private sector is often more efficient than the state in providing welfare. Consequently, social policies may prioritize competition, deregulation, and targeted rather than universal programs. Understanding this ideological context is essential for analyzing changing national approaches to social development and the resulting impact on the accessibility and equity of various social provisions and services.

237. (C) Expanded from a narrow focus on the poor to covering a wider range of risks and populations.
The historical progression of social policy has seen a significant expansion in its scope over time. Initially focused on providing basic relief to the poor, modern social policies have evolved to address a wide range of social risks throughout an individual's entire life. This includes universal access to healthcare, education, and social security for the broader population. This trend reflects an increasing recognition of the state's responsibility for ensuring individual well-being and promoting social justice across diverse segments of society in the modern world.

238. (D) A political and social environmental factor.
Major public protests against unemployment are considered political and social environmental factors that act as determinants in the policy-making process. These expressions of public concern can force an issue onto the government's agenda and influence the final content of social policy. By highlighting social grievances, such protests demonstrate the power of citizens and interest groups to shape state action. Understanding these environmental determinants is essential for analyzing how social problems are recognized and how government decisions are influenced by the broader societal context and political climate.

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239. (A) THE institutionalization of a state-led development process.
The most significant legacy of the Five-Year Plan era in India was the formal institutionalization of a state-led development process. By creating a systematic framework for setting goals and allocating resources, the plans allowed the government to take a proactive role in transforming the nation's social and economic landscape. This institutionalization ensured that developmental efforts were coordinated and directed toward national priorities, setting the foundation for the structural changes needed to address poverty and achieve social justice across the vast and diverse country over several decades.

240. (D) All of the above
NITI Aayog is the successor to the Planning Commission, serving as a strategic policy think tank chaired by the Prime Minister. It promotes cooperative federalism through its governing council, which includes the Chief Ministers of all states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories. Unlike the former Planning Commission, NITI Aayog does not possess the power to allocate financial resources or funds to states. Its role is centered on providing strategic vision, identifying best practices, and facilitating more effective policy implementation through collaboration and expertise.

241. (B) Dependency Theory
Dependency theory argues that underdevelopment is not a natural state of being but an active process of immiseration caused by the unequal integration of poor nations into the global capitalist system. This perspective suggests that wealthy nations maintain their prosperity through the exploitation of the "periphery," perpetuating a global system of dependence.

as passive objects of charity. Recognizing these philosophical differences is essential for evaluating social interventions, as the choice between these approaches significantly impacts the dignity, agency, and empowerment of the entire population.

229. (C) Using evidence and data to inform policy choices and track progress.
The utilization of the Human Development Index by policymakers exemplifies an evidence-based approach to development. By using standardized data on health, education, and income, governments can make more informed choices and track national progress over time. This metric provides a clear picture of social achievements and identifies areas where interventions are needed. Using such indicators ensures that social policies are responsive to real needs and contribute to the goal of human development. This systematic use of data is vital for ensuring the effectiveness of progress.

230. (A) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
The history of planning and development in India and globally has evolved through several key events, beginning with the launch of the First Five-Year Plan in 1951. This was followed by the Fifth Plan's focus on poverty removal in the 1970s and the publication of the Brundtland report in 1987. Most recently, the establishment of NITI Aayog in 2015 marked a shift toward a new strategic framework. This chronological progression reflects the ongoing efforts of the nation to coordinate resources and drive progress toward well-being.

231. (D) protective discrimination and affirmative action
In India, social policy for marginalized groups is constitutionally grounded in provisions for protective discrimination and affirmative action. These mandates require the state to implement purposeful interventions, such as reservations in education and employment, to rectify historical inequalities and promote social justice. By prioritizing the welfare of disadvantaged sections, these constitutional provisions ensure that developmental progress is inclusive and equitable. This framework provides the foundational legal and moral basis for state actions aimed at achieving a balanced and just society for all citizens.

232. (A) To improve the social conditions and well-being of the population through deliberate, planned action.
The fundamental goal of social planning is to enhance the social conditions and overall well-being of the population through deliberate and systematically coordinated state action. This involves setting clear goals and determining the most effective means to achieve them across various sectors such as health, education, and social security. By using an organized framework, social planning seeks to guide societal change toward desirable outcomes like equity and justice. This purposeful approach ensures that national progress is inclusive and contributes to the improvement of human life.

233. (C) Equity, social justice, and quality of life.
Social development differs from economic development by explicitly incorporating concerns for social justice, equity, and the overall quality of life. While economic development focuses primarily on growth and material prosperity, social development emphasizes the qualitative transformation of societal structures to enhance well-being and capabilities. By prioritizing human-centered outcomes, social development aims to create a more just and inclusive society. This multi-dimensional approach ensures that national progress is sustainable and that the benefits of growth are shared fairly across all sections of the diverse population.

234. (A) THE justification for provision (charity vs. entitlement).
The key difference between the welfare and rights-based approaches to development lies in the underlying justification for providing social goods and services. The welfare approach often views support as a matter of discretionary charity or state provision. In contrast, the rights-based approach frames social provisions as legal entitlements that citizens are rightfully owed. This shift in perspective transforms individuals into active claimants and ensures that social support is provided with dignity and accountability. Understanding this difference is essential for evaluating the potential for empowerment in various interventions.

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248. (A) Public participation and decentralized decision-making.
The bottom-up model of social planning is defined by its emphasis on public participation and decentralized decision-making. This approach ensures that planning begins at the local level, incorporating the knowledge and perspectives of those who will be most affected by developmental initiatives. By involving communities in the identification of needs and the design of programs, this model fosters a sense of ownership and leads to more relevant and sustainable outcomes. This inclusive process ensures that national progress is grounded in the diverse lived experiences and aspirations of the entire population.

249. (C) THE benefits of economic growth were not reaching all sections of the population.
The introduction of inclusive growth as a primary objective in India's Five-Year Plans signified a critical recognition that economic progress alone was not benefiting all segments of society. Despite national growth, significant disparities remained, particularly among marginalized groups. This approach emphasized the need for more purposeful interventions to ensure that all citizens have the opportunity to participate in and benefit from development. By prioritizing inclusion, the state aimed for more balanced and just national progress, ensuring that growth contributed to widespread social well-being and the reduction of systemic inequalities.

250. (A) Economic Viability, Social Equity, and Environmental Protection.
Sustainable development is fundamentally built upon the integration of three interdependent pillars: economic viability, social equity, and environmental protection. Achieving a balance between these dimensions is essential for creating a resilient global system that promotes prosperity without compromising planetary health or social justice. This holistic approach ensures that current developmental progress is achieved without depleting the natural resources required for the survival of future generations. By prioritizing these three pillars, the model seeks to achieve a stable and equitable future for all people and the entire planet.

251. (B) To intervene in social matters to improve citizen well-being.
Social policy serves as a strategic government intervention designed to enhance the quality of life for citizens. By regulating social relationships and redistributing essential resources, it aims to foster a more equitable society. The primary objective is to ensure that the collective well-being of the population is prioritized through systemic measures that provide security and justice.

252. (A) The institutional model considers welfare a normal societal function, whereas the residual model treats it as a safety net for system failures.
The residual model functions as a limited safety net, intervening only when family or market systems fail to meet needs. Conversely, the institutional model views welfare as a standard, permanent feature of modern industrial societies. This distinction highlights whether support is treated as an emergency backup or as a fundamental and necessary public service for all members.

253. (C) Establishing a universal public education system accessible to all children regardless of family income.
An institutional approach characterizes social welfare as a primary, universal function of society rather than a temporary solution. Establishing a public education system accessible to every child, regardless of their family's financial status, exemplifies this model. It treats essential services as standard rights for all citizens, moving beyond targeted assistance intended only for those in immediate crisis.

254. (D) India exhibits a complex mix, with institutional goals but often residual implementation.
In India, social policy demonstrates a complex integration of different welfare models. While the nation's constitutional mandates often align with institutional goals of universal support, the actual delivery frequently mirrors the residual model. This results in a system where implementation is primarily focused on providing targeted benefits to specific vulnerable populations rather than maintaining a fully universal welfare framework.

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288. (B) The complex and unequal social fabric of the nation.
National policies in India often produce unequal results because they operate within a highly complex social fabric. Deeply rooted inequalities based on caste, gender, and geography mean that universal programs are experienced differently by various groups. These internal social dynamics influence how resources are accessed and utilized, leading to varied outcomes even when the policy intentions are identical across the entire country.

289. (D) There is a critical need for context-specific development strategies.
The experience of development in India highlights the necessity of moving away from generic, one-size-fits-all models. Because of the nation's unique social and historical context, there is a critical need for strategies that are tailored to specific local realities. Context-specific approaches are more likely to be effective in addressing the diverse challenges and inequalities present in different regions and communities.

290. (A) A lack of religious diversity.
The social context of India is characterized by significant diversity in religion, language, and culture. Factors like the caste system, gender inequality, and regional disparities also present major challenges to uniform development. A lack of religious diversity is not a characteristic of India; rather, the nation is known for its immense and vibrant religious plurality, which policymakers must consider when planning interventions.

291. (C) Meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
Sustainable development is defined as a path of progress that meets current human needs without damaging the environment or depleting resources for future generations. It emphasizes the importance of maintaining ecological integrity while pursuing social and economic goals. This principle ensures that the actions taken today do not limit the opportunities or well-being of those who will live in the future.

292. (A) Political stability.
The framework for sustainable development is built on three core pillars: social equity, environmental protection, and economic viability. These three elements must be integrated to ensure that progress is holistic and long-lasting. While political stability is often important for general governance, it is not traditionally listed as one of the three primary pillars that define the specific concept of sustainable development.

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293. (D) The mitigation of climate change.
Climate change is identified as a critical issue that sustainable development strategies must urgently address. It represents a major threat to both natural ecosystems and the stability of human societies globally. By focusing on mitigating climate impacts, the sustainability paradigm aims to prevent ecological collapse and protect the resources and living conditions necessary for the survival and well-being of future generations.

294. (B) Fairness between the current generation and future generations.
Inter-generational equity is the principle of fairness between the current generation and those that will follow. It dictates that the present population should use natural resources responsibly so that future generations have an equal opportunity to meet their own needs. This concept encourages long-term thinking and stewardship of the environment, ensuring that the Earth's life-support systems remain functional for the future.

295. (C) A shift from short-term gains to a long-term perspective on progress.
A key feature of the sustainable development paradigm is the shift from focusing on immediate, short-term gains to adopting a long-term perspective. This approach requires evaluating the consequences of current actions on the future health of the planet and society. It promotes progress that is durable and responsible, ensuring that economic and social advancements do not lead to eventual ecological or social failure.

296. (D) Viewing development in terms of entitlements and state obligations.
The rights-based approach to development views well-being as a matter of fundamental entitlements rather than just charity. It emphasizes that the state has a binding obligation to ensure citizens can access essential services like healthcare, education, and a decent standard

of total system overhauls, opting instead for a manageable process of gradual improvement that builds upon established procedures and historical policy decisions.

264. (D) It can fundamentally alter policy priorities and the choice of approach.
Changes in the political landscape, such as a new ruling party or popular protests, significantly impact how social policies are prioritized. Different political ideologies favor different welfare models, ranging from universal services to targeted benefits. Consequently, a shift in government can lead to a fundamental reassessment of policy goals, steering the national approach in a new direction based on political mandates.

265. (A) It is a blend of technical analysis and political negotiation.
Formulating social policy is a multifaceted exercise that combines objective technical analysis with the realities of political power. It is rarely a purely scientific process; instead, it involves complex negotiations among various stakeholders and social pressures. The final policy outcomes reflect a balance between what is technically feasible and what is politically acceptable within a given societal and economic context.

266. (B) Directing social change to improve quality of life and social justice.
Social planning is a deliberate and organized effort aimed at guiding social change to enhance the general well-being of a community. Its core focus is on promoting social justice and improving the overall quality of life for all citizens. By using systematic interventions, it seeks to address societal problems and ensure that progress benefits the entire population in a fair manner.

267. (B) Management of foreign currency reserves.
The scope of social planning covers diverse areas such as public health, education, and community development. It also involves the creation of welfare services and land-use strategies to improve living conditions. Managing foreign currency reserves, however, is a function of economic and monetary policy, falling outside the typical boundaries of social planning, which focuses on social outcomes and community welfare.

268. (A) Planners have the ability to identify all options and choose the optimal one.
The rational-comprehensive model is built on the belief that planners can thoroughly identify all available options and objectively evaluate their potential consequences. This assumption suggests that an optimal and most efficient course of action can be chosen through careful analysis. It envisions a logical, data-driven process where every possible variable is considered before a final planning decision is reached by experts.

269. (C) That planning should represent the interests of disadvantaged groups.
Advocacy planning is a model that prioritizes the representation of marginalized and disadvantaged groups within the planning process. It acknowledges that established power structures may not always serve the interests of the poor or vulnerable. Therefore, this approach seeks to empower these communities by ensuring their specific needs and voices are heard and championed against more dominant social and political forces.

270. (D) To consciously shape a society's future through deliberate action.
The primary goal of social planning is to enable a society to consciously and deliberately determine its own future. Instead of leaving social conditions to be shaped by chance or unregulated market forces, planning allows for directed change. It provides a structured framework for addressing problems and achieving specific goals related to social justice, community cohesion, and the general public good.

271. (C) They are deeply interconnected and mutually reinforcing.
Social and economic planning are deeply intertwined and function in a symbiotic manner to drive national development. They are not independent silos; rather, progress in one area often depends on and supports progress in the other. Economic resources are necessary for social programs, while social investments in people create a more productive workforce that eventually fuels further economic growth and stability.

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CHAPTER 08

Indian Constitution, Social Justice, Human Rights and Social Work Practice

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1. Which of the following best defines the 'Preamble' of the Indian Constitution?
(A) A comprehensive list of fundamental rights for all citizens.
(B) An introduction outlining the document's guiding purpose and principles.
(C) A detailed enumeration of the various powers of the judiciary.
(D) A set of procedural rules governing the election of the President.

2. The concept of 'Social Justice' as a core value of the social work profession primarily emphasizes:
(A) Creating a society based on principles of equality, rights, and fairness.
(B) The equitable distribution of resources based solely on individual merit.
(C) The active promotion of charity and private philanthropy for the needy.
(D) The enforcement of legal norms without considering the social context.

3. From a social justice perspective, which of the following is the most significant role of 'Community Building'?
(A) Organizing inclusive social events and local festivals.
(B) Creating exclusive gated communities for enhanced security.
(C) Fostering collective power to challenge inequitable structures.
(D) Promoting individualistic success within a specific neighborhood.

4. Which of the following is NOT considered an instrument of social justice within the Indian legal and political framework?
(A) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) as a form of legal advocacy.
(B) The establishment of statutory bodies like the National Commission for Women.
(C) The role of civil society organizations as pressure groups.
(D) The use of vigilante groups to enforce social norms.

5. What is the fundamental purpose of a 'Human Rights Declaration'?
(A) To create legally binding laws enforceable in international courts of law.
(B) To provide a framework for negotiating international trade agreements.
(C) To state common standards of achievement for all people and nations.
(D) To outline the specific military obligations of member states of an organization.

6. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The social work code of ethics is fundamentally aligned with the principles of human rights.
Reason (R) : Social work values such as service, social justice, and dignity and worth of the person are central to the human rights framework.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

7. A social worker providing support to refugees who have fled persecution is primarily working with:
(A) Victims of economic disparity.
(B) Perpetrators of civil unrest.
(C) Participants in a voluntary migration program.
(D) Victims of human rights violations.

280. (D) A move from a centralized planning model to a consultative and monitoring role.
The creation of Niti Aayog represents a significant shift from the traditional centralized, top-down planning model to a more consultative framework. This new approach emphasizes monitoring and strategic guidance rather than rigid financial allocation. It reflects a transition toward involving diverse stakeholders and fostering a more flexible planning process that adapts to the specific developmental needs of different regions across India.

281. (A) To promote the holistic well-being of the entire population.
The fundamental goal of social development is to enhance the holistic well-being of the entire population through planned social change. This process is ideally integrated with economic progress to ensure a balanced improvement in living standards. It seeks to promote social justice and community cohesion while providing essential services that empower individuals and improve the overall quality of life for all members.

282. (B) An increase in community empowerment.
Positive dimensions of social development include measurable improvements in various aspects of human life, such as increased literacy and better health outcomes. Furthermore, it involves fostering community empowerment and enhancing social cohesion within society. These elements work together to create a more capable and integrated population, allowing citizens to participate more fully in the social and economic life of their nation.

283. (B) A negative dimension.
The displacement of local communities, often resulting from large-scale infrastructure projects, is considered a negative dimension of the development process. Such occurrences highlight how progress can sometimes lead to social disruption and the loss of traditional livelihoods. Recognizing these adverse effects is essential for understanding the full impact of modernization and for designing strategies that minimize the harm caused to vulnerable populations.

284. (A) Explain and navigate the complexities and dual outcomes of development.
The various theories and models of social development serve as frameworks to understand the complex outcomes of social change. They attempt to explain the interaction between economic growth and social welfare while navigating the tensions between positive advancements and negative disruptions. These models provide different perspectives on how to achieve progress, whether through market-driven approaches, human capability enhancement, or social justice.

285. (C) It is necessary for creating more equitable and sustainable strategies.
Understanding both the positive and negative impacts of development is vital for crafting equitable and sustainable national strategies. By acknowledging potential harms like displacement or inequality, policymakers can implement measures to mitigate these risks. This balanced view ensures that progress does not come at the undue expense of vulnerable groups, leading to a more inclusive process that maximizes well-being for all.

286. (D) By orienting development towards resource extraction and administrative control.
The colonial era in India established development paradigms that were primarily focused on resource extraction and maintaining administrative control. Infrastructure projects were designed to serve imperial interests rather than to foster indigenous economic growth. This legacy created a foundation for development that was often extractive and centralized, lacking a focus on the social upliftment or balanced progress of the local population.

287. (C) A deeply stratified society with hierarchical inequalities.
India's post-independence development efforts have had to navigate a deeply stratified social context. The existence of a rigid hierarchical structure, particularly the caste system, has posed significant challenges to achieving equitable outcomes. These historical social divisions, combined with disparities in language and culture, make it difficult to implement universal programs that benefit all segments of the diverse population in a uniform way.

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255. (C) Military defense strategy.
The scope of social policy typically covers sectors that directly influence human well-being and social equity, such as healthcare, education, and housing. Personal social services and social security are also core components mentioned in typical frameworks. National defense strategies, however, focus on external security and military affairs rather than the internal redistribution of resources to improve domestic living standards.

256. (B) The need to maintain administrative control and efficiency.
During the colonial era, welfare measures were not primarily intended for the social advancement of the population. Instead, these interventions were designed to facilitate smoother administrative control and ensure the efficiency of the ruling apparatus. The focus remained on maintaining imperial stability rather than addressing the genuine needs or promoting the long-term well-being of the various indigenous communities.

257. (D) The principles enshrined in the Constitution of India.
The post-independence social policy landscape in India is deeply rooted in its constitutional framework. The Constitution provides a robust legal and ethical basis for creating a welfare state by enshrining the core values of justice, equality, and fraternity. These principles guide the state in formulating policies that aim to address historical inequities and ensure the progress of all citizens.

258. (A) A growing emphasis on policies for marginalized and vulnerable groups.
Independent India's social policy has evolved to place a significant emphasis on the upliftment of marginalized groups. This includes targeted initiatives for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children, and persons with disabilities. The shift reflects a commitment to addressing the specific needs of those traditionally excluded from developmental progress, aiming to provide them with necessary support and protection.

259. (C) The gap between policy formulation and effective delivery.
Implementing social policies in India involves overcoming significant hurdles, particularly the disconnect between legislative intentions and actual service delivery. While progressive laws are established, factors like resource constraints, administrative bottlenecks, and social resistance often impede progress. This gap ensures that even well-designed welfare programs may struggle to reach their intended recipients, highlighting the difficulty of achieving tangible social outcomes.

260. (A) progressive policy intentions and implementation challenges.
The history of social policy in the country is marked by a persistent tension between ideal objectives and practical realities. While legislative frameworks are often progressive and ambitious, the actual execution of these programs faces numerous logistical and systemic challenges. This discrepancy between the intended impact of policies and their on-the-ground implementation remains a central theme in social analysis.

261. (D) The identification of a problem and setting an agenda.
The policy formulation process begins with the critical stage of identifying a social problem and placing it on the government's agenda. This phase involves recognizing an issue as significant enough to require state intervention. Once the agenda is set, policymakers can begin exploring potential solutions and drafting the necessary legislation or programs to address the identified needs of society.

262. (B) The influence of international diplomatic relations.
Several internal factors determine how social policies are shaped, including the prevailing political ideology, economic constraints, and demographic trends. Public opinion and the influence of various interest groups also play a vital role. However, international diplomatic relations are typically not considered a primary determinant in the formulation of domestic social policies aimed at addressing internal welfare and resource distribution.

263. (C) By making small, successive changes to policies that are already in place.
An incremental approach to policy development is characterized by making small, successive adjustments to existing frameworks rather than pursuing radical changes. This method focuses on fine-tuning current programs to adapt to evolving circumstances. It avoids the complexities

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of living. This framework empowers individuals by defining social services as legal and moral rights that the government is required to uphold.

297. (A) The capability approach is concerned with individual freedoms and opportunities, not just material provisions.
The capability approach extends beyond providing basic material necessities by focusing on what individuals are actually able to do and be. It emphasizes enhancing people's freedoms and opportunities to live lives they have reason to value. While the basic needs approach focuses on the provision of goods, the capability approach prioritizes the expansion of human potential and the freedom of choice.

298. (B) The goal of improving the human condition.
While different approaches like basic needs, rights-based, and capability models have distinct areas of focus, they all share a common ultimate objective. Each framework aims to improve the human condition and enhance the well-being of individuals within society. Whether focusing on material provision or individual freedom, these strategies seek to foster a more just and prosperous environment for everyone to live in.

299. (B) To provide a holistic measure of development that goes beyond economic indicators.
The Human Development Index provides a broad measure of progress by combining data on health, education, and income. This composite statistic offers a more comprehensive view of a nation's development than looking at economic growth alone. Such indicators are essential for evaluating the success of social programs and for designing evidence-based policies that target specific areas where human well-being needs improvement.

300. (A) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
The Sustainable Development Goals represent a major international framework that significantly influences modern development discourse. These goals include a wide range of interconnected targets aimed at addressing global challenges like poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. By providing a shared roadmap for nations, the SDGs help align local and global efforts toward achieving a more equitable and sustainable future for all people.

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272. (B) By creating a productive and capable workforce.
Investments in the social sector, particularly in health, education, and skill development, contribute significantly to economic expansion. These initiatives help in creating a workforce that is both capable and productive, which is a prerequisite for long-term growth. By improving human capabilities, social planning ensures that the labor force can meet the demands of a modern economy, thereby boosting overall productivity.

273. (D) It generates the financial resources necessary to fund social programs.
Economic planning is vital for social development because it focuses on generating the wealth and financial resources required to sustain welfare initiatives. Without a robust economic foundation, the government cannot fund comprehensive social services like healthcare and education. Thus, economic growth provides the necessary fiscal space for social planners to implement programs that aim to improve the general well-being of citizens.

274. (A) As often struggling to balance economic and social sector investments.
Historically, India's planning framework has faced the challenge of balancing resource allocation between economic infrastructure and social sector needs. This process often involved difficult decisions regarding whether to prioritize heavy industry or welfare programs. The national strategy has frequently wrestled with these competing demands, reflecting the complex task of integrating social justice with the requirements of rapid industrial and economic modernization.

275. (C) That economic objectives were often prioritized over social development goals.
Critics of the traditional planning approach in India argue that economic growth was frequently treated as the primary objective, with social welfare seen merely as an eventual byproduct. This perspective often resulted in social development being underfunded or viewed as a secondary concern. The critique emphasizes that social investments should be recognized as essential prerequisites for sustainable progress rather than just rewards.

276. (A) Development of heavy industry and infrastructure.
During the early stages of India's development, the Five Year Plans focused heavily on establishing a strong industrial base and infrastructure. The strategy aimed to modernize the economy through large-scale projects in sectors like steel and power. While social objectives were present, they were often secondary to the goal of building the physical and industrial capacity necessary for a newly independent nation.

277. (D) A transition from a focus on infrastructure to direct anti-poverty programs.
Over the course of various Five Year Plans, there was a noticeable transition in social planning priorities. The focus shifted from a reliance on indirect growth effects to more direct interventions aimed at poverty alleviation and employment generation. This change reflected a growing understanding that industrial growth alone was insufficient to address widespread deprivation, necessitating targeted welfare programs for the poor.

278. (B) Niti Aayog acts as a policy think tank, while the Planning Commission had fund allocation powers.
A fundamental distinction exists between the former Planning Commission and Niti Aayog regarding their administrative powers. The Planning Commission had the authority to allocate financial resources to different states and ministries. In contrast, Niti Aayog operates as a policy think tank, focusing on strategic advice and knowledge sharing rather than direct control over the distribution of government funds across the country.

279. (C) foster cooperative federalism by involving states in policy-making.
Niti Aayog plays a crucial role in promoting cooperative federalism by actively involving state governments in the national policy-making process. This approach seeks to replace centralized decision-making with a more collaborative model where states are partners in development. By fostering a shared vision, the organization aims to ensure that regional perspectives and needs are integrated into the country's strategic planning framework.

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8. Identify the correct statement regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Indian Constitution.
(A) They are fundamental in the governance of the country and it is the duty of the State to apply them.
(B) They are enforceable by any court of law.
(C) They are directly borrowed from the American Constitution without any modification.
(D) They primarily focus on the rights of the central government over state governments.

9. Match List-I (Concepts of Social Justice) with List-II (Manifestations) and select the correct code.
List I: (Concepts of Social Justice)
P. Distributive Justice
Q. Procedural Justice
R. Retributive Justice
S. Restorative Justice
List II: (Manifestations)
1. Repairing harm and rebuilding relationships
2. Fair allocation of resources and opportunities
3. Fairness in decision-making processes
4. Justified punishment for wrongdoing
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

10. The use of information and communication technology (ICT) to organize online campaigns for policy change is an example of the intersection of:
(A) Social Justice and Technology.
(B) Social Reconstruction and Privilege.
(C) Community Empowerment and Legal Advocacy.
(D) Statutory Bodies and Civil Society.

11. What is the primary function of a 'Statutory body' in the context of social justice?
(A) To operate as a for-profit corporation within the market.
(B) To act as an informal group with no formal legal recognition.
(C) To function as a political party during national elections.
(D) To perform specific functions defined by an Act of Parliament.

12. Consider the following statements regarding Human Rights and Protection Systems:
1. Protection systems can operate at national, regional, and international levels.
2. The primary goal of a protection system is to provide a remedy for victims of violations.
3. These systems rely solely on military intervention for enforcement.
4. The International Criminal Court is an example of an international protection mechanism.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

13. 'Ethnic sensitive practice' in social work requires a practitioner to:
(A) Treat all clients exactly the same, regardless of their background.
(B) Focus exclusively on the ethnic background, ignoring other factors.
(C) Incorporate knowledge of diverse cultures into all interventions.
(D) Advocate for the assimilation of all groups into the dominant culture.

14. The role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) primarily involves:
(A) Prosecuting individuals for war crimes.
(B) Regulating international trade and commerce.
(C) Monitoring global health and disease outbreaks.
(D) Providing international protection and seeking solutions for refugees.

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15. In relation to the Indian Constitution, read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Indian Constitution is characterized by a blend of rigidity and flexibility.
Statement II : Certain provisions of the Indian Constitution can be amended by a simple majority, while others require a special majority.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

16. Which dimension of social justice is concerned with fair processes in decision-making, such as giving all parties a voice?
(A) Distributive Justice
(B) Procedural Justice
(C) Retributive Justice
(D) Commutative Justice

17. A social work leader who encourages community members to identify their own problems and develop solutions is primarily promoting:
(A) A rigid, top-down vision for change.
(B) Personal and Community Empowerment.
(C) The maintenance of existing power structures.
(D) A dependency on external aid.

18. Arrange the following events/documents in the history of human rights in chronological order:
1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
2. The Magna Carta
3. The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
4. The US Bill of Rights

(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

19. A key feature of 'feminist practice' in social work is:
(A) The belief that gender is irrelevant to a client's problems.
(B) The focus on hierarchical relationships between the worker and the client.
(C) Analyzing power imbalances and advocating for gender equality.
(D) The exclusion of male clients from receiving services.

20. When a social worker engages in 'human rights activism', they are most likely to be involved in:
(A) Providing direct clinical therapy only.
(B) Remaining neutral on all political and social issues.
(C) Focusing solely on individual casework without considering systemic factors.
(D) Advocating for policy changes, raising public awareness, and challenging rights violations.

21. Which Article of the Indian Constitution contains the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) Articles 12-35
(B) Articles 5-11
(C) Articles 36-51
(D) Articles 52-78

22. The historical development of the concept of social justice shows a shift from:
(A) Collective responsibility to individual charity.
(B) Charity-based models to rights-based approaches.
(C) A focus on rights and equality to a focus on divine will.
(D) Democratic principles to authoritarian rule.

23. The concept of 'privilege' in social justice discussions refers to:
(A) A special right granted to all citizens equally.
(B) The legal right to vote in an election.
(C) A reward earned through hard work and merit.
(D) Unearned advantages available only to specific groups.

24. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Civil society organizations can act as effective pressure groups to promote social justice.
Reason (R) : They can mobilize public opinion, conduct advocacy, and monitor government actions to hold them accountable.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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(D) A is false but R is true.

25. The historical context of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is most closely associated with the aftermath of:
(A) The First World War.
(B) The Industrial Revolution.
(C) The Second World War.
(D) The Cold War.

26. Which of the following best describes the 'Human Rights perspective in Social Work Practice'?
(A) Linking social problems to the denial of fundamental human rights.
(B) Viewing client problems solely through a medical or pathological lens.
(C) Ignoring individual circumstances and applying a single universal solution.
(D) Focusing exclusively on international law and ignoring local contexts.

27. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India is a:
(A) Constitutional body.
(B) Non-governmental organization.
(C) Judicial body with the power to punish.
(D) Statutory body.

28. Which characteristic of the Indian Constitution ensures the division of powers between the centre and states?
(A) Federalism
(B) Unitary structure
(C) Presidential system
(D) Secularism

29. Consider the following statements about Social Justice:
1. It is exclusively concerned with economic equality.
2. It involves fair and equitable distribution of resources.
3. It upholds the value of human dignity and rights.
4. It is a static concept with a universally fixed definition.
5. It is a core value of the social work profession.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 2, 3, and 4

30. 'Social Reconstruction' as a paradigm for social justice leadership aims to:
(A) Restructure society to eliminate oppression and inequality.
(B) Preserve existing social structures and hierarchies.
(C) Focus only on individual psychological change.
(D) Withdraw from societal problems and create isolated utopian communities.

31. 'Public advocacy' as an instrument of social justice primarily involves:
(A) Arguing a case on behalf of a specific client in a court of law.
(B) Providing silent financial support to charitable causes.
(C) Conducting academic research with no practical application.
(D) Taking public action to influence social and political decisions.

32. A 'Human Rights Treaty' or 'Convention' differs from a 'Declaration' in that it is generally:
(A) Less formal and non-binding.
(B) A legally binding instrument for the states that have ratified it.
(C) Only applicable to non-governmental organizations.
(D) A historical document with no contemporary relevance.

33. When a social worker assists a client from a diverse cultural group, what is the most important first step?
(A) To impose the worker's own cultural values on the client.
(B) To assume the client's culture has no impact on their situation.
(C) To conduct a self-assessment of one's own biases and assumptions.
(D) To refer the client immediately to a worker of the same cultural background.

34. A social worker helping a child laborer access education and be removed from hazardous

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87. Which of the following best illustrates the role of a civil society organization as a 'pressure group'?
(A) A corporation maximizing its profits.
(B) A government agency implementing a new law.
(C) A court of law passing a judgment.
(D) An NGO influencing government policy through organized campaigns.

88. Arrange the following stages of social work intervention with victims of human rights violations in a logical sequence:
1. Empowerment and advocacy for systemic change.
2. Establishing safety and providing immediate crisis support.
3. Long-term therapeutic work and community reintegration.
4. Documentation of the violation and needs assessment.

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

89. A human rights perspective in social work practice would prompt a social worker to ask which of the following questions when dealing with a homeless family?
(A) "What personal mistakes led to your homelessness?"
(B) "Have you tried asking your relatives for money?"
(C) "To what extent is the right to adequate housing being denied for this family?"
(D) "Why don't you simply get a job?"

90. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Social work activism is a legitimate and necessary part of the profession's role in addressing human rights violations.
Reason (R) : The profession's core values of social justice and service mandate that social workers challenge oppressive and unjust systems, not just help individuals cope with them.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. The inclusion of the word 'Socialist' in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution aims to:
(A) Establish a state-controlled economy with no private property.
(B) Promote the interests of the upper classes of society.
(C) Align India's foreign policy with a specific bloc of nations.
(D) Eliminate poverty and inequality through democratic means.

92. The dimension of social justice that deals with the fairness of punishment and penalties is known as:
(A) Distributive justice
(B) Retributive justice
(C) Procedural justice
(D) Restorative justice

93. A social justice leader working on 'social reconstruction' would focus on:
(A) Minor adjustments to the existing social system.
(B) Reinforcing traditional hierarchies and norms.
(C) Structural changes to institutions and power relations.
(D) Providing short-term relief without addressing root causes.

94. The Constitution of India provides a base for social justice through which of the following?
(A) Provisions for the appointment of the armed forces chiefs.
(B) Rules for conducting international trade.
(C) The official languages act.
(D) Prohibition of discrimination based on religion, race, or caste.

95. Match List-I (Human Rights Document/ Concept) with List-II (Core Focus) and select the correct code.
List I: (Human Rights Document/Concept)
P. UDHR
Q. CEDAW
R. CRC
S. ICESCR

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43. Which of the following is NOT a primary dimension of social justice?
(A) Distributive
(B) Procedural
(C) Retributive
(D) Profitable

44. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The effective use of technology can either advance or hinder social justice.
Reason (R) : Technology can broaden access to information and resources for marginalized groups, but can also deepen the digital divide and be used for surveillance and control.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

45. The constitutional base for social justice in India is primarily derived from:
(A) The provisions related to the election of the Prime Minister only.
(B) The sections detailing the powers of the armed forces.
(C) The Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Directive Principles.
(D) The articles concerning international trade and treaties.

46. Which of the following human rights conventions specifically focuses on the rights of women?
(A) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
(B) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
(C) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

47. 'Social work with diverse groups' implies that practitioners must be competent in working with people based on their:
(A) Uniformity and sameness.
(B) Financial status only.
(C) Geographical location within a single city.
(D) Race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, age, and ability.

48. A social worker who documents cases of police brutality and brings them to the attention of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is engaged in:
(A) A form of human rights activism and working with victims.
(B) Promoting feminist practice.
(C) Ethnic sensitive practice only.
(D) Community building for economic development.

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49. Consider the following characteristics of the Indian Constitution:
1. Written Constitution
2. Federal System with Unitary Bias
3. Parliamentary Form of Government
4. An independent judiciary
Which of the above are recognized features of the Indian Constitution?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

50. The historical development of social justice is closely linked to:
(A) Social movements advocating for the rights of marginalized groups.
(B) The decline of democratic movements.
(C) The rise of absolutist monarchies.
(D) The promotion of isolationist foreign policies.

51. From a social justice perspective, 'empowerment' is best understood as:
(A) A process where a powerful person grants favors to a less powerful one.
(B) The act of simply giving money to people in poverty.
(C) A one-time event rather than an ongoing process.
(D) Gaining control over one's life and the decisions that affect them.

52. The Indian legal system, as an instrument of social justice, allows for 'Public Interest

104. Which of the following actions constitutes a violation of human rights that a social worker might address?
(A) A government providing free and compulsory primary education.
(B) A court conducting a fair and public trial.
(C) A police officer legally arresting a suspect with a valid warrant.
(D) Denial of basic medical care based on ethnicity.

105. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution, which abolishes "Untouchability", is a direct instrument for achieving:
(A) Economic justice
(B) Political justice
(C) Social justice
(D) International justice

106. Why is social justice considered a 'process' as well as a 'goal'?
(A) The goal is unattainable, so only the process matters.
(B) The goal of a just society is fixed, but the process to reach it is unimportant.
(C) The goal is a just society, and the means used to achieve it must also be equitable.
(D) The process is for individuals, while the goal is for governments.

107. Which of the following is the best example of 'personal empowerment' in the context of social justice?
(A) A person receiving a one-time cash handout.
(B) A factory owner increasing his personal wealth.
(C) A politician winning an election through populist promises.
(D) A person gaining confidence to advocate for their own rights.

108. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Indian legal system provides a constitutional base for social justice.
Reason (R) : The Constitution, through the Preamble, Fundamental Rights (like Article 14, 15, 17) and DPSP, explicitly mandates the state to work towards a just and egalitarian society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

109. Human Rights protection systems at the regional level include bodies like:
(A) The United Nations Security Council.
(B) The European Court of Human Rights.
(C) The National Human Rights Commission of India.
(D) Amnesty International.

110. The statement "Social work with diverse groups" implies that social workers should not practice from a framework of:
(A) Color-blindness
(B) Cultural competence
(C) Cultural humility
(D) Anti-oppression

111. Which body is often referred to as the 'watchdog of human rights' in India?
(A) The Supreme Court of India.
(B) The Parliament of India.
(C) The Prime Minister's Office.
(D) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

112. The term 'Republic' in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution signifies that:
(A) The head of the state is elected, not hereditary.
(B) The head of the state is a hereditary monarch.
(C) India is a colony of another country.
(D) The government is run by a single party.

113. Arrange the following dimensions of justice in the order they might be applied in a criminal case:
1. Retributive justice (sentencing)
2. Procedural justice (fair trial)
3. Restorative justice (victim-offender mediation post-sentencing)
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1

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P. Universality
Q. Indivisibility
R. Interdependence
S. Inalienability

List II: (Meaning)
1. Rights cannot be taken away
2. All rights are of equal importance and cannot be arranged in a hierarchy
3. The fulfillment of one right often depends on the fulfillment of others
4. Human rights are inherent to all human beings, regardless of any status

Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

61. A social worker using a feminist practice lens would most likely analyze a female client's depression by considering:
(A) Only her brain chemistry and genetic predispositions.
(B) Her personal failings and lack of motivation.
(C) The impact of societal expectations and gender-based discrimination.
(D) The issue as completely unrelated to her gender.

62. The work of the UNHCR is guided by which key international convention?
(A) The Kyoto Protocol on climate change.
(B) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
(C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) alone.
(D) The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

63. Which part of the Indian Constitution is often referred to as its 'conscience'?
(A) The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.
(B) The provisions on Emergency Powers.
(C) The list of Union Territories.
(D) The articles related to the amendment process.

64. Consider the following statements related to the historical development of social justice:
1. Early notions were often tied to religious concepts of charity and duty.
2. The Industrial Revolution highlighted new forms of social inequality and spurred calls for justice.
3. The Civil Rights Movement in the USA was a major manifestation of the struggle for social justice.
4. The concept has remained unchanged throughout history.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

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65. A social justice leader who actively engages in 'Reflections and Connection' is performing which crucial task?
(A) Ignoring feedback and criticism to maintain a strong vision.
(B) Critically evaluating their own actions and connecting with client experiences.
(C) Disconnecting from the community to make objective decisions.
(D) Reflecting only on the financial aspects of a project.

66. The Indian legal system's provision for legal aid to the poor is an instrument of social justice aimed at promoting:
(A) Procedural justice
(B) Distributive justice
(C) Retributive justice
(D) Political justice

67. Human rights in the Indian context are primarily guaranteed and protected through:
(A) The Preamble of the Constitution only.
(B) Traditional customs and practices.
(C) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the Constitution.
(D) The Indian Penal Code exclusively.

68. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Ethnic sensitive practice is crucial for effective social work in multicultural societies.
Reason (R) : It ensures that interventions are culturally appropriate and respectful, leading

work is addressing a violation of human rights. This work falls under the category of:
(A) Promoting technology for social justice.
(B) Community building for urban development.
(C) Legal advocacy in international courts.
(D) Social work with victims of human rights violations.

35. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares India as a:
(A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
(B) Sovereign, Capitalist, Theocratic, Democratic Monarchy.
(C) Federal, Socialist, Theocratic, Democratic Republic.
(D) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Aristocratic Republic.

36. Which of the following is a key manifestation of social injustice?
(A) Universal access to quality education.
(B) Systemic discrimination and marginalization.
(C) Equal pay for equal work.
(D) Fair and transparent legal processes.

37. A leader promoting a 'vision for change' in the context of social justice must ensure the vision is:
(A) Developed in isolation without community input.
(B) Rooted in equity and collaboratively developed with stakeholders.
(C) Designed to benefit only a select, privileged group.
(D) Vague and uninspiring to avoid controversy.

38. Match List-I (Instrument of Social Justice) with List-II (Example/Description) and select the correct code.
List I: (Instrument of Social Justice)
P. Constitutional Base
Q. Legal Advocacy
R. Civil Society as Pressure Group
S. Statutory Body
List II: (Example/Description)
1. Filing a Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
2. Narmada Bachao Andolan
3. Articles 14-16 of the Constitution (Right to Equality)
4. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

39. The concept of human rights being 'inalienable' means they:
(A) Can be granted or withdrawn by the state at will.
(B) Apply only to certain groups of people.
(C) Cannot be taken away, except according to due process.
(D) Are different for people in different countries.

40. Which statement best reflects the relationship between the Social Work Code of Ethics and the protection of Human Rights?
(A) Ethical principles provide a mandate to uphold human rights.
(B) The Code of Ethics is silent on the issue of human rights.
(C) The Code of Ethics prioritizes the needs of the state over the rights of individuals.
(D) The Code of Ethics is subordinate to and often conflicts with human rights principles.

41. Which international agency would be most directly involved in advocating for the rights of a person who has been tortured by state authorities?
(A) World Health Organization (WHO)
(B) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(C) World Trade Organization (WTO).
(D) An international human rights agency like Amnesty International.

42. Identify the incorrect statement about the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).
(A) They are legally superior to the Fundamental Rights.
(B) They aim to establish a social and economic democracy.
(C) They are non-justiciable in nature.
(D) They are instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative and administrative matters.

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(C) A social worker who prioritizes paperwork over client needs.
(D) Lobbies for policies that increase healthcare access for homeless individuals.

79. Consider the following statements regarding Social Justice Paradigms and Policies:
1. Paradigms of social justice shape how we understand and respond to inequality.
2. A 'charity' paradigm focuses on individual deficits rather than systemic issues.
3. A 'rights-based' paradigm views access to resources as a fundamental entitlement.
4. Policy formulation is an objective process unaffected by underlying social justice paradigms.
5. Privileges of policymakers do not influence the outcomes of policy formulation.

Which combination of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 5
(C) 1, 2, 3
(D) 3, 4, 5

80. Legal advocacy differs from public advocacy in that legal advocacy typically:
(A) Involves mass protests and rallies.
(B) Occurs within formal legal systems like courts and tribunals.
(C) Is only performed by politicians.
(D) Avoids any interaction with the law.

81. Which document is often called the 'International Bill of Human Rights'?
(A) The Magna Carta
(B) The UDHR along with the ICCPR and ICESCR.
(C) The Geneva Conventions
(D) The Treaty of Versailles

82. A social worker who ensures that a person with a disability has physical access to a service is engaging in:
(A) Social work with diverse groups, focusing on ability and disability.
(B) Ethnic sensitive practice.
(C) Feminist practice.
(D) Human rights activism exclusively.

83. Which of the following is NOT a function of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India?
(A) To inquire into complaints of human rights violations.
(B) To visit jails and detention centers to study living conditions.
(C) To prosecute and punish the guilty directly.
(D) To promote human rights literacy and awareness.

84. In relation to governance in India, read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental to the governance of India.
Statement II : The State is legally compelled by the courts to implement every Directive Principle immediately.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

85. Which of the following best describes the historical development of the concept of Social Justice?
(A) It has always been a central concern of all governments throughout history.
(B) It is a modern concept that emerged only in the 21st century.
(C) It evolved from charity to a rights-based framework through social struggles.
(D) It has consistently narrowed in scope, focusing less on systemic issues over time.

86. 'Community building' as a leadership strategy for social justice emphasizes:
(A) Competition and rivalry among community members.
(B) Fostering relationships and trust to work for common goals.
(C) The leader making all decisions for the community.
(D) Isolating the community from external influences and support.

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to better engagement and outcomes for clients from diverse backgrounds.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

69. Social work with victims of human rights violations, such as survivors of torture, must be:
(A) Fast-paced and solution-focused, ignoring past trauma.
(B) Centered on blaming the victim for their situation.
(C) Trauma-informed, rights-based, and focused on empowerment.
(D) Limited to providing only material aid without psychological support.

70. A key feature of the Indian Constitution is the provision for an 'Independent Judiciary'. What does this imply?
(A) The judiciary is a sub-branch of the executive.
(B) The courts are free from the influence of the legislature and executive.
(C) Judges are elected directly by the people.
(D) The Prime Minister can overturn any judicial decision.

71. A manifestation of social injustice in the economic dimension would be:
(A) A progressive taxation system.
(B) The provision of social safety nets.
(C) Equal opportunities for employment.
(D) Extreme wealth concentration alongside widespread poverty.

72. In social justice leadership, 'Promoting a Plan and Vision for Change' is most effective when it:
(A) Is flexible, inclusive, and grounded in community needs.
(B) Is imposed on a community without consultation.
(C) Lacks clear goals and objectives.
(D) Focuses on short-term gains at the expense of long-term sustainability.

73. The National Commission for Women in India is an example of a:
(A) Non-governmental organization
(B) Constitutional body
(C) Statutory body
(D) Private foundation

74. The idea that all human rights are of equal importance and cannot be arranged in a hierarchy is known as the principle of:
(A) Indivisibility
(B) Universality
(C) Participation
(D) Accountability

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75. Social work practice with diverse groups, such as the LGBTQ+ community, requires the social worker to:
(A) Attempt to change the client's sexual orientation or gender identity.
(B) Assume their experiences are identical to those of the heterosexual population.
(C) Avoid discussing issues of identity to prevent discomfort.
(D) Understand specific challenges like discrimination faced by the community.

76. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) can inquire into violations of human rights committed by:
(A) Private citizens only.
(B) Public servants of the Central and State governments.
(C) Foreign governments on their own soil.
(D) International corporations operating outside India.

77. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution starts with the words "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA", which signifies that the ultimate source of sovereignty lies with:
(A) The Parliament
(B) The President
(C) The People of India
(D) The Supreme Court

78. Which of the following is the best example of a social worker upholding social justice as a core professional value?
(A) A social worker who charges exorbitant fees from a low-income client.
(B) A social worker who refuses to work with clients from a different ethnic background.

List II: (Core Focus)
1. Rights of the Child
2. Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
3. A common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations
4. Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

96. The concept of 'intersectionality' is most relevant to which area of social work practice?
(A) Financial auditing in non-profits.
(B) Social work with diverse groups.
(C) Human resources management.
(D) Information technology support.

97. An international human rights agency like Human Rights Watch primarily functions by:
(A) Providing military intervention.
(B) Investigating and reporting on human rights abuses.
(C) Distributing food aid as its main activity.
(D) Acting as a global court to prosecute offenders.

98. The feature of 'Parliamentary Form of Government' in the Indian Constitution implies that:
(A) The executive is responsible to the legislature.
(B) The President is the real executive head.
(C) The judiciary controls the executive.
(D) The Parliament is a sovereign body with no constitutional limits.

99. Which of the following is a manifestation of procedural injustice?
(A) All citizens having equal access to healthcare.
(B) A company paying all its employees a living wage.
(C) A wealthy person receiving a lighter sentence than a poor person.
(D) A society with low levels of income inequality.

100. Consider the following elements of Social Justice Leadership:
1. Community Building
2. Personal and Community Empowerment
3. Promoting a vision for maintaining the status quo
4. Ignoring the role of technology
5. Understanding privileges and policies

Which of the above are essential components of effective social justice leadership?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 4, 5
(C) 1, 2, 5
(D) 2, 3, 4

101. What is the fundamental difference between a statutory body and a constitutional body in India?
(A) A statutory body is more powerful than a constitutional body.
(B) A constitutional body is temporary, while a statutory body is permanent.
(C) A statutory body is created by an Act of Parliament, while a constitutional body is in the Constitution.
(D) Only constitutional bodies are instruments of social justice.

102. The concept that human rights are interdependent and interrelated means that:
(A) Improving one right aids others, and denying one right harms others.
(B) A state can choose to respect civil rights while completely ignoring social and economic rights.
(C) The enjoyment of one right can be disconnected from the enjoyment of others.
(D) Only economic rights are important for human development.

103. A social worker who helps organize a self-help group for women survivors of domestic violence is primarily engaging in:
(A) Ethnic sensitive practice.
(B) Promoting social justice through technology.
(C) Social work with diverse groups and feminist practice.
(D) Legal advocacy in the Supreme Court.

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Litigation' (PIL). What is the primary purpose of a PIL?
(A) To settle private disputes between two corporations.
(B) To bring a matter of public concern to the court.
(C) To challenge the results of a political election.
(D) To prosecute individuals for minor traffic violations.

53. Arrange the following human rights instruments in the correct chronological order of their adoption:
1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
3. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

54. The principle of 'Dignity and Worth of the Person' in the social work code of ethics directly supports the human right to:
(A) Own unlimited private property.
(B) A speedy and public trial only.
(C) Engage in any form of free speech without limitation.
(D) Be treated with respect, free from humiliation.

55. In the context of Human Rights in India, read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India has the power to award compensation to victims of human rights violations.
Statement II : The recommendations of the NHRC are binding on the concerned government or authority.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

56. The secular nature of the Indian state, as enshrined in the Preamble, means that:
(A) The state has its own official religion.
(B) The state treats all religions equally without an official religion.
(C) Religion is prohibited in the public sphere.
(D) Only religious individuals can hold public office.

57. The concept that social justice is a 'core value' of the social work profession implies that:
(A) Social workers may choose to ignore issues of injustice if they wish.
(B) The pursuit of social justice is an optional, but recommended, activity for social workers.
(C) Pursuing social justice is a mandatory ethical obligation for social workers.
(D) Social justice is only relevant in legal and political social work, not clinical practice.

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58. What is the most significant implication of 'privilege' for policy formulation from a social justice standpoint?
(A) Examining policies to see if they create unearned advantages for groups.
(B) Policies should be designed to reinforce and protect existing privileges.
(C) Policy-makers should be unaware of their own privileges to remain objective.
(D) Privilege is a personal issue and has no bearing on public policy.

59. Which of the following is a primary role of civil society as a pressure group for social justice?
(A) To directly legislate laws and policies.
(B) To act as a formal branch of the government.
(C) To focus solely on providing direct services without engaging in advocacy.
(D) To influence public policy through advocacy and mobilization.

60. Match List-I (Human Rights Concept) with List-II (Meaning) and select the correct code.
List I: (Human Rights Concept)

114. The process by which a social justice leader helps a community to critically examine its situation and devise a strategy for change is known as:
(A) Promoting a plan and vision for change.
(B) Maintaining privilege.
(C) Enforcing top-down control.
(D) Discouraging community participation.

115. A writ petition filed in the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution is an example of using the:
(A) Constitutional base as an instrument of social justice.
(B) Role of civil society as a pressure group.
(C) Function of a statutory body.
(D) Process of international treaty ratification.

116. Consider the following statements about Human Rights Declarations, Treaties, and Conventions:
1. Declarations are typically non-binding statements of principles.
2. Treaties and Conventions are legally binding on the states that ratify them.
3. Ratification of a treaty means a state is legally obligated to implement its provisions.
4. A country can sign a treaty but not ratify it, indicating intent but not legal obligation.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

117. 'Feminist practice' in social work is primarily concerned with:
(A) Assisting only female clients and ignoring male clients.
(B) Challenging patriarchal structures and promoting gender equality.
(C) Arguing that biological differences justify social inequality.
(D) Maintaining traditional family roles and structures.

118. When social workers engage in human rights activism, a major ethical challenge can be:
(A) Balancing the professional role with the activist role.
(B) Receiving too much public recognition.
(C) The work being too easy and unchallenging.
(D) A lack of alignment with social work values.

119. A federal feature of the Indian Constitution is:
(A) Single Citizenship.
(B) An integrated judiciary.
(C) The division of powers between the Union and the States.
(D) The appointment of State Governors by the President.

120. Which of the following is NOT a manifestation of social justice?
(A) Affirmative action policies for disadvantaged groups.
(B) Equitable access to public health services.
(C) Nepotism and favoritism in public appointments.
(D) Protection of minority rights.

121. Match List-I (Social Justice Leadership Action) with List-II (Core Concept) and select the correct code.
List I: (Social Justice Leadership Action)
P. Organizing a neighborhood watch to address safety concerns collectively.
Q. Using social media to mobilize support for a disability rights bill.
R. A leader stepping back to allow community members to lead a meeting.
S. Examining how a proposed policy might unintentionally harm a minority group.
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Social Justice and Technology
2. Implications for Policy Formulation
3. Community Building
4. Personal and Community Empowerment
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

122. Which statutory body in India is specifically tasked with protecting the rights of children?
(A) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
(B) National Commission for Women (NCW)
(C) National Green Tribunal (NGT)
(D) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

123. The 'historical context' of human rights helps us understand that:
(A) Rights evolved through centuries of debate

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and struggle.
(B) The idea of human rights is a completely new invention of the 21st century.
(C) Human rights have always been universally respected by all governments.
(D) History has no relevance to the current understanding of human rights.

124. The principle of 'self-determination' is central to the human rights perspective in social work. It means:
(A) The social worker determines the best course of action for the client.
(B) Respecting the client's right to make their own choices.
(C) Determining the client's problem based on a rigid diagnostic manual.
(D) Allowing clients to determine the social worker's salary.

125. The most significant limitation of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is that:
(A) All of the following options.
(B) Its recommendations are not binding and are advisory in nature.
(C) It can only investigate matters that are less than one year old.
(D) It cannot investigate violations by members of the armed forces directly.

126. Read the following statements regarding the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world.
Statement II : It incorporated many provisions from the Government of India Act, 1935, and drew features from constitutions of several other countries.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

127. The concept of 'social justice' is dynamic, meaning:
(A) It is defined by the most powerful people in society.
(B) It never changes and is fixed for all time.
(C) Its application changes over time and across contexts.
(D) It is an unstable and therefore useless concept.

128. What is the relationship between 'privilege' and 'empowerment' in social justice work?
(A) Empowerment seeks to challenge unearned privilege.
(B) They are the same concept.
(C) The goal of empowerment is for everyone to have the same privileges.
(D) Privilege is a positive force that aids in the empowerment of all.

129. A 'pressure group' is an instrument of social justice because it:
(A) Exerts pressure on policymakers to address social issues.
(B) Uses physical force to achieve its aims.
(C) Is a formal part of the government's decision-making structure.
(D) Offers financial loans to people in need.

130. Human rights are said to be 'universal'. This means they:
(A) Belong to all human beings, everywhere, without distinction.
(B) Are only applicable in Western countries.
(C) Can be selectively applied by governments.
(D) Are granted by the United Nations.

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131. A social worker who is unaware of their own cultural biases and stereotypes is likely to violate the principles of:
(A) Ethnic sensitive practice.
(B) Financial accountability.
(C) Bureaucratic efficiency.
(D) Human resources policy.

132. Social work with victims of human rights violations, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), requires an understanding of:
(A) The trauma, loss of property, and denial of rights they experienced.
(B) Only their immediate need for food and shelter.
(C) The political reasons for their displacement,

without offering support.
(D) Their situation as a temporary inconvenience.

133. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is known as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution as it provides for the right to constitutional remedies?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 32
(D) Article 19

134. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of distributive justice?
(A) A trial where both the defense and prosecution can present evidence.
(B) A society where wealth and opportunities are concentrated in the hands of a few.
(C) A person being punished for committing a crime.
(D) A progressive tax system funding public health and education.

135. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Social justice leadership requires a deep understanding of policy and its implications.
Reason (R) : Policies are a primary mechanism through which resources, opportunities, and power are distributed in society, and they can either reinforce or challenge existing injustices.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. The 'Indian Legal System' serves as an instrument of social justice primarily through:
(A) Upholding traditional power structures.
(B) The interpretation of laws to protect rights and fairness.
(C) Being inaccessible and expensive for the common person.
(D) Operating independently of the Constitution.

137. The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 was a direct response to:
(A) The atrocities and horrors of World War II.
(B) The end of colonialism in Africa.
(C) The beginning of the space race.
(D) The global financial crisis of 1929.

138. Consider the following practices in social work:
1. Recognizing the impact of gender on life experiences.
2. Challenging patriarchal assumptions in assessment and intervention.
3. Advocating for policies that promote gender equality.
4. Viewing clients' problems in an individualized, apolitical context.
5. Believing that gender roles are natural and unchangeable.

Which of the above are consistent with a 'feminist practice' approach?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 5

139. The mandate of the UNHCR extends to which of the following groups?
(A) All international tourists.
(B) Economic migrants seeking better job opportunities.
(C) Members of a country's armed forces stationed abroad.
(D) Refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons.

140. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the Indian Constitution?
(A) It is unwritten and based on conventions.
(B) It establishes a theocratic state.
(C) It provides for single citizenship.
(D) It creates a presidential system of government.

141. The core idea that "all are equal before the law" is a central tenet of:
(A) Procedural Justice
(B) Distributive Justice
(C) Retributive Justice
(D) Social Darwinism

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142. A social justice leader practicing 'Reflection and Connection' would regularly ask themselves:
(A) "How can I consolidate more power?"
(B) "How do my own social privileges affect my leadership?"
(C) "Why is the community not following my plan exactly?"
(D) "How can I avoid interacting with the people I am supposed to be serving?"

143. Which of the following is an example of a Civil Society organization acting as a pressure group?
(A) The Election Commission of India conducting elections.
(B) The Supreme Court of India delivering a verdict.
(C) The Parliament passing a new budget.
(D) A trade union negotiating for better wages.

144. Arrange the 'three generations' of human rights in their traditional conceptual order:
1. Second-generation rights (Economic, Social, and Cultural rights)
2. Third-generation rights (Collective rights, e.g., right to a clean environment)
3. First-generation rights (Civil and Political rights)

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

145. When social work practice is informed by a human rights perspective, the client is viewed as:
(A) A rights-holder with entitlements and agency.
(B) A passive recipient of charity.
(C) A case number in a file.
(D) A source of problems for society.

146. A social worker who testifies before a legislative committee about the need for better mental health services for veterans is engaging in:
(A) Malpractice.
(B) A violation of client confidentiality.
(C) An activity unrelated to social work.
(D) Human rights activism.

147. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the constitution of which country?
(A) USA
(B) UK
(C) Ireland
(D) Canada

148. Which of the following best defines "social justice as a core value of the social work profession"?
(A) It is an optional area of practice for social workers interested in politics.
(B) It is a foundational ethical principle to challenge injustice.
(C) It means social workers should only focus on large-scale policy and not individual clients.
(D) It is a historical value that is no longer relevant to modern social work.

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149. The use of data analytics to identify and challenge discriminatory housing patterns is an example of applying:
(A) Social Justice and Technology.
(B) Social Reconstruction without a plan.
(C) Legal advocacy in isolation.
(D) Community building without empowerment.

150. A key function of statutory bodies like the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is to:
(A) Investigate matters relating to the safeguards provided for the specific community.
(B) Operate as a political party representing the community.
(C) Provide commercial loans to entrepreneurs from the community.
(D) Function as a religious organization for the community.

151. Match List-I (Human Rights Agency) with List-II (Primary Mandate) and select the correct code.
List I: (Human Rights Agency)
P. UNHCR
Q. UNICEF
R. Amnesty International
S. National Human Rights Commission (India)
List II: (Primary Mandate)

1. Promoting and protecting human rights within a specific country (India)
2. Advocacy and research on human rights abuses worldwide (NGO)
3. Protecting and assisting refugees
4. Working for the rights of children

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

152. 'Ethnic sensitive practice' in social work is based on the premise that:
(A) Culture is central to identity and must be understood in the helping process.
(B) One should ignore a person's ethnicity to avoid being prejudiced.
(C) All members of an ethnic group are the same.
(D) A social worker can only be effective with clients from their own ethnic group.

153. A social worker providing counseling to a political asylum seeker who has been tortured is an example of:
(A) Social work with victims of human rights violations.
(B) Promoting privileges for a select few.
(C) Social reconstruction of an entire society.
(D) Lobbying for technology grants.

154. The 'Preamble' to the Indian Constitution is important because:
(A) It is legally enforceable in a court of law.
(B) It contains the basic philosophy and values of the Constitution.
(C) It lists all the articles and schedules of the Constitution.
(D) It can be amended easily without a special majority.

155. Which statement incorrectly describes a dimension of social justice?
(A) Distributive justice concerns the allocation of goods.
(B) Procedural justice concerns the fairness of processes.
(C) Restorative justice focuses on repairing harm.
(D) Retributive justice focuses on rewarding good behavior.

156. The concept of 'Social Reconstruction' in social justice leadership is a paradigm that:
(A) Seeks to make minor, incremental changes.
(B) Aims to transform societal structures to create a more just society.
(C) Focuses only on individual change and ignores social structures.
(D) Supports the maintenance of the current social order.

157. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional base for social justice in India?
(A) Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination.
(B) Article 38: State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.
(C) The Companies Act governing corporate mergers.
(D) Article 46: Promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections.

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158. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) is a key human rights treaty that deals with rights such as:
(A) The right to work, education, and social security.
(B) The right to life, freedom of speech, and a fair trial.
(C) The right to a healthy environment.
(D) The rights of indigenous peoples exclusively.

159. Read the following statements regarding feminist social work practice and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Feminist social work practice is exclusively for and by women.
Statement II : The core of feminist practice is the empowerment of the client and a focus on challenging oppression, which can be applied in work with clients of any gender.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct but Statement II is correct.

(B) The importance of individual charity as the sole solution.
(C) The structural and systemic nature of inequality.
(D) The irrelevance of social class and status.

198. A leader who fails to consider the implications of a new policy on marginalized groups is failing to apply a:
(A) Social justice lens.
(B) Profit-maximization lens.
(C) Authoritarian lens.
(D) Bureaucratic lens.

199. The effectiveness of civil society as a pressure group depends on its ability to:
(A) Remain secretive and unknown to the public.
(B) Mobilize public support and articulate clear demands.
(C) Agree with the government on all issues.
(D) Operate with unlimited funding from a single source.

200. Consider the following statements about the nature of Human Rights:
1. They are universal and inalienable.
2. They are indivisible and interdependent.
3. They can be granted or taken away by a government at will.
4. They are only concerned with political, not economic, issues.
5. They are a western concept with no global relevance.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 5
(D) 4 and 5

201. Which practice in social work specifically addresses the need to understand and work with clients of different racial and cultural backgrounds?
(A) Feminist practice
(B) Ethnic sensitive practice
(C) Financial social work
(D) Administrative social work

202. The role of the UNHCR is primarily:
(A) Judicial
(B) Military
(C) Humanitarian and protective
(D) Economic

203. The concept of a 'welfare state' is enshrined in which part of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Preamble
(B) Fundamental Rights
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy
(D) Fundamental Duties

204. A core manifestation of social injustice is the 'marginalization' of certain groups. This means:
(A) They are celebrated and placed at the center of society.
(B) Being pushed to the edges of society and denied full participation.
(C) They are given special privileges and advantages.
(D) They voluntarily choose to live in isolation.

205. Which of the following is the best example of a leader promoting a 'vision for change'?
(A) A mayor who articulates a plan for creating affordable housing.
(B) A manager who insists on following old, inefficient procedures.
(C) A CEO who focuses only on quarterly profits.
(D) A community member who complains but offers no solutions.

206. In the Indian context, Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been a powerful instrument of social justice primarily used by:
(A) Large corporations to settle business disputes.
(B) The government to promote its own agenda.
(C) Activists and citizens to enforce rights of the disadvantaged.
(D) Foreign countries to interfere in India's legal system.

207. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment/adoption:
1. National Human Rights Commission of India
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
3. Constitution of India
4. Protection of Human Rights Act in India

(A) 2, 3, 4, 1

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only on the offender.
(D) The state exercising its power to punish without community involvement.

170. Which of the following is a potential negative consequence of technology in relation to social justice?
(A) Increased access to information for rural communities.
(B) Online platforms for citizen grievances.
(C) The digital divide exacerbating inequality in internet access.
(D) Crowdsourcing funds for a social cause.

171. Civil society organizations contribute to social justice by:
(A) Functioning as an alternative to the state.
(B) Holding the state accountable and representing marginalized groups.
(C) Seeking to overthrow the government by force.
(D) Focusing exclusively on profit-making activities.

172. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian context of Human Rights:
1. The Constitution of India contains a comprehensive list of Fundamental Rights.
2. The judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court, has played a proactive role in expanding the scope of rights.
3. Statutory bodies like the NHRC have been established to protect human rights.
4. There are no ongoing challenges or violations of human rights in India.
5. The Directive Principles of State Policy are irrelevant to human rights.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 5

173. The ethical principle of 'service' in social work is closely aligned with the human rights perspective because:
(A) It encourages advocating for human rights over personal gain.
(B) It mandates that social workers serve only the wealthy.
(C) It is about providing a service in a commercial sense.
(D) It is an outdated principle from the charity era.

174. The primary mandate of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is:
(A) To act as a court and deliver punishments.
(B) To investigate and recommend on human rights matters.
(C) To draft all legislation related to human rights.
(D) To command the police forces of the country.

175. The term 'Democratic' in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the doctrine of:
(A) Divine right of kings
(B) Popular sovereignty
(C) Might is right
(D) Hereditary succession

176. The shift from a 'charity model' to a 'rights-based model' in the historical development of social justice means:
(A) People are now seen as passive recipients of aid.
(B) Meeting basic needs is a matter of justice and entitlement.
(C) Justice is now less important than it was before.
(D) Social problems are seen as individual failings rather than systemic issues.

177. A social justice leader who helps a marginalized group form a cooperative to improve their economic condition is primarily engaged in:
(A) Personal and community empowerment.
(B) Maintaining the status quo.
(C) Promoting a vision of individual competition.
(D) Social reconstruction on a national level.

178. What does it mean for civil society to act as a 'pressure group'?
(A) It is a legally recognized part of the legislative process.
(B) It seeks to influence government policy without being the government.
(C) It is a group that uses illegal means to achieve its goals.
(D) It is a formal opposition party.

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179. The phrase 'Human Rights in the Indian Context' refers to:
(A) The idea that human rights do not apply to India.
(B) Protecting universal rights within India's specific legal framework.
(C) A unique set of rights that are different from international standards.
(D) The human rights of Indian citizens living abroad only.

180. Match List-I (Social Work Practice Approach) with List-II (Core Focus) and select the correct code.
List I: (Social Work Practice Approach)
P. Ethnic sensitive practice
Q. Feminist practice
R. Human rights perspective
S. Working with diverse groups
List II: (Core Focus)
1. Analyzing and challenging gender-based power imbalances
2. Understanding and respecting cultural differences and their impact
3. Competency in addressing issues related to age, ability, sexuality, etc.
4. Viewing clients as rights-holders and social problems as rights violations
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

181. A key strategy in social work with victims of human rights violations is 'documentation'. Why is this important?
(A) To create more paperwork for the social worker.
(B) To provide evidence for seeking legal remedy and historical records.
(C) To shame the victim publicly.
(D) It is not an important strategy.

182. A federal feature of the Indian Constitution is:
(A) Written Constitution
(B) Division of Powers
(C) A strong Centre and single citizenship
(D) Independent Judiciary

183. Which of the following is a primary concern of 'procedural justice'?
(A) The final outcome of a distribution.
(B) Transparency and fairness of processes to arrive at outcomes.
(C) The amount of punishment given to an offender.
(D) The restoration of harmony in the community.

184. "A set of unearned assets that I can count on cashing in each day, but about which I was 'meant' to remain oblivious." This statement by Peggy McIntosh is a classic definition of:
(A) Policy
(B) Privilege
(C) Empowerment
(D) Community

185. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Legal advocacy, such as Public Interest Litigation, is a potent instrument for social justice in India.
Reason (R) : It has been used to enforce the rights of the poor and marginalized, protect the environment, and demand accountability from public authorities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. Which of the following is a 'first-generation' right, as per the conceptual division of human rights?
(A) Right to education
(B) Right to work
(C) Right to freedom of speech
(D) Right to a clean environment

187. The social work value of promoting 'social justice' is a direct mandate to:
(A) Seek equal access to rights, opportunities, and resources for all.
(B) Focus only on individual psychological issues and ignore societal factors.
(C) Maintain professional neutrality by not

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taking a stance on issues of fairness or equality.
(D) Prioritize the needs of the majority population over minority groups.

188. Social work activism often involves all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Policy advocacy and lobbying.
(B) Organizing protests and awareness campaigns.
(C) Remaining silent in the face of injustice to maintain neutrality.
(D) Collaborating with other organizations to challenge human rights violations.

189. Which Article in the Directive Principles of State Policy promotes the "organization of village panchayats"?
(A) Article 40
(B) Article 44
(C) Article 48
(D) Article 51

190. The concept that social justice requires not just fair outcomes (distributive justice) but also fair treatment and decision-making processes is captured by the idea of:
(A) Retributive Justice
(B) Procedural Justice
(C) Economic Justice only
(D) Divine Justice

191. From a social justice perspective, why is 'community building' a crucial leadership skill?
(A) Because it allows a leader to control a group more easily.
(B) Social change requires collective action built on trust.
(C) Because it is a good way to raise funds for personal projects.
(D) Because it isolates the community from outside help, making them self-reliant.

192. Which of the following is the best example of a statutory body working as an instrument of social justice?
(A) A private corporation.
(B) A local sports club.
(C) The National Commission for Minorities.
(D) The United Nations General Assembly.

193. The creation of international human rights law, including declarations and treaties, was largely motivated by the belief that:
(A) National governments can always be trusted to protect the rights of their citizens.
(B) Certain inherent rights require protection beyond the national level.
(C) Economic development is the only important goal for a nation.
(D) Some groups of people are not entitled to human rights.

194. Read the following statements regarding social work ethics and human rights and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Code of Ethics for social work provides a direct and explicit link to the protection of human rights.
Statement II : Principles like the inherent dignity of the person, self-determination, and social justice are common to both social work ethics and human rights doctrines.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

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195. Social work with victims of caste-based discrimination in India is a direct engagement with:
(A) A violation of human rights and a matter of social injustice.
(B) An issue of international foreign policy.
(C) A simple economic transaction.
(D) The promotion of technology in rural areas.

196. The phrase 'socialist' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by which amendment?
(A) 44th Amendment
(B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 52nd Amendment
(D) 24th Amendment

197. The historical development of social justice is marked by an increasing recognition of:
(A) The right of the powerful to rule.

160. A key role of international human rights agencies is:
(A) To replace national governments.
(B) To monitor treaty compliance and bring attention to violations.
(C) To manage the global economy.
(D) To provide military security to allied nations.

161. What does the term 'Fraternity' in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution signify?
(A) The superiority of one community over another.
(B) A sense of common brotherhood among all the people of India.
(C) The relationship between India and other countries.
(D) The structure of the Indian family system.

162. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The historical development of social justice is intertwined with the history of social movements.
Reason (R) : Movements for civil rights, women's suffrage, and labor rights were struggles to redefine and achieve a more just society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

163. Consider the following statements about community empowerment in social justice:
1. It is a top-down process where leaders tell the community what to do.
2. It involves communities gaining skills, resources, and influence.
3. It aims to increase dependency on external experts.
4. It fosters collective action to address shared problems.

Which of the above statements correctly describe community empowerment?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 3 and 4

164. What is 'public advocacy' as an instrument of social justice?
(A) Representing a single client in a private legal matter.
(B) Action intended to influence public opinion and policy.
(C) A form of commercial advertising.
(D) Secret negotiations between political parties.

165. The system created by human rights treaties, monitoring bodies (like treaty committees), and regional courts is collectively known as:
(A) A Human Rights Protection System.
(B) A Global Financial Architecture.
(C) An International Military Alliance.
(D) A World Trade Bloc.

166. A social worker who critically examines how their own gender, race, and class position them in relation to their clients is demonstrating a key principle of:
(A) Financial management.
(B) Feminist and anti-oppressive practice.
(C) Bureaucratic procedure.
(D) Traditional casework.

167. A primary goal of social work intervention with victims of human rights violations is to:
(A) Encourage them to forget the past.
(B) Help them restore agency and seek justice and healing.
(C) Isolate them from their community to protect them.
(D) Blame them for their vulnerability.

168. Which feature of the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the British Constitution?
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Federal Scheme
(C) Parliamentary Government and Rule of Law
(D) Directive Principles of State Policy

169. Restorative justice, as a dimension of social justice, emphasizes:
(A) Punishing the offender as harshly as possible.
(B) Repairing harm by involving all stakeholders.
(C) Ignoring the victim's needs and focusing

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(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

208. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Social work practice with diverse groups requires more than just goodwill; it requires specific knowledge and skills.
Reason (R) : Understanding different cultural norms, historical traumas, and experiences of discrimination is essential for providing competent and respectful services.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

209. Which of the following is NOT a human rights violation?
(A) Torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.
(B) Arbitrary detention without trial.
(C) Freedom of speech with reasonable restrictions.
(D) Discrimination based on race, religion, or gender.

210. The concept of 'secularism' in the Indian constitution means:
(A) The state promotes one specific religion.
(B) The state is anti-religion.
(C) The state is neutral and impartial in matters of religion.
(D) Religion is banned from public life.

211. Which dimension of social justice is primarily concerned with repairing harm and rebuilding relationships after a conflict or crime?
(A) Distributive Justice
(B) Retributive Justice
(C) Procedural Justice
(D) Restorative Justice

212. In the context of social justice, 'empowerment' involves a shift in:
(A) Geographical location
(B) Power dynamics
(C) Fashion trends
(D) Climatic conditions

213. Match List-I (Body/Concept) with List-II (Role/Nature) and select the correct code.
List I: (Body/Concept)
P. Civil Society
Q. Statutory Body
R. Constitutional Base
S. Legal Advocacy
List II: (Role/Nature)
1. Using the court system to advance a cause
2. Formed by an Act of Parliament (e.g., NHRC)
3. Non-state, non-market citizen organizations (e.g., NGOs, unions)
4. Preamble, Fundamental Rights, DPSP
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

214. What does the term 'Human Rights and Protection Systems' typically refer to?
(A) Private security companies.
(B) Computer antivirus software.
(C) National and international bodies defending human rights.
(D) The immune systems of human beings.

215. What is the fundamental difference between 'ethnic sensitive practice' and 'feminist practice' in social work?
(A) There is no difference; they are the same.
(B) Ethnic sensitive practice focuses on culture, while feminist focuses on gender.
(C) Feminist practice is only for women, while ethnic sensitive practice is for everyone.
(D) Ethnic sensitive practice is about language, while feminist practice is about politics.

216. A social worker engaged in 'human rights activism' might:
(A) Write a report documenting abuses for Amnesty International.
(B) Organize a peaceful protest against a discriminatory law.
(C) File a Public Interest Litigation.
(D) All of the above.

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be re-evaluated for its social justice implications on access to essential services like healthcare or education. Furthermore, this perspective scrutinizes the existence of privileges—unearned advantages accrued by certain groups—and seeks to formulate policies that actively dismantle or mitigate them. The implication for policy formulation is a paradigm shift towards proactive and targeted interventions designed to create substantive, not just formal, equality. Therefore, social justice serves as a lens through which policies are conceived, implemented, and evaluated, with the ultimate goal of fostering a more equitable and inclusive society by challenging entrenched privileges and reshaping policy paradigms.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the main implication of social justice for policy formulation, according to the text?
(A) A reinforcement of universalist policies to treat everyone identically.
(B) A shift towards proactive interventions to create substantive equality.
(C) A focus on market-first paradigms for economic efficiency.
(D) A complete rejection of all existing policy paradigms.

267. The paragraph suggests that a social justice perspective views "neutral-sounding" policies with caution because they often:
(A) are too complex to implement effectively.
(B) perpetuate a privileged status quo.
(C) require excessive government spending.
(D) create substantive equality for all groups.

268. According to the passage, what does a social justice lens require policymakers to scrutinize?
(A) The existence of unearned advantages accrued by certain groups.
(B) The efficiency and cost-effectiveness of a policy above all else.
(C) The popularity of a policy among the general electorate.
(D) The historical origins of parliamentary procedure.

269. The text provides an example of re-evaluating a policy framed by which paradigm for its social justice implications?
(A) A human-rights paradigm.
(B) A community-led paradigm.
(C) A market-first paradigm.
(D) A state-control paradigm.

270. What is the ultimate goal of applying a social justice perspective to policy formulation as described in the paragraph?
(A) To minimize the role of the state in public life.
(B) To ensure policy formulation is a rapid and efficient process.
(C) To prioritize formal equality over substantive outcomes.
(D) To foster a more equitable and inclusive society by challenging privileges.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The realization of social justice within a nation is heavily reliant on a set of institutional mechanisms referred to as instruments of social justice. In the Indian context, the constitutional base itself serves as the primary instrument, embedding principles of justice, equality, and liberty into the supreme law of the land. The Indian legal system, flowing from this constitutional fount, provides the formal structure for adjudicating rights and remedying injustices. Beyond formal legal structures, legal and public advocacy play a crucial role. Advocacy, undertaken by lawyers, activists, and citizens, involves representing the interests of marginalized communities in courts, legislative bodies, and public forums to influence law and policy. Another vital instrument is the role of civil society, which acts as a pressure group to hold the state accountable, raise public consciousness, and mobilize collective action on issues of injustice. Finally, statutory bodies, such as the National Commission for Women or the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, are established by acts of Parliament to monitor, investigate, and recommend measures for the protection and advancement of specific vulnerable groups. Together, these instruments form a multi-pronged strategy for translating the abstract ideal of social justice into concrete reality.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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(C) Unearned advantages granted to a particular person or group.
(D) The responsibility of a leader to their community.

227. An NGO running a "know your rights" campaign is an example of civil society promoting social justice through:
(A) Legal advocacy.
(B) Public education and empowerment.
(C) Functioning as a statutory body.
(D) Overthrowing the state.

228. The concept of human rights evolved from earlier ideas of:
(A) Divine right of kings.
(B) Natural law and natural rights.
(C) Absolute monarchy.
(D) Feudal obligations.

229. A social worker refusing to impose their religious beliefs on a client is upholding the ethical principle most closely related to the human right of:
(A) Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.
(B) The right to own property.
(C) The right to work.
(D) The right to a fair trial.

230. A social worker documenting cases of bonded labor and reporting them to the NHRC is an example of:
(A) Human rights activism and work with victims.
(B) Community empowerment only.
(C) Promoting a vision for change only.
(D) Ethnic sensitive practice only.

231. The Indian Constitution provides for a:
(A) Presidential and unitary form of government.
(B) Parliamentary and federal form with unitary features.
(C) Monarchical and federal form of government.
(D) Parliamentary and unitary form of government.

232. The ultimate goal of social justice is to create a society where:
(A) Everyone is exactly the same.
(B) Life chances are not determined by birth identity.
(C) The government controls all aspects of life.
(D) There is no law or government.

233. The 'implications of social justice for policy formulation' means that policies should be:
(A) Designed without considering their impact on different groups.
(B) Evaluated for their potential to reduce or increase inequality.
(C) Created only by those who hold privilege.
(D) Focused exclusively on economic growth, regardless of social cost.

234. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Statutory bodies like the National Commission for Women (NCW) are important instruments of social justice.
Reason (R) : They are created by law to safeguard the rights and interests of specific marginalized groups, investigate violations, and recommend remedial measures.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

235. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) covers rights such as:
(A) Freedom of assembly and association.
(B) Freedom from torture.
(C) The right to an adequate standard of living.
(D) The right to vote in free elections.

236. A social worker is assigned to a community of recent immigrants. To practice effectively, the social worker must first:
(A) Assume all immigrants share the same culture and experiences.
(B) Understand specific cultures and pre/post-migration experiences.
(C) Insist that all community members speak English immediately.
(D) Implement a standard intervention program

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277. The text describes the historical development of human rights as a process that:
(A) was completed in the ancient world and has not changed.
(B) has been consistently rejected by most nations.
(C) began with binding treaties and later developed into philosophical concepts.
(D) gradually codified protections for individuals against state power.

278. Which document is mentioned in the paragraph as articulating a "common standard of achievement" and foundational principles?
(A) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
(B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
(C) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
(D) The constitution of a specific member state.

279. What effect does a state's ratification of a human rights treaty have, as per the source?
(A) It signals moral support without any legal commitment.
(B) It automatically incorporates the treaty into its domestic law without further action.
(C) It transforms aspirational principles into enforceable obligations for that state.
(D) It allows the state to opt out of any provisions it disagrees with.

280. The paragraph suggests that the formalization of human rights is marked by a progression from:
(A) regional rules to a single global law.
(B) economic rights to political rights.
(C) individual duties to state duties.
(D) philosophical concepts to binding international treaties.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The establishment of effective human rights protection systems is crucial for translating legal norms into lived reality. These systems operate at multiple levels, from international bodies to national and local institutions. While international treaties provide a global standard, their efficacy depends on robust national protection systems. In the Indian context, the protection of human rights is anchored in the Constitution, which guarantees a range of fundamental rights enforceable by the judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court and High Courts. This judicial mechanism is a cornerstone of the national protection system. Beyond the courts, the system is buttressed by a network of statutory bodies specifically created for human rights protection. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and various State Human Rights Commissions are prime examples. These commissions have mandates to investigate complaints of human rights violations, review safeguards, and recommend remedial measures. The Indian protection system is thus characterized by a complementary relationship between the judiciary, which has powers of enforcement, and statutory commissions, which play a crucial role in monitoring, advocacy, and holding the government accountable for its human rights obligations, forming a multi-tiered framework for citizens.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the paragraph, what is the cornerstone of the human rights protection system in the Indian context?
(A) The judicial mechanism for enforcing fundamental rights.
(B) The role of international non-governmental organizations.
(C) The influence of international diplomatic pressure.
(D) The self-regulation by government departments.

282. The text describes the relationship between the judiciary and statutory commissions in India as:
(A) adversarial and conflicting.
(B) complementary, with each playing a different but supportive role.
(C) hierarchical, with commissions being superior to courts.
(D) independent, with no interaction between them.

283. What is a key function of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) as mentioned in the source?
(A) To directly prosecute and imprison human rights violators.

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(A) Empowered individuals participate in community empowerment.
(B) It allows individuals to dominate others.
(C) It encourages people to leave their communities.
(D) It makes people less likely to challenge the status quo.

248. Public advocacy and legal advocacy are both:
(A) Exclusively performed by lawyers.
(B) Instruments used to challenge injustice and promote change.
(C) Illegal in most democratic countries.
(D) Focused on maintaining the existing power structures.

249. Which of the following is an example of a Human Rights Convention?
(A) The Declaration of Independence.
(B) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Treatment.
(C) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution.
(D) The annual report of a corporation.

250. The human rights perspective in social work practice is 'strengths-based' because it:
(A) Views clients as resilient rights-holders with agency.
(B) Focuses on the deficits and pathologies of the client.
(C) Ignores the systemic barriers clients face.
(D) Provides physical strength training to clients.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indian Constitution is a foundational legal document that delineates the framework of the nation's governance, underscored by a unique set of characteristics and features. Its Preamble serves as the philosophical soul, encapsulating the aspirations of a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. A key feature is the inclusion of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), which, though not judicially enforceable, are fundamental in the governance of the country and represent the state's obligation to secure a just social and economic order. Specific Articles within the Constitution further operationalise these principles and grant fundamental rights. For instance, the DPSPs guide the state in formulating policies related to welfare, justice, and equitable resource distribution, while other Articles establish the structure and powers of the executive, legislature, and judiciary. This comprehensive nature, blending rigid and flexible amendment procedures, along with its commitment to both individual rights and collective welfare through the DPSPs, distinguishes the Indian Constitution. It is not merely a legal text but a social document aiming to foster a new socio-economic order based on justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. The relationship between enforceable fundamental rights and non-enforceable DPSPs is a dynamic and crucial aspect of its character.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the paragraph, what is the primary role of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?
(A) To be directly enforceable in a court of law for immediate citizen relief.
(B) To act as fundamental guidelines for the state in matters of governance and policy making.
(C) To outline the specific powers and functions of the judiciary exclusively.
(D) To serve as a historical preface with no binding influence on modern governance.

252. The paragraph describes the Indian Constitution's Preamble as its:
(A) philosophical soul.
(B) legalistic framework.
(C) procedural guideline.
(D) amendment charter.

253. What distinguishes the Indian Constitution, as suggested by the text?
(A) Its complete inflexibility and resistance to any form of amendment.
(B) Its exclusive focus on individual rights over collective state obligations.
(C) Its blend of rigid and flexible amendment procedures and a focus on both rights and welfare.
(D) Its singular emphasis on economic development without social considerations.

254. Based on the source, what is the relationship between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs?

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217. The power of the judiciary to review and determine the validity of a law or order is called:
(A) Judicial Activism
(B) Judicial Review
(C) Judicial Overreach
(D) Judicial Restraint

218. The concept of social justice is fundamentally opposed to:
(A) Democracy and equality.
(B) Human rights and dignity.
(C) Discrimination and oppression.
(D) Law and order.

219. A social justice paradigm focused on 'social reconstruction' would advocate for:
(A) Maintaining current policies and institutions as they are.
(B) Minor reforms to make the current system more efficient.
(C) Fundamental transformation of institutions to eliminate inequality.
(D) A return to traditional, pre-industrial social structures.

220. The Right to Equality, enshrined in Articles 14-18 of the Indian Constitution, is a core component of the:
(A) Role of Civil Society.
(B) Functions of the UNHCR.
(C) Constitutional Base for social justice.
(D) History of Human Rights Conventions.

221. Consider the following statements regarding Human Rights Declarations and Treaties:
1. The UDHR is a declaration, not a legally binding treaty.
2. The ICCPR is a treaty, making it legally binding for signatory states that have ratified it.
3. Treaties often have monitoring bodies to review state compliance.
4. Declarations serve as moral and political guides.
5. All UN member states are automatically bound by all treaties.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 5
(C) 1, 3, 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, 5

222. When working with diverse groups, the principle of 'cultural humility' is important. It means:
(A) Believing one's own culture is superior.
(B) Having achieved complete mastery of another culture.
(C) A commitment to self-evaluation and redressing power imbalances.
(D) Ignoring cultural differences entirely.

223. Social work with victims of human rights violations often requires a multi-level approach, including:
(A) Micro individual, meso community, and macro policy levels.
(B) Only individual counseling.
(C) Only policy advocacy.
(D) Only providing financial aid.

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224. In the context of the Indian Constitution, read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Directive Principles of State Policy are justiciable and can be enforced by the courts.
Statement II : The Fundamental Rights are non-justiciable and are mere guidelines for the state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

225. A key 'manifestation' of social justice would be:
(A) A society with widespread corruption.
(B) A legal system that is accessible only to the rich.
(C) Affirmative action policies designed to remedy past discrimination.
(D) Gated communities to separate the rich from the poor.

226. In the context of social justice, what does the term 'privilege' refer to?
(A) A right guaranteed to all citizens by the constitution.
(B) A benefit or advantage earned through hard work and merit.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The pursuit of social justice necessitates proactive leadership that extends beyond mere advocacy to encompass tangible strategies like community building and empowerment. Leadership in this context is defined by its capacity to foster personal and community empowerment, enabling individuals and groups to gain control over their own lives and influence societal institutions. This involves creating a vision for change that is not imposed but is co-created with the community, reflecting their aspirations and needs. The process often requires social reconstruction, which challenges and transforms existing social, political, and economic structures that perpetuate injustice. Effective leadership in the social justice arena also involves deep reflection and connection—reflecting on one's own positionality and privilege while building authentic connections with and within the community. The goal is to build a collective sense of agency and a shared plan for change. Thus, leadership for social justice is a facilitative and collaborative process aimed at dismantling oppressive structures and building new, equitable ones through community engagement and empowerment, rather than a top-down, hierarchical exercise of authority.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the paragraph, what is a defining characteristic of leadership for social justice?
(A) Exercising top-down, hierarchical authority to implement change quickly.
(B) Focusing exclusively on individual-level therapeutic interventions.
(C) Imposing a pre-determined vision for change upon a community.
(D) Fostering personal and community empowerment to gain control over their lives.

262. The text uses the term "social reconstruction" to refer to the process of:
(A) physically rebuilding community infrastructure after a disaster.
(B) challenging and transforming structures that perpetuate injustice.
(C) preserving traditional social hierarchies and norms.
(D) documenting the social history of a community.

263. What role does "reflection and connection" play in social justice leadership as described in the passage?
(A) It is a self-indulgent activity that distracts from the main goal.
(B) It is an optional skill for leaders who prefer a more personal approach.
(C) It involves leaders reflecting on their privilege and building authentic community ties.
(D) It refers to connecting with powerful elites to secure funding.

264. How is the "vision for change" in social justice leadership ideally developed?
(A) It is designed by external experts and policy makers.
(B) It is copied from successful movements in other contexts.
(C) It is inherited from the historical traditions of the community.
(D) It is co-created with the community to reflect their needs and aspirations.

265. The paragraph contrasts effective social justice leadership with which model?
(A) A top-down and hierarchical model.
(B) A democratic and participatory model.
(C) A collaborative and facilitative model.
(D) A community-based and empowering model.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The formulation of public policy is profoundly impacted by the principles of social justice, which demand a critical examination of existing paradigms, policies, and privileges. Integrating a social justice perspective into policy-making means moving beyond neutral-sounding or universalist policies that often perpetuate a privileged status quo. It requires a deliberate analysis of how policies may differentially affect various social groups, particularly those who are marginalized. This process involves questioning dominant policy paradigms that may be rooted in inequitable assumptions. For instance, a policy framed by a market-first paradigm might

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(A) They are identical concepts with the same level of legal enforceability.
(B) The DPSPs have legal precedence over Fundamental Rights in all judicial matters.
(C) Fundamental Rights have been made entirely non-enforceable by the DPSPs.
(D) They represent a dynamic and crucial aspect, with one being enforceable and the other being a guiding principle.

255. The text suggests that the Indian Constitution aims to foster a socio-economic order based on which set of values?
(A) Power, authority, control, and discipline.
(B) Tradition, hierarchy, stability, and order.
(C) Justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.
(D) Commerce, profit, competition, and enterprise.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social justice is a foundational concept whose historical development has been multifaceted, evolving from philosophical discourses to a core value within professional disciplines. It is defined not merely as the absence of injustice but as a dynamic state of affairs ensuring the equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges in society, alongside the full participation of all individuals in its social, economic, and political life. The dimensions of social justice are vast, encompassing economic equality, political representation, and cultural recognition. Its manifestations can be observed in progressive taxation, affirmative action policies, and legal frameworks that protect marginalized groups. Within the social work profession, social justice is not an ancillary concern but is enshrined as a core value. This professional commitment translates into a mandate for social workers to challenge discrimination, advocate for the oppressed, and promote policies and practices that advance fairness and equality. The historical trajectory of social justice shows a movement from abstract ideals to concrete actions and professional imperatives, making it an indispensable criterion for evaluating the ethical and functional efficacy of social institutions and professional practices like social work.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. How does the paragraph define social justice?
(A) As solely the absence of discriminatory practices.
(B) As a dynamic state ensuring equitable distribution, opportunities, and participation.
(C) As a state of economic prosperity for all citizens.
(D) As the philosophical ideal of absolute equality in outcomes.

257. According to the text, what is the status of social justice within the social work profession?
(A) It is a peripheral concept, secondary to clinical practice.
(B) It is considered an outdated philosophical idea.
(C) It is a concern only for social policy analysts, not individual practitioners.
(D) It is a core value that mandates action against discrimination.

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258. Which of the following is mentioned as a manifestation of social justice?
(A) The implementation of affirmative action policies.
(B) The establishment of a free-market economy.
(C) The promotion of cultural assimilation.
(D) The reduction of state intervention in social matters.

259. What does the historical development of social justice, as described in the text, indicate?
(A) A shift from practical application to abstract theory.
(B) A complete departure from its philosophical origins.
(C) A movement from abstract ideals towards concrete professional imperatives.
(D) A consistent and unchanging definition across centuries.

260. The paragraph suggests that the dimensions of social justice include:
(A) economic equality, political representation, and cultural recognition.
(B) only economic and political aspects.
(C) primarily legal and judicial processes.
(D) personal ethics and individual morality alone.

271. According to the paragraph, what is considered the primary instrument of social justice in the Indian context?
(A) The role of civil society as a pressure group.
(B) The actions of international NGOs.
(C) The constitutional base of the country.
(D) The practice of public advocacy alone.

272. What function does civil society serve as an instrument of social justice, as described in the text?
(A) To directly adjudicate legal disputes between citizens.
(B) To act as a pressure group for state accountability and public mobilization.
(C) To replace the formal legal system with informal tribunals.
(D) To focus exclusively on providing charitable services.

273. The paragraph identifies statutory bodies as instruments of social justice. How are these bodies established?
(A) Through judicial pronouncements of the Supreme Court.
(B) By resolutions passed by civil society organizations.
(C) Through executive orders from the Prime Minister's Office.
(D) By acts of Parliament to protect specific groups.

274. What does the role of legal and public advocacy involve, based on the description in the source?
(A) Representing marginalized interests to influence law and policy.
(B) Strictly representing clients in criminal court proceedings.
(C) A purely academic discussion of legal principles.
(D) Mobilizing pressure groups to bypass the legal system.

275. The paragraph suggests that the various instruments of social justice work together to:
(A) create a system where a single instrument dominates.
(B) undermine the authority of the constitutional base.
(C) form a multi-pronged strategy to achieve social justice.
(D) replace state functions with civil society actions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The modern concept of human rights, while seemingly universal today, has a rich and complex historical context rooted in philosophical and political struggles for human dignity. Its historical development can be traced through pivotal moments and documents that gradually codified protections for individuals against state power. This evolution culminated in the mid-20th century with the establishment of a global human rights framework. Key milestones in this process include international Human Rights Declarations, Treaties, and Conventions, which serve as the legal and moral architecture of the international human rights system. Declarations, like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), articulate a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations, establishing a foundational set of principles. Subsequently, Treaties and Conventions, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), were created. These instruments are legally binding on the states that ratify them, transforming the aspirational principles of declarations into enforceable obligations. This historical progression from philosophical concept to a system of declarations and binding treaties marks the formalization of human rights as a cornerstone of international law and relations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the paragraph, what is the primary difference between Human Rights Declarations and Treaties/Conventions?
(A) Declarations articulate principles, while Treaties create legally binding obligations for ratifying states.
(B) Declarations are regional, while Treaties and Conventions are global.
(C) Declarations are legally binding, whereas Treaties are aspirational principles.
(D) Declarations are created by states, while Treaties are created by non-governmental organizations.

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without any modification.

237. The role of international human rights agencies like the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) includes:
(A) Leading peacekeeping missions.
(B) Promoting human rights and mainstreaming them in the UN system.
(C) Providing development loans to countries.
(D) Regulating international mail.

238. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Written Constitution
(B) Independent Judiciary
(C) Dual Citizenship
(D) Fundamental Rights

239. The concept of 'fairness' is most central to the definition of:
(A) Social Injustice
(B) Social Justice
(C) Social Apathy
(D) Social Hierarchy

240. Match List-I (Term) with List-II (Description) and select the correct code.
List I: (Term)
P. Social Reconstruction
Q. Community Building
R. Empowerment
S. Privilege
List II: (Description)
1. Fostering collective identity and relationships for joint action
2. An unearned advantage held by a dominant group
3. The process of gaining power and control over one's life and community
4. A paradigm for fundamental, transformative change of social structures
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

241. What is the constitutional base for the reservation policies in India?
(A) Fundamental Rights (Articles 15, 16) and Directive Principles.
(B) International treaties signed by India.
(C) The Indian Penal Code.
(D) Customary laws and traditions only.

242. The historical progression from Magna Carta (1215) to the UDHR (1948) shows that the concept of rights has:
(A) Remained static and unchanged.
(B) Expanded from a few nobles to universal human rights.
(C) Shrunk in scope and importance.
(D) Become less relevant in the modern world.

243. The "Code of Ethics of Social work" serves as a guide for professional conduct and is fundamentally rooted in:
(A) Maximizing profit for the agency.
(B) Values of the profession including integrity and social justice.
(C) The personal opinions of the individual social worker.
(D) The directives of the current political party in power.

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244. A social worker providing psychological first aid to survivors immediately after a human rights atrocity is working with:
(A) Perpetrators of violence.
(B) Victims of human rights violations.
(C) Researchers studying the event.
(D) Journalists covering the story.

245. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution aims to secure for all its citizens:
(A) Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.
(B) Wealth, Power, and Prestige.
(C) Conformity, Obedience, and Hierarchy.
(D) Conquest, Glory, and Dominion.

246. The concept of "intersectionality" is crucial for understanding social justice because:
(A) It shows that different forms of oppression are separate and unrelated.
(B) Oppressions overlap to create unique experiences of discrimination.
(C) It is a mathematical model for traffic control.
(D) It suggests that only one form of injustice can be experienced at a time.

247. From a social justice leadership perspective, 'personal empowerment' is important because:

(B) To investigate complaints and recommend remedial measures.
(C) To act as the final court of appeal in human rights cases.
(D) To legislate and create new human rights laws.

284. The paragraph suggests that the effectiveness of international human rights treaties depends on:
(A) the existence of robust national protection systems.
(B) the number of languages they are translated into.
(C) the financial contributions of member states.
(D) their endorsement by celebrities and public figures.

285. The overall human rights protection system in India is best described as:
(A) a single-institution system centered on the executive.
(B) a system exclusively reliant on international bodies.
(C) a multi-tiered framework involving the judiciary and statutory bodies.
(D) a system based entirely on informal community mediation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The integration of a human rights perspective is a transformative element in modern social work practice, moving beyond traditional welfare models. This integration is explicitly mandated by the profession's code of ethics, which compels social workers to protect and uphold the fundamental rights of all individuals, particularly the vulnerable and oppressed. Adopting a human rights perspective in social work practice means viewing clients not as passive recipients of aid but as rights-holders with claims to dignity, equality, and social resources. This approach necessitates the adoption of specific practice methodologies. For example, ethnic sensitive practice requires social workers to understand and respect the cultural, historical, and social realities of different ethnic groups, ensuring that services are non-discriminatory and culturally appropriate. Similarly, feminist practice in social work critique and challenges patriarchal structures that lead to the violation of women's rights, promoting gender equality and empowerment. Working with diverse groups, from refugees to people with disabilities, through a human rights lens ensures that the focus remains on entitlement, empowerment, and structural change, rather than merely on alleviating immediate symptoms of distress.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the paragraph, how does a human rights perspective view social work clients?
(A) As passive recipients of aid and charity.
(B) As cases to be managed for administrative efficiency.
(C) As sources of social problems requiring control.
(D) As rights-holders with claims to dignity and equality.

287. What does the text state is a requirement of the social work code of ethics?
(A) To maintain professional distance from human rights issues.
(B) To prioritize agency policy over client rights.
(C) To protect and uphold the fundamental rights of individuals.
(D) To focus exclusively on individual psychological problems.

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288. The paragraph describes feminist practice in social work as a methodology that:
(A) provides services only to female clients.
(B) challenges patriarchal structures that violate women's rights.
(C) accepts existing gender roles as natural and unchangeable.
(D) ignores the role of gender in social problems.

289. What is the core principle of "ethnic sensitive practice" as explained in the source?
(A) Treating all ethnic groups identically without regard to cultural differences.
(B) Segregating services based on the ethnicity of clients.
(C) Promoting the assimilation of all ethnic groups into a single dominant culture.
(D) Understanding and respecting the distinct realities of different ethnic groups.

reflecting a more rigid approach to protecting core values. This dual mechanism allows the nation to adapt to changing social needs without compromising essential structure.

16. (B) Procedural Justice
Procedural justice is a dimension of social justice that focuses on the fairness of the processes and methods used to make decisions. It posits that people are more likely to accept outcomes if they believe the procedures were transparent, unbiased, and inclusive. Key elements include giving all parties a chance to be heard and ensuring that those in authority apply rules consistently. This approach builds trust.

17. (B) Personal and Community Empowerment.
Empowerment is a transformative process through which individuals and communities gain the necessary skills and confidence to influence the decisions affecting their lives. When a leader encourages people to define their own challenges and develop localized solutions, they move away from dependency on external aid. This approach fosters a sense of agency and collective responsibility, which are essential for creating sustainable social change and challenging structures.

18. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
The development of human rights documents followed a clear historical progression over several centuries. It began with the Magna Carta in 1215, followed by the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the US Bill of Rights in the late eighteenth century. These early instruments laid the groundwork for the modern global framework. The timeline culminated in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

19. (C) Analyzing power imbalances and advocating for gender equality.
Feminist practice in social work is characterized by its critical analysis of how patriarchal social structures and gender-based power imbalances negatively affect individuals. It goes beyond providing individual support by advocating for systemic changes that promote gender equality and social justice. This approach empowers clients by helping them recognize the societal roots of their personal struggles. It actively challenges discriminatory norms and works toward creating equity.

20. (D) Advocating for policy changes, raising public awareness, and challenging rights violations.
Human rights activism in the social work profession involves a commitment to challenging systemic oppression and advocating for policy changes. Practitioners engaged in this work do not remain neutral; instead, they take active steps to raise awareness about rights violations and lobby for legislative reforms. This proactive stance is essential for addressing the root causes of social problems. It bridges the gap between individual casework and transformation.

21. (C) Articles 36-51
Articles 36 to 51 of the Indian Constitution contain the Directive Principles of State Policy. These provisions set out the social and economic goals that the state should strive to achieve. While these principles are not legally enforceable by the courts, they are considered fundamental to the governance of the country. They guide the legislature and the executive in formulating policies aimed at creating a just society.

22. (B) Charity-based models to rights-based approaches.
The history of social justice reflects a significant transition from a focus on individual charity to a framework based on fundamental rights. Historically, assistance was viewed as a voluntary act of benevolence toward the needy. Modern approaches, however, emphasize that meeting basic needs and ensuring equality are legal and moral entitlements of all citizens. This shift acknowledges that societal structures often create inequality, requiring systemic interventions.

23. (D) Unearned advantages available only to specific groups.
Privilege refers to the unearned advantages and benefits that certain groups of people enjoy based on their social identity, such as race, class, or gender. These advantages are often invisible to those who possess them but create significant barriers for others. Understanding privilege is essential in social justice work because it helps identify the systemic inequalities that must be challenged for inclusive social environments.

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apparatus for human rights protection. Among the prominent international bodies, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) holds a specific and crucial mandate. Its primary role is to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its main purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees, ensuring that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state. At the national level, statutory bodies like the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India are instrumental. The NHRC's role encompasses investigating violations of human rights, reviewing the safeguards provided by the constitution or any law, and recommending measures for their effective implementation. It acts as a national watchdog. Beyond these specific examples, a broader category of International Human Rights Agencies, including treaty bodies and special rapporteurs, contribute by monitoring compliance with international treaties, conducting fact-finding missions, and providing expert guidance on human rights issues. These agencies, whether focused on a specific population like UNHCR or a broad national mandate like the NHRC, are essential components of the human rights protection framework.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the primary role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as described in the paragraph?
(A) To prosecute individuals responsible for causing refugee crises.
(B) To provide military protection for refugee camps.
(C) To function as a global government for stateless persons.
(D) To lead and coordinate action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems.

297. According to the text, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India acts as a:
(A) national watchdog that investigates violations and recommends measures.
(B) legislative body with the power to create laws.
(C) special police force for arresting human rights abusers.
(D) supreme judicial authority above the Supreme Court.

298. The paragraph suggests that the main purpose of UNHCR is to:
(A) promote economic development in developing countries.
(B) safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.
(C) mediate in all international armed conflicts.
(D) regulate international trade and commerce.

299. Which of the following is mentioned as a function of the broader category of "International Human Rights Agencies"?
(A) Imposing economic sanctions on non-compliant states.
(B) Monitoring compliance with treaties and conducting fact-finding missions.
(C) Deploying an international peacekeeping army.
(D) Operating a global system of prisons for human rights violators.

300. Based on the paragraph, how does the role of UNHCR differ from that of the NHRC?
(A) UNHCR focuses on a specific population (refugees), while NHRC has a broad national human rights mandate.
(B) UNHCR is a national body, whereas NHRC is international.
(C) UNHCR has the power to legislate, while NHRC can only recommend.
(D) UNHCR provides financial aid, while NHRC provides legal representation.

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maintaining the rule of law. These recognized features together define the structure and functioning.

50. (A) Social movements advocating for the rights of marginalized groups.
The historical development of social justice is closely linked to social movements that have advocated for the rights of marginalized groups. Movements for civil rights, labor rights, and women's suffrage have all played a crucial role in redefining and achieving a more just society. By challenging existing power structures and demanding equality, these movements have shaped the modern understanding of justice.

51. (D) Gaining control over one's life and the decisions that affect them.
Empowerment is best understood as a process through which individuals and communities gain control over their lives and the decisions that affect them. This involve developing the necessary skills, resources, and confidence to advocate for their own interests and participate fully in society. From a social justice perspective, empowerment is essential for challenging inequality and ensuring that marginalized voices are heard.

52. (B) To bring a matter of public concern to the court.
The primary purpose of a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is to bring a matter of public concern to the attention of the court. This legal mechanism allows individuals or groups to seek justice for issues that affect a large number of people, such as environmental protection or the rights of marginalized communities. By providing a platform for public advocacy, PILs.

53. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
Human rights instruments were adopted in a specific chronological order, beginning with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. This was followed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1966, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1979, and finally the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. This timeline.

54. (D) Be treated with respect, free from humiliation.
The principle of dignity and worth of the person in the social work code of ethics directly supports the human right to be treated with respect and free from humiliation. This value emphasizes the inherent worth of every individual and the importance of respecting their autonomy and rights. By upholding this principle, social workers ensure that their clients are treated.

55. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
In the Indian context, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has the power to recommend the payment of compensation to victims of human rights violations. However, its recommendations are not legally binding on the concerned government or authority. While the NHRC plays a crucial role in monitoring and protecting human rights, its lack of binding power is a significant limitation on its.

56. (B) The state treats all religions equally without an official religion.
The secular nature of the Indian state means that the state treats all religions equally and does not have an official religion. This principle is enshrined in the Preamble and ensures that individuals are free to practice their religion of choice without state interference. By promoting religious neutrality, the state aims to foster harmony and respect for diversity in a multicultural.

57. (C) Pursuing social justice is a mandatory ethical obligation for social workers.
Social justice is a core value of the social work profession, which implies that pursuing it is a mandatory ethical obligation for all social workers. This principle requires practitioners to challenge injustice and advocate for the rights and welfare of marginalized groups. By prioritizing social justice, social workers fulfill their professional responsibility to promote equality and fairness in all areas of their.

58. (A) Examining policies to see if they create unearned advantages for groups.
From a social justice standpoint, the concept of privilege has significant implications for policy formulation. It requires policy-makers to examine policies to see if they inadvertently

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8. (A) They are fundamental in the governance of the country and it is the duty of the State to apply them.
The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines contained in the Indian Constitution that the government must follow while making laws. Although they are not enforceable by courts, they are considered fundamental to the governance of the nation. These principles aim to create a social and economic democracy by directing the state to provide welfare, reduce inequality, and ensure social justice for all sections of society.

9. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Different dimensions of justice address various societal needs through distinct manifestations. Distributive justice focuses on the fair allocation of resources, while procedural justice ensures fairness in decision-making processes. Retributive justice deals with justified punishments for wrongdoing, and restorative justice seeks to repair harm and rebuild relationships between parties. Understanding these manifestations allows leaders to address systemic inequalities and individual grievances through the appropriate legal and social frameworks.

10. (A) Social Justice and Technology.
Using information and communication technology for online campaigns exemplifies how digital tools can amplify marginalized voices and advocate for systemic change. These platforms allow organizers to reach wider audiences, mobilize resources quickly, and exert pressure on policymakers for better outcomes. This intersection enhances the efficiency of advocacy by overcoming geographical barriers. However, it also requires addressing the digital divide to ensure that technological advancements lead to genuine empowerment.

11. (D) To perform specific functions defined by an Act of Parliament.
Statutory bodies are established through specific legislation passed by the parliament to perform clearly defined functions. Unlike constitutional bodies, they derive their power from an act rather than the primary document itself. These institutions are vital for addressing niche issues, protecting marginalized groups, and ensuring that specific legal safeguards are implemented effectively across the country. They act as specialized agencies that bridge the gap between legislation.

12. (C) 1, 2, and 4 only
Human rights protection systems function across national, regional, and international jurisdictions to safeguard individual liberties. These mechanisms aim to provide victims with effective remedies and hold perpetrators accountable through legal and diplomatic means. While some believe enforcement requires military power, most systems rely on judicial rulings, monitoring, and international pressure. The International Criminal Court serves as a prominent example of a global mechanism designed to prosecute violations.

13. (C) Incorporate knowledge of diverse cultures into all interventions.
Ethnic sensitive practice is a professional approach that requires social workers to possess a deep understanding of the diverse cultural backgrounds of their clients. Rather than treating everyone the same, practitioners must tailor their interventions to respect cultural nuances and avoid imposing dominant societal values. This competency ensures that services are relevant, respectful, and effective. It involves continuous self-reflection to recognize personal biases that might otherwise hinder support.

NODIA

14. (D) Providing international protection and seeking solutions for refugees.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is the leading global organization dedicated to protecting the rights of displaced persons. Its primary mandate involves ensuring that refugees can exercise their right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state. Beyond immediate assistance, the agency works to find long-term solutions, such as voluntary return, local integration, or resettlement in a third country, while advocating worldwide.

15. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Indian Constitution exhibits a distinctive blend of rigidity and flexibility to ensure it remains both stable and responsive. Certain provisions can be amended easily through a simple majority in Parliament, similar to ordinary laws. However, fundamental sections require a special majority,

ANSWERS

1. (B) An introduction outlining the document's guiding purpose and principles.
The Preamble serves as an introductory statement that provides the philosophical framework and foundational values of the Constitution. It specifies the source of authority, the nature of the Indian state, and the objectives the document seeks to achieve for all citizens. This concise overview acts as a vital guide for interpreting various legal provisions and ensures the nation remains committed to justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity always.

2. (A) Creating a society based on principles of equality, rights, and fairness.
Social justice is a core value in social work that advocates for the fair distribution of resources and opportunities. It emphasizes the inherent rights of every individual and seeks to dismantle systemic barriers that lead to oppression or discrimination. By promoting equality and fairness, professionals work towards building an inclusive environment where all citizens can participate fully in society and achieve their maximum potential within a supportive framework.

3. (C) Fostering collective power to challenge inequitable structures.
Community building goes beyond simple social gatherings by creating strong, resilient networks among residents. From a social justice perspective, its primary function is to empower individuals through collective action. When people organize, they develop the necessary power to confront systemic inequalities and demand policy changes. This process transforms passive recipients into active agents capable of reshaping their environment and ensuring equitable access to vital resources for everyone.

4. (D) The use of vigilante groups to enforce social norms.
While legal advocacy, statutory commissions, and civil society pressure groups operate within democratic frameworks to uphold rights, vigilantism bypasses the rule of law. Social justice instruments must align with constitutional values and institutional processes to ensure fairness and protection for all. Vigilantism often results in mob rule and human rights violations, thereby undermining the very principles of equality and due process essential for maintaining a just society.

5. (C) To state common standards of achievement for all people and nations.
A human rights declaration serves as a global blueprint for dignity and equality across all societies. It establishes a set of universal principles that governments should strive to protect and promote for their citizens. Unlike legally binding treaties, these declarations act as moral and political instruments. They create shared expectations and benchmarks for progress, encouraging nations to align their domestic laws with fundamental international human rights standards effectively.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The social work code of ethics is fundamentally aligned with the protection of human rights because both frameworks prioritize human dignity. Core values such as service, social justice, and respecting the worth of individuals are central to the human rights framework. This alignment ensures that practitioners emphasize the rights of marginalized populations. By upholding these ethical standards, social workers effectively act as defenders of human rights.

7. (D) Victims of human rights violations.
Refugees are individuals forced to leave their home countries due to legitimate fears of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, or political affiliation. When social workers provide support to this population, they are directly addressing individuals whose fundamental human rights have been violated. These interventions involve ensuring safety, facilitating access to legal protections, and providing trauma-informed care to help survivors rebuild their lives after experiencing severe systemic abuse.

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24. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Civil society organizations serve as vital pressure groups that work to influence government policy and promote social justice. By mobilizing public opinion and conducting targeted advocacy, these groups can hold authorities accountable for their actions and decisions. They provide a platform for marginalized voices to be heard in the political process. Their role as monitors ensures that human rights standards are upheld consistently for all.

25. (C) The Second World War.
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations in 1948 as a direct response to the horrific atrocities committed during the Second World War. The global community recognized the urgent need for a common standard of rights to prevent such tragedies from occurring again. This landmark document established for the first time that fundamental human rights should be protected universally.

26. (A) Linking social problems to the denial of fundamental human rights.
A human rights perspective in social work practice involves identifying and addressing the systemic denial of fundamental rights as the root cause of social problems. Instead of viewing client issues solely through a medical or individualistic lens, practitioners analyze how societal structures fail to provide for people. This approach empowers clients by viewing them as rights-holders rather than passive recipients. It mandates social workers to advocate.

27. (D) Statutory body.
The National Human Rights Commission of India is a statutory body established under the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993. Although it is not a constitutional body, it plays a crucial role in investigating complaints of rights violations by public servants. The commission has the power to recommend compensation and legal action. It serves as a vital watchdog, ensuring that the state remains committed.

28. (A) Federalism
Federalism is a key feature of the Indian Constitution that ensures a clear division of powers between the central government and the various state governments. This structure allows for a balance between national unity and regional autonomy. Both the centre and the states derive their authority directly from the Constitution. The existence of separate legislative, executive, and judicial powers at both levels is essential for management.

NODIA

29. (B) 2, 3, and 5
Social justice is a multi-dimensional concept that is central to the values of the social work profession. It goes beyond economic equality to include the fair distribution of resources and the protection of human dignity. This principle mandates that society must be organized in a way that respects rights. As a core professional value, it drives social workers to challenge oppression and work toward systems.

30. (A) Restructure society to eliminate oppression and inequality.
Social reconstruction is a leadership paradigm that aims to transform existing societal structures to eliminate systemic oppression and inequality. Unlike models that focus only on individual behavior, this approach addresses the institutional roots of social problems. It seeks to rebuild society on the principles of fairness and justice by challenging power imbalances. Leaders using this paradigm work toward long-term structural changes that ensure equitable access.

31. (D) Taking public action to influence social and political decisions.
Public advocacy is an instrument of social justice that involves taking public action to influence social and political decisions. This can include activities such as lobbying, campaigning, and organizing community events to raise awareness about specific issues. By engaging the public and policymakers, advocacy aims to bring about systemic change and ensure that the needs of marginalized groups are addressed in the decision-making process.

32. (B) A legally binding instrument for the states that have ratified it.
A human rights treaty or convention is a legally binding instrument that sets out specific obligations for the states that have ratified it. Unlike a declaration, which is a statement of

principles, a treaty creates legal requirements that states must implement within their domestic systems. Ratification signifies a country's commitment to be bound by the terms of the agreement and to be held accountable.

33. (C) To conduct a self-assessment of one's own biases and assumptions.
When working with clients from diverse cultural groups, it is essential for social workers to first conduct a self-assessment of their own biases and assumptions. This process of self-reflection helps practitioners recognize how their own cultural background may influence their perceptions and interactions with clients. By being aware of these potential biases, social workers can strive to provide more culturally competent services.

34. (D) Social work with victims of human rights violations.
Helping a child laborer access education and removing them from hazardous work is a direct intervention to address a violation of human rights. This type of social work focuses on protecting the rights of vulnerable individuals and ensuring they have access to basic needs and opportunities. By advocating for the child's right to education and safety, the social worker is working to uphold.

35. (A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. These terms define the nature of the Indian state and its commitment to values such as independence, equality, and religious neutrality. Each of these descriptors carries significant legal and political implications, shaping the way the government functions and the rights and responsibilities of its citizens in a democratic.

36. (B) Systemic discrimination and marginalization.
Systemic discrimination and marginalization are key manifestations of social injustice, as they involve the unfair treatment of certain groups based on their identity. These processes exclude individuals from full participation in society and limit their access to resources and opportunities. Addressing these issues requires a commitment to challenging oppressive structures and promoting equality and inclusion for all members of the community to ensure.

37. (B) Rooted in equity and collaboratively developed with stakeholders.
A leader promoting a vision for change in the context of social justice must ensure that the vision is rooted in equity and developed collaboratively with stakeholders. This inclusive approach ensures that the needs and perspectives of all community members are considered and that the vision is meaningful and sustainable. By working together, leaders and community members can create a shared.

38. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Various instruments of social justice in India are exemplified by specific legal and societal mechanisms. The constitutional base is represented by articles like 14-16, while legal advocacy includes filing Public Interest Litigation. Civil society organizations, such as the Narmada Bachao Andolan, act as pressure groups to influence policy. Statutory bodies like the National Commission for Scheduled Castes are created to protect rights.

39. (C) Cannot be taken away, except according to due process.
The concept that human rights are inalienable means that they cannot be taken away from an individual, except according to due process of law. This principle ensures that fundamental rights are inherent to all human beings and cannot be arbitrarily revoked by the state or any other authority. By recognizing the inalienable nature of rights, the legal system provides a strong foundation.

40. (A) Ethical principles provide a mandate to uphold human rights.
The Social Work Code of Ethics is fundamentally aligned with the protection of human rights, as its ethical principles provide a mandate for practitioners to uphold these rights. Values such as social justice and the dignity and worth of the person are central to both frameworks. This alignment ensures that social workers are professionally obligated to advocate for the rights of their clients.

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41. (D) An international human rights agency like Amnesty International.
An international human rights agency like Amnesty International would be most directly involved in advocating for the rights of a person who has been tortured by state authorities. These organizations focus on monitoring and reporting on human rights abuses and exerting pressure on governments to respect fundamental liberties. By providing a platform for victims and conducting research, they play a crucial role.

42. (A) They are legally superior to the Fundamental Rights.
The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are non-justiciable and are not legally superior to Fundamental Rights. While they are fundamental to the governance of the country, they cannot be enforced by courts in the same way that Fundamental Rights can. The DPSP serve as instructions or recommendations to the state to guide the formulation of laws and policies aimed at creating.

43. (D) Profitable
Distributive, procedural, and retributive justice are all recognized dimensions of social justice, each focusing on different aspects of fairness and equality. Distributive justice concerns the allocation of resources, procedural justice focuses on the fairness of processes, and retributive justice deals with punishment for wrongdoing. "Profitable" is not a dimension of social justice, as the pursuit of profit is not a core principle.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The use of technology can both advance and hinder social justice, as it can broaden access to information but also deepen the digital divide. For marginalized groups, technology can provide a platform for advocacy and access to resources. However, it can also be used for surveillance and control, potentially reinforcing existing inequalities. Recognizing these dual effects is essential for using technology effectively.

45. (C) The Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Directive Principles.
The constitutional base for social justice in India is primarily derived from the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Directive Principles of State Policy. These sections of the Constitution outline the country's commitment to justice, equality, and the welfare of all citizens. By providing a legal framework for the protection of rights and the promotion of social welfare, the Constitution serves as a foundation.

46. (B) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is a key international human rights treaty that specifically focuses on the rights of women. It provides a comprehensive framework for addressing discrimination and promoting gender equality in all areas of life. By ratifying CEDAW, states commit to taking legal and social measures to eliminate discrimination against women.

47. (D) Race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, age, and ability.
Social work with diverse groups requires practitioners to be competent in working with people from a wide range of backgrounds, including different races, ethnicities, genders, and sexual orientations. This approach recognizes that an individual's identity is shaped by multiple factors and that these factors can influence their experiences and needs. By being culturally competent and inclusive, social workers can provide better services.

48. (A) A form of human rights activism and working with victims.
Documenting cases of police brutality and reporting them to the National Human Rights Commission is a clear example of human rights activism. This work involves advocating for the rights of victims and seeking accountability for violations. By bringing these issues to the attention of a statutory body, the social worker is using established mechanisms to promote justice and protect the rights of individuals.

49. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The Indian Constitution is characterized by several key features, including being a written document, having a federal system with unitary bias, and providing for a parliamentary form of government. Additionally, it ensures the independence of the judiciary, which is essential for protecting the rights of citizens and

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290. Adopting a human rights lens in social work shifts the focus of practice towards which of the following?
(A) Entitlement, empowerment, and structural change.
(B) Alleviating immediate symptoms without addressing root causes.
(C) Maintaining the existing social order and stability.
(D) The personal charitable instincts of the social worker.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social work practice is critically engaged when it addresses the violation of human rights, positioning practitioners as both healers and advocates. The work with victims of human rights violations is a specialized area that requires a deep understanding of trauma, powerlessness, and resilience. Social workers in this domain provide essential psychosocial support, help victims navigate complex legal and administrative systems to seek redress, and assist in rebuilding lives and communities. This practice moves beyond individual casework to address the collective trauma and social disruption caused by widespread violations. Concurrently, social work's commitment to human rights propels it towards human rights activism. This activist role involves advocating for policy changes, challenging oppressive systems, and participating in social movements aimed at preventing future violations. It requires social workers to engage in public education, lobby governments, and collaborate with other organizations to create a social and political environment where rights are respected. Therefore, social work practice in the context of human rights violations is a dual-pronged approach, combining direct therapeutic and supportive services for victims with broader activism aimed at systemic change and prevention.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. The paragraph describes social work practice concerning human rights violations as a:
(A) purely clinical and therapeutic endeavor.
(B) practice focused solely on legal advocacy, excluding psychosocial support.
(C) dual-pronged approach of support for victims and systemic activism.
(D) role that is strictly neutral and avoids all forms of activism.

292. What is the role of a social worker engaged in human rights activism, according to the text?
(A) To advocate for policy changes and challenge oppressive systems.
(B) To remain detached from social movements and policy debates.
(C) To focus only on providing direct services to individual victims.
(D) To limit their work to academic research and publication.

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293. As described in the source, social work with victims of human rights violations requires an understanding of:
(A) financial market dynamics and economic forecasting.
(B) advanced statistical analysis techniques.
(C) corporate management and organizational behavior.
(D) trauma, powerlessness, and resilience.

294. How does the paragraph characterize the scope of social work when addressing widespread violations?
(A) It is limited to confidential, one-on-one therapy sessions.
(B) It expands beyond individual casework to address collective trauma.
(C) It is restricted to documenting violations for historical records.
(D) It focuses primarily on the perpetrators of the violations.

295. One of the key tasks for social workers assisting victims, as mentioned in the text, is to:
(A) encourage them to forget the past and move on without redress.
(B) isolate them from their communities to ensure their safety.
(C) help them navigate legal and administrative systems.
(D) conduct a media campaign against the state.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A range of international and national agencies play a pivotal role in the global and domestic

create unearned advantages for certain groups or reinforce existing inequalities. By being aware of privilege, policy-makers can strive to develop more equitable policies that address the needs of all members of the community and promote justice.

59. (D) To influence public policy through advocacy and mobilization.
The primary role of civil society as a pressure group for social justice is to influence public policy through advocacy and mobilization. By organizing campaigns, raising awareness, and exerting pressure on decision-makers, civil society groups can bring about systemic change and ensure that the needs of marginalized communities are addressed. Their role is essential for holding governments accountable and promoting.

60. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Human rights concepts such as universality, indivisibility, and interdependence each have specific meanings that define the nature of these rights. Universality means that rights belong to all human beings, while indivisibility implies that all rights are of equal importance. Interdependence signifies that the fulfillment of one right often depends on others, and inalienability means that rights cannot be taken away.

61. (C) The impact of societal expectations and gender-based discrimination.
A social worker using a feminist practice lens would analyze a female client's depression by considering the impact of societal expectations and gender-based discrimination. This approach recognizes that personal problems often have societal roots and that gender-based power imbalances can significantly influence an individual's mental health. By addressing these systemic factors, the social worker can provide more effective and empowering support for the.

62. (D) The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.
The work of the UNHCR is guided by the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which provide the primary international legal framework for the protection of refugees. These documents define who a refugee is and outline their rights and the obligations of states toward them. By adhering to these international standards, the UNHCR ensures that displaced persons receive the.

63. (A) The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.
The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy are often referred to as the "conscience" of the Indian Constitution. Together, these sections outline the core values and objectives of the nation, focusing on individual liberties and social welfare. By balancing the rights of individuals with the goal of a just society, these provisions provide a moral and ethical.

64. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
The historical development of social justice has been marked by a shift from religious concepts of charity to rights-based frameworks. The Industrial Revolution and major social movements, such as the Civil Rights Movement in the USA, have all contributed to the evolving understanding of justice. These historical events highlight the ongoing struggle for equality and the importance of addressing systemic.

65. (B) Critically evaluating their own actions and connecting with client experiences.
In social justice leadership, the practice of reflection and connection involves critically evaluating one's own actions and connecting with the experiences of clients. This self-reflective process helps leaders recognize their own biases and understand the impact of their leadership on the community. By building these connections, leaders can ensure that their work is grounded in the reality of those they.

66. (A) Procedural justice
The provision for legal aid to the poor in the Indian legal system is an instrument of social justice aimed at promoting procedural justice. By ensuring that all individuals have access to legal representation, the system aims to make legal processes more fair and transparent. This approach helps to level the playing field and ensures that the rights of the disadvantaged.

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sources. This distinction influences their power and the.

102. (A) Improving one right aids others, and denying one right harms others.
The concept that human rights are interdependent and interrelated means that the fulfillment of one right often depends on the fulfillment of others, and denying one right can harm others. This principle emphasizes that all rights are connected and that a comprehensive approach is necessary for protecting human dignity. By recognizing the interdependent nature of rights, the international community ensures.

103. (C) Social work with diverse groups and feminist practice.
Organizing a self-help group for women survivors of domestic violence is an example of social work with diverse groups and feminist practice. This intervention focuses on the specific needs of women and challenges gender-based power imbalances and violence. By providing a safe space for survivors and promoting their empowerment, the social worker is working to address social.

104. (D) Denial of basic medical care based on ethnicity.
Denial of basic medical care based on ethnicity is a clear violation of human rights that a social worker might address. This type of discrimination unfairly excludes individuals from accessing essential services and undermines their right to health and dignity. By advocating for equal access to healthcare for all, social workers play a vital role in protecting human rights and.

105. (C) Social justice
Article 17 of the Indian Constitution, which abolishes "Untouchability," is a direct instrument for achieving social justice. This provision addresses a historical form of systemic discrimination and marginalization and aims to ensure that all citizens are treated with dignity and respect. By outlawing this practice, the Constitution provides a legal foundation for building a more inclusive and egalitarian society.

106. (C) The goal is a just society, and the means used to achieve it must also be equitable.
Social justice is considered both a process and a goal, meaning that the means used to achieve a just society must also be equitable. This concept emphasizes that fairness and participation are essential at all stages of social change and that the process itself should promote empowerment and rights. By focusing on both the goal and the process, social justice.

107. (D) A person gaining confidence to advocate for their own rights.
A person gaining confidence to advocate for their own rights is a powerful example of personal empowerment in the context of social justice. This process involves an individual developing the skills and agency needed to influence the decisions that affect their life and to challenge injustice. By fostering personal empowerment, social workers help people to become active participants.

108. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian legal system provides a constitutional base for social justice through the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Directive Principles of State Policy. These provisions explicitly mandate the state to work toward a just and egalitarian society by protecting rights and promoting social welfare. This legal framework provides the foundation for all government action and advocacy aimed at achieving social.

109. (B) The European Court of Human Rights.
Human rights protection systems at the regional level include bodies such as the European Court of Human Rights, which monitors compliance with regional human rights treaties. These systems provide a forum for individuals to seek justice beyond their national borders and help to reinforce human rights standards within a specific region. By providing regional oversight, these bodies play a crucial role.

110. (A) Color-blindness
Social work with diverse groups implies that practitioners should not practice from a framework of color-blindness, as this approach ignores the impact of race and culture on an individual's experiences. Instead, social workers

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can provide more effective and respectful services for members of the.

76. (B) Public servants of the Central and State governments.
The National Human Rights Commission can inquire into violations of human rights committed by public servants of the Central and State governments. This mandate ensures that government officials are held accountable for their actions and that the rights of citizens are protected from state abuse. By monitoring the conduct of public servants, the commission plays a vital role in upholding.

77. (C) The People of India
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with the words "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA," signifying that the ultimate source of sovereignty lies with the people. This principle of popular sovereignty means that the government derives its authority from the consent of the governed. By recognizing the people as the source of power, the Constitution establishes a democratic and inclusive system.

78. (D) Lobbies for policies that increase healthcare access for homeless individuals.
A social worker who lobbies for policies that increase healthcare access for homeless individuals is upholding social justice as a core professional value. This action demonstrates a commitment to challenging systemic inequality and advocating for the rights of marginalized groups. By engaging in policy advocacy, the social worker is working to create a more just and equitable society for all.

79. (C) 1, 2, 3
Paradigms of social justice significantly shape how we understand and respond to inequality, with different models focusing on either charity or rights. A charity paradigm often emphasizes individual deficits, while a rights-based approach views access to resources as a fundamental entitlement. Understanding these paradigms is essential for effective policy formulation and advocacy, as they provide the conceptual framework for addressing social.

80. (B) Occurs within formal legal systems like courts and tribunals.
Legal advocacy typically occurs within formal legal systems, such as courts and tribunals, where advocates represent the interests of their clients in legal proceedings. This differs from public advocacy, which focuses on influencing public opinion and policy through broader actions like campaigns and lobbying. By using the legal system to advance a cause, legal advocacy provides a formal mechanism.

81. (B) The UDHR along with the ICCPR and ICESCR.
The International Bill of Human Rights is composed of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Together, these documents provide a comprehensive global framework for the protection of human rights. By establishing universal standards and legal obligations, they form the foundation of international.

82. (A) Social work with diverse groups, focusing on ability and disability.
Ensuring that a person with a disability has physical access to a service is an example of social work with diverse groups, specifically focusing on ability and disability. This approach involves recognizing the barriers faced by individuals with disabilities and advocating for their inclusion and access to rights. By promoting accessibility, the social worker is working to ensure.

83. (C) To prosecute and punish the guilty directly.
The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India does not have the power to prosecute and punish the guilty directly. Instead, its role is to inquire into complaints of human rights violations and make recommendations for legal action or compensation. While the commission plays a vital role in monitoring and protecting human rights, it relies on the judicial system for prosecution.

84. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental to the governance of India, but the state is not legally compelled by the courts

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119. (C) The division of powers between the Union and the States.
A federal feature of the Indian Constitution is the division of powers between the Union and the States, as outlined in the Seventh Schedule. This structure allows for a balance between national unity and regional autonomy, with each level of government having its own specific legislative and executive powers. This division is essential for managing the country's vast diversity.

120. (C) Nepotism and favoritism in public appointments.
Nepotism and favoritism in public appointments are manifestations of social injustice, as they involve unfair treatment and a lack of transparency in decision-making. These practices exclude qualified individuals from opportunities and reinforce existing power structures and inequalities. Addressing these issues requires a commitment to merit-based and transparent processes that ensure equal opportunity for all members of the community to ensure.

121. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Social justice leadership actions each relate to core concepts such as community building, technology, and empowerment. Organizing collectively for safety is an example of community building, while using social media for advocacy shows the intersection of technology and justice. Empowerment involves leaders stepping back to allow community leadership, and policy analysis focuses on understanding the potential implications of new rules on different.

122. (A) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is the statutory body in India specifically tasked with protecting the rights of children. This body monitors the status of children and investigates complaints of rights violations, ensuring that children have access to basic needs and protections. By providing a platform for advocacy and legal protection, the commission promotes child welfare.

123. (A) Rights evolved through centuries of debate and struggle.
The historical context of human rights helps us understand that rights have evolved through centuries of debate and struggle. This perspective highlights the ongoing nature of the struggle for justice and the importance of historical events and movements in shaping the modern understanding of rights. By recognizing this evolution, we can better appreciate the significance of current human rights standards.

124. (B) Respecting the client's right to make their own choices.
The principle of self-determination in social work practice means respecting the client's right to make their own choices and decisions. This approach recognizes the autonomy and agency of the individual and ensures that they are active participants in the helping process. By fostering self-determination, social workers promote the empowerment and rights of their clients, which is central.

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125. (A) All of the following options.
The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) faces several significant limitations, including its non-binding recommendations, a one-year time limit for investigations, and restricted jurisdiction over the armed forces. Together, these factors limit the commission's overall effectiveness in protecting human rights and seeking justice for victims. Understanding these limitations is essential for advocating for the reform and strengthening of the NHRC to.

126. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, incorporating provisions from various sources. It drew features from the Government of India Act, 1935, and the constitutions of several other countries, reflecting a comprehensive and inclusive approach to governance. This diverse foundation has shaped the unique structure and functioning of the Indian state and.

127. (C) Its application changes over time and across contexts.
The concept of social justice is dynamic, meaning that its application changes over time and across different cultural and political contexts. This flexibility allows the concept to remain relevant and responsive to evolving societal needs and challenges. By recognizing the dynamic nature of justice, practitioners can adapt their work

93. (C) Structural changes to institutions and power relations.
A social justice leader working on social reconstruction focuses on structural changes to institutions and power relations to eliminate inequality and oppression. This transformative approach addresses the root causes of social problems and aims to rebuild society on more equitable principles. By challenging existing power dynamics and advocating for systemic change, these leaders work toward creating a more just.

94. (D) Prohibition of discrimination based on religion, race, or caste.
The Constitution of India provides a base for social justice by prohibiting discrimination based on religion, race, or caste. This fundamental principle ensures that all citizens are treated equally and have access to the same rights and opportunities. By enshrining the prohibition of discrimination in the country's supreme law, the Constitution provides a legal foundation for achieving a more.

95. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Human rights documents and concepts each have a specific core focus, ranging from universal standards to the rights of specific groups. The UDHR provides a common standard for all nations, while CEDAW focuses on eliminating discrimination against women. The CRC addresses the rights of the child, and the ICESCR covers economic, social, and cultural rights. Together, these instruments form.

96. (B) Social work with diverse groups.
The concept of intersectionality is highly relevant to social work with diverse groups, as it highlights how different forms of oppression can overlap and create unique experiences of discrimination. This approach recognizes that an individual's identity is shaped by multiple factors, such as race, gender, and class, and that these factors interact in complex ways. By using an intersectional.

97. (B) Investigating and reporting on human rights abuses.
International human rights agencies like Human Rights Watch primarily function by investigating and reporting on human rights abuses worldwide. By documenting violations and bringing them to the attention of the public and policymakers, these organizations exert pressure on governments to respect fundamental liberties. Their role as monitors and researchers is essential for advocating for justice and protecting rights.

98. (A) The executive is responsible to the legislature.
A parliamentary form of government implies that the executive is responsible to the legislature, ensuring a system of checks and balances. In India, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are members of Parliament and are accountable for their actions and policies. This feature ensures that the government remains responsive to the will of the people and that power is not.

99. (C) A wealthy person receiving a lighter sentence than a poor person.
A wealthy person receiving a lighter sentence than a poor person for the same crime is a clear manifestation of procedural injustice. This disparity highlights a lack of fairness and transparency in legal processes, where outcomes are influenced by factors other than the law itself. Addressing procedural injustice requires a commitment to ensuring that all individuals are treated equally before the law.

100. (C) 1, 2, 5
Essential components of effective social justice leadership include community building, personal and community empowerment, and understanding privileges and policies. These elements work together to foster collective action, build confidence and agency, and identify systemic inequalities that must be challenged. By focusing on these core components, leaders can drive meaningful and sustainable change and promote justice and equality for all members.

101. (C) A statutory body is created by an Act of Parliament, while a constitutional body is in the Constitution.
The fundamental difference between a statutory body and a constitutional body in India is that a statutory body is created by an Act of Parliament, while a constitutional body is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution. Both types of bodies can serve as instruments of social justice, but they derive their authority from different

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of laws to protect rights and fairness. By providing a forum for resolving disputes and enforcing legal standards, the system aims to ensure that justice is accessible to all citizens. Through the active role of the judiciary, the legal system can challenge oppression and promote equality.

137. (A) The atrocities and horrors of World War II.
The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 was a direct response to the atrocities and horrors of World War II. The global community recognized the urgent need for a common standard of rights to prevent such tragedies from occurring again. This landmark document established universal principles for the protection of human dignity and equality for all people.

138. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Practices consistent with a feminist practice approach include recognizing the impact of gender on life experiences, challenging patriarchal assumptions, and advocating for policies that promote gender equality. This approach focuses on empowering clients and addressing the systemic roots of gender-based inequality. By being informed about power dynamics and advocating for systemic change, feminist practitioners work toward building a more just.

139. (D) Refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons.
The mandate of the UNHCR extends to refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons, who require international protection and support. This agency works to ensure that these individuals have access to rights and safe refuge and to find durable solutions for their displacement. By providing a global safety net, the UNHCR plays a crucial role in protecting the rights of vulnerable.

140. (C) It provides for single citizenship.
A key characteristic of the Indian Constitution is that it provides for single citizenship, regardless of the state in which an individual resides. This feature promotes national unity and ensures that all citizens have the same rights and responsibilities across the country. By providing for a single national identity, the Constitution helps to foster a sense of shared belonging and common.

141. (A) Procedural Justice
The core idea that "all are equal before the law" is a central tenet of procedural justice, which focuses on the fairness of legal and social processes. This principle ensures that all individuals are treated equally and have access to the same protections and opportunities within the legal system. By promoting fairness and transparency, procedural justice builds trust and ensuring.

142. (B) "How do my own social privileges affect my leadership?"
A social justice leader practicing reflection and connection would regularly ask how their own social privileges affect their leadership. This self-reflective process helps leaders recognize their own biases and understand the power dynamics that influence their interactions with the community. By being aware of these factors, leaders can ensure that their work is inclusive and respectful of all community.

143. (D) A trade union negotiating for better wages.
A trade union negotiating for better wages is a clear example of a civil society organization acting as a pressure group. By representing the interests of workers and exerting pressure on employers and policymakers, trade unions can bring about systemic change and ensure fair treatment and economic justice. Their role is essential for protecting the rights of laborers and promoting equality.

144. (B) 3, 1, 2
The three generations of human rights are traditionally arranged in the order of first-generation civil and political rights, followed by second-generation economic, social, and cultural rights, and finally third-generation collective rights. This conceptual division reflects the historical development of rights and the expanding scope of human rights standards. By recognizing all three generations, the international community ensures a comprehensive.

145. (A) A rights-holder with entitlements and agency.
When social work practice is informed by a human rights perspective, the client is viewed as a rights-holder with entitlements and agency. This approach shifts the focus from seeing clients as passive recipients of charity to recognizing

should embrace cultural competence and humility, recognizing and respecting diversity as a fundamental part of the helping process. By acknowledging the reality of race and discrimination, practitioners can.

111. (D) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).
The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is often referred to as the "watchdog of human rights" in India, as it is tasked with monitoring and protecting rights across the country. Through its investigative and advisory functions, the commission ensures that government authorities respect human rights and that violations are addressed. Its role as an independent monitor is essential for upholding.

112. (A) The head of the state is elected, not hereditary.
The term "Republic" in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution signifies that the head of the state is elected and not hereditary. This principle ensures that the highest office in the country is accessible to all citizens and that the government is based on popular sovereignty. By choosing a republican form of government, India reaffirmed its commitment to democratic.

113. (B) 2, 1, 3
Dimensions of justice are often applied in a specific sequence in a criminal case, starting with procedural justice during the trial. This is followed by retributive justice during sentencing, and potentially restorative justice after the sentencing to repair harm. This sequence ensures that the legal process is fair and transparent, that offenders are held accountable, and that the needs of.

114. (A) Promoting a plan and vision for change.
The process by which a social justice leader helps a community to critically examine its situation and devise a strategy for change is known as promoting a plan and vision for change. This approach involves fostering collective analysis and action to address shared problems and building a common vision for a more just society. By empowering the community to lead the.

115. (A) Constitutional base as an instrument of social justice.
Filing a writ petition in the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution is an example of using the constitutional base as an instrument of social justice. This right to constitutional remedies allows individuals to seek the enforcement of their fundamental rights directly through the courts. By providing a legal mechanism for protecting rights, the Constitution serves as a powerful.

116. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Human rights declarations, treaties, and conventions each have specific legal and political characteristics that define their nature. Declarations are typically non-binding statements of principles, while treaties and conventions are legally binding on the states that ratify them. Ratification signifies a legal obligation to implement the provisions of a treaty. Together, these instruments form a comprehensive framework for the protection.

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117. (B) Challenging patriarchal structures and promoting gender equality.
Feminist practice in social work is primarily concerned with challenging patriarchal structures and promoting gender equality. This approach recognizes how gender-based power imbalances affect individuals and communities and advocates for systemic change to address these issues. By empowering clients and challenging discriminatory norms, feminist practice works toward building a more just and inclusive society for all people.

118. (A) Balancing the professional role with the activist role.
A major ethical challenge for social workers engaged in human rights activism can be balancing their professional role with their activist role. Practitioners must ensure that their advocacy remains consistent with the values and ethics of the profession while also being effective in challenging injustice. This balancing act requires careful consideration of the potential impact of activism on clients and the professional.

to implement every principle immediately. These principles serve as guidelines for the state in formulating laws and policies, but their implementation is subject to the availability of resources and other practical considerations. While they are.

85. (C) It evolved from charity to a rights-based framework through social struggles.
The historical development of social justice has been marked by a shift from charity-based models to rights-based frameworks through social struggles. This evolution reflects a growing recognition that meeting basic needs and ensuring equality are matters of justice and entitlement. By challenging systemic inequality through collective action, social movements have played a crucial role in redefining and achieving a more.

86. (B) Fostering relationships and trust to work for common goals.
Community building as a leadership strategy for social justice emphasizes fostering relationships and trust among community members to work toward common goals. This approach recognizes that social change requires collective action and that strong, inclusive communities are better able to advocate for their interests. By building connections and fostering cooperation, leaders can empower their communities to address shared.

87. (D) An NGO influencing government policy through organized campaigns.
An NGO influencing government policy through organized campaigns is a clear example of a civil society organization acting as a pressure group. By mobilizing public support and articulating specific demands, these groups can exert pressure on decision-makers to address social issues. Their role is essential for holding governments accountable and ensuring that the needs of marginalized communities are heard.

88. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Social work intervention with victims of human rights violations should follow a logical sequence, starting with establishing safety and providing immediate crisis support. This is followed by documenting the violation and assessing needs, long-term therapeutic work, and finally, advocacy for systemic change. This multi-stage approach ensures that the immediate and long-term needs of the client are addressed while also working to prevent.

89. (C) "To what extent is the right to adequate housing being denied for this family?"
A human rights perspective in social work practice prompts a social worker to examine social problems through the lens of rights violations. When dealing with a homeless family, a practitioner would ask about the denial of the right to adequate housing, focusing on the systemic barriers that have led to their situation. This approach shifts the focus from individual failings.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social work activism is a legitimate and necessary part of the profession's role in addressing human rights violations, as mandated by the values of social justice and service. Social workers are professionally obligated to challenge oppressive systems and advocate for policy changes that promote rights and equality. By engaging in activism, practitioners move beyond individual casework to address the root.

91. (D) Eliminate poverty and inequality through democratic means.
The inclusion of the word "Socialist" in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution aims to eliminate poverty and inequality through democratic means. This goal reflects the country's commitment to social and economic justice and the welfare of all citizens. By promoting policies that reduce disparities and provide for basic needs, the state works toward building a more equitable and inclusive.

92. (B) Retributive justice
Retributive justice is the dimension of social justice that deals with the fairness of punishment and penalties for wrongdoing. This approach focuses on ensuring that the punishment fits the crime and that offenders are held accountable for their actions. By providing a fair and consistent system of penalties, retributive justice aims to maintain the rule of law and protect.

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to promote equality and fairness in a changing world and address.

128. (A) Empowerment seeks to challenge unearned privilege.
In social justice work, empowerment seeks to challenge unearned privilege and shift power dynamics to create a more equitable society. This process involves marginalized individuals and communities gaining the skills and influence needed to advocate for their own interests and challenge systemic inequality. By addressing privilege, empowerment works toward a society where life chances are not determined by unearned assets.

129. (A) Exerts pressure on policymakers to address social issues.
A pressure group is an instrument of social justice because it exerts pressure on policymakers to address specific social issues and advocate for the rights of marginalized communities. By mobilizing public support and articulating clear demands, these groups can influence the decision-making process and bring about systemic change. Their role is essential for ensuring that the needs of all citizens.

130. (A) Belong to all human beings, everywhere, without distinction.
Human rights are universal, meaning they belong to all human beings, everywhere, without distinction of any kind. This principle ensures that rights are inherent to all individuals and must be respected by all governments and authorities. By recognizing the universal nature of rights, the international community provides a common standard of dignity and equality for all people throughout the entire.

131. (A) Ethnic sensitive practice.
A social worker who is unaware of their own cultural biases and stereotypes is likely to violate the principles of ethnic sensitive practice. This approach requires practitioners to be self-reflective and to recognize how their own background can influence their interactions with clients from different cultures. By being culturally competent and aware of bias, social workers can provide more respectful services.

132. (A) The trauma, loss of property, and denial of rights they experienced.
Social work with internally displaced persons requires an understanding of the trauma, loss of property, and denial of rights they have experienced. This type of intervention focuses on providing holistic support that addresses the immediate and long-term needs of displaced individuals. By recognizing the complex challenges faced by IDPs, social workers can provide more effective and empowering support for these.

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133. (C) Article 32
Article 32 of the Indian Constitution is known as the "heart and soul" of the Constitution because it provides for the right to constitutional remedies. This provision allows individuals to seek the enforcement of their fundamental rights directly through the Supreme Court. By providing a direct legal mechanism for protecting rights, Article 32 ensures that the Constitution is a living and enforceable.

134. (D) A progressive tax system funding public health and education.
A progressive tax system funding public health and education is a clear example of distributive justice, as it focuses on the fair allocation of resources within a society. This approach ensures that those with more resources contribute more to the provision of essential services that benefit the entire community. By promoting economic equality and access to basic needs, distributive justice works.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social justice leadership requires a deep understanding of policy and its implications, as policies are a primary mechanism for distributing resources and power in society. By being informed about the potential impact of different rules, leaders can advocate for more equitable policies that challenge injustice and promote the rights of all citizens. This connection between leadership and policy is essential for.

136. (B) The interpretation of laws to protect rights and fairness.
The Indian legal system serves as an instrument of social justice primarily through the interpretation

67. (C) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the Constitution.
Human rights in the Indian context are primarily guaranteed and protected through the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the Constitution. These provisions provide a comprehensive legal framework for the protection of individual liberties and the promotion of social welfare. By enshrining these rights in the country's supreme law, the Constitution ensures that they are respected and upheld by the state.

68. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ethnic sensitive practice is crucial for effective social work in multicultural societies, as it ensures that interventions are culturally appropriate and respectful. By understanding the diverse cultural backgrounds of their clients, practitioners can engage with them more effectively and achieve better outcomes. This approach recognizes the importance of cultural identity and the need for inclusive and respectful social work.

69. (C) Trauma-informed, rights-based, and focused on empowerment.
Social work with victims of human rights violations must be trauma-informed, rights-based, and focused on empowerment. This approach recognizes the impact of past trauma and the importance of restoring the client's agency and rights. By providing a safe and supportive environment and advocating for the client's interests, social workers can help survivors of torture and other abuses to heal and.

70. (B) The courts are free from the influence of the legislature and executive.
An independent judiciary is a key feature of the Indian Constitution, implying that the courts are free from the influence of the legislature and executive. This independence is essential for ensuring the rule of law and protecting the rights of citizens from arbitrary government action. By providing an impartial forum for resolving disputes, the judiciary plays a crucial role in maintaining.

71. (D) Extreme wealth concentration alongside widespread poverty.
Extreme wealth concentration alongside widespread poverty is a manifestation of social injustice in the economic dimension. This disparity highlights the inequitable distribution of resources and opportunities within a society, where a small group holds most of the wealth while many others struggle to meet their basic needs. Addressing this issue requires policies that promote economic equality and ensure that everyone has access to.

72. (A) Is flexible, inclusive, and grounded in community needs.
Promoting a plan and vision for change is most effective when it is flexible, inclusive, and grounded in community needs. This approach ensures that the vision is relevant and sustainable, and that it has the support of the people it is intended to benefit. By working collaboratively with community members, leaders can develop a shared vision for a more just society.

73. (C) Statutory body
The National Commission for Women in India is an example of a statutory body, as it was established by an Act of Parliament to safeguard the rights and interests of women. This body plays a crucial role in monitoring the status of women and investigating complaints of rights violations. By providing a platform for advocacy and legal protection, the commission promotes gender equality.

74. (A) Indivisibility
The principle of indivisibility means that all human rights are of equal importance and cannot be arranged in a hierarchy. This concept emphasizes that civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights are all necessary for human dignity and must be protected and promoted together. By recognizing the indivisible nature of rights, the international community ensures a comprehensive approach to human rights.

75. (D) Understand specific challenges like discrimination faced by the community.
Social work practice with the LGBTQ+ community requires practitioners to understand the specific challenges, such as discrimination and marginalization, faced by these individuals. This approach involves recognizing the impact of societal attitudes on the client's well-being and advocating for their rights and inclusion. By being informed and supportive, social workers

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their inherent dignity and rights. By empowering clients to advocate for their own interests, social workers promote justice and respect for human rights.

146. (D) Human rights activism.
A social worker who testifies before a legislative committee about the need for better mental health services for veterans is engaging in human rights activism. This work involves advocating for the rights of marginalized groups and seeking policy changes to address their needs. By using their professional expertise to influence the decision-making process, the social worker is working to promote.

147. (C) Ireland
The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the constitution of Ireland, which included similar guidelines for the state. These principles provide a framework for creating a social and economic democracy and directing the state to provide for the welfare of all citizens. By drawing from international models, the Indian Constitution established a progressive and inclusive.

148. (B) It is a foundational ethical principle to challenge injustice.
Social justice as a core value of the social work profession is a foundational ethical principle that mandates practitioners to challenge injustice and advocate for equality. This principle requires social workers to prioritize the needs of marginalized groups and to work toward building more equitable systems and policies. By being committed to social justice, social workers fulfill their professional responsibility.

149. (A) Social Justice and Technology.
The use of data analytics to identify and challenge discriminatory housing patterns is an example of applying social justice and technology. This approach uses digital tools to uncover systemic inequalities and to advocate for more equitable policies and practices. By leveraging technology for social change, organizers can exert pressure on decision-makers and bring about meaningful and sustainable transformation in the.

150. (A) Investigate matters relating to the safeguards provided for the specific community.
A key function of statutory bodies like the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is to investigate matters relating to the safeguards provided for the specific community. These bodies monitor the implementation of legal protections and investigate complaints of rights violations, ensuring that the community's interests are protected. By providing oversight and advocacy, these commissions play a crucial role in promoting.

151. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Human rights agencies each have a specific primary mandate, ranging from protecting refugees to working for the rights of children. The UNHCR focuses on displaced persons, while UNICEF addresses child rights. Amnesty International is an NGO that conducts research and advocacy on global abuses, and the NHRC protects rights within India. Together, these organizations form a comprehensive global and national.

152. (A) Culture is central to identity and must be understood in the helping process.
Ethnic sensitive practice is based on the premise that culture is central to identity and must be understood in the helping process. This approach requires practitioners to be culturally competent and to recognize how a client's background can influence their needs and experiences. By respecting and integrating cultural knowledge, social workers can provide more effective and respectful services for clients.

153. (A) Social work with victims of human rights violations.
Providing counseling to a political asylum seeker who has been tortured is an example of social work with victims of human rights violations. This intervention focuses on addressing the trauma and needs of individuals whose rights have been severely violated. By providing a safe and supportive environment and advocating for the client's interests, social workers help survivors to heal.

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207. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
Human rights documents and institutions in India were established in a specific chronological order, beginning with the UDHR in 1948. This was followed by the adoption of the Constitution in 1950, the Protection of Human Rights Act in 1993, and the establishment of the NHRC. This timeline reflects the ongoing development of rights and protections within the country and international.

208. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social work practice with diverse groups requires specific knowledge and skills beyond just goodwill, as understanding cultural norms and historical traumas is essential for competent service. Practitioners must be informed about the unique challenges and needs of different populations to provide respectful and effective support. This connection between knowledge and practice is essential for building inclusive and supportive environments for everyone.

209. (C) Freedom of speech with reasonable restrictions.
Freedom of speech with reasonable restrictions is generally not considered a human rights violation, as it allows for a balance between individual liberty and social order. These restrictions must be necessary and proportionate and established by law to be legitimate. By recognizing this balance, legal systems ensure that rights can be exercised responsibly while protecting the interests and rights of all citizens.

210. (C) The state is neutral and impartial in matters of religion.
Secularism in the Indian constitution means that the state is neutral and impartial in all matters of religion and does not have an official religion. This principle ensures that all citizens are free to practice their chosen religion without state interference and that the state treats all religions equally. By promoting religious neutrality, India aims to foster harmony and respect for.

211. (D) Restorative Justice
Restorative justice is the dimension of social justice primarily concerned with repairing harm and rebuilding relationships after a conflict or crime. This approach involves involving all stakeholders in a collaborative process to address the needs of victims and offenders and to restore harmony. By focusing on healing and cooperation, restorative justice aims to resolve issues in a way that.

212. (B) Power dynamics
In the context of social justice, empowerment involves a significant shift in power dynamics, as marginalized individuals and communities gain influence and control. This process involves a redistribution of power to ensure that those who have been excluded can participate fully in society and advocate for their own interests. By fostering empowerment, social justice works toward building a more equitable.

213. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Social justice bodies and concepts each have a specific role or nature, ranging from non-state citizen organizations to constitutional foundations. Civil society acts as a platform for advocacy, while statutory bodies are formed by Acts of Parliament. The constitutional base provides the foundational legal framework, and legal advocacy uses the court system to advance social causes. Together, these elements form.

214. (C) National and international bodies defending human rights.
Human rights and protection systems typically refer to the national and international bodies and mechanisms that defend and protect human rights. These systems provide oversight, seek justice for violations, and promote respect for fundamental liberties worldwide. By providing a comprehensive framework for protection, these bodies play a vital role in ensuring that the rights of all individuals are respected and.

215. (B) Ethnic sensitive practice focuses on culture, while feminist focuses on gender.
The fundamental difference between ethnic sensitive practice and feminist practice in social work is their primary focus on culture and gender, respectively. Ethnic sensitive practice emphasizes understanding diverse cultural backgrounds, while feminist practice focuses on challenging gender-based power imbalances and promoting equality. By using these distinct but complementary frameworks, practitioners can

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and achieve a more just society. Movements for civil rights, labor rights, and women's suffrage have all played a crucial role in challenging existing power structures and demanding equality. By recognizing this connection, we can better understand the ongoing.

163. (B) 2 and 4
Community empowerment in social justice involves communities gaining skills, resources, and influence and fostering collective action to address shared problems. This process focuses on building the capacity of communities to advocate for their own interests and to challenge systemic inequality. By promoting empowerment and cooperation, social workers help communities to become more resilient and effective in achieving social.

164. (B) Action intended to influence public opinion and policy.
Public advocacy is an instrument of social justice that involves action intended to influence public opinion and policy. This can include activities such as campaigning, lobbying, and organizing community events to raise awareness about specific social issues. By engaging the public and policymakers, advocacy aims to bring about systemic change and ensure that the needs of marginalized groups are addressed.

165. (A) A Human Rights Protection System.
A human rights protection system is collectively composed of treaties, monitoring bodies, and regional courts that work together to defend human rights. These mechanisms provide oversight and seek justice for violations, ensuring that fundamental liberties are respected and upheld at all levels. By providing a comprehensive framework for protection, these systems play a vital role in promoting global human rights.

166. (B) Feminist and anti-oppressive practice.
A social worker who critically examines how their own identity positions them in relation to their clients is demonstrating a key principle of feminist and anti-oppressive practice. This self-reflective process helps practitioners recognize their own biases and the power dynamics that influence their work. By being aware of these factors, social workers can provide more respectful and empowering support for.

167. (B) Help them restore agency and seek justice and healing.
A primary goal of social work intervention with victims of human rights violations is to help them restore their agency and to seek justice and healing. This approach recognizes the importance of addressing the trauma and needs of individuals whose rights have been violated and supporting them in reclaiming their lives. By providing empowering and respectful support, social workers play a.

168. (C) Parliamentary Government and Rule of Law
The features of parliamentary government and the rule of law were borrowed from the British Constitution for inclusion in the Indian Constitution. These elements provide a framework for responsible and transparent governance and ensure that all individuals are treated equally under the law. By incorporating these established models, the Indian Constitution established a stable and democratic system for the entire.

169. (B) Repairing harm by involving all stakeholders.
Restorative justice is a dimension of social justice that emphasizes repairing harm by involving all stakeholders in the process. This approach focuses on rebuilding relationships and addressing the needs of victims, offenders, and the community. By promoting healing and cooperation, restorative justice aims to resolve conflicts in a way that restores harmony and justice for everyone involved in the entire.

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170. (C) The digital divide exacerbating inequality in internet access.
A potential negative consequence of technology in relation to social justice is the digital divide, which can exacerbate inequality in internet access and resources. This disparity unfairly excludes those without technology from full participation in society and from accessing essential information and services. Addressing the digital divide is essential for ensuring that technological advancements lead to genuine empowerment for all members.

171. (B) Holding the state accountable and representing marginalized groups.
Civil society organizations contribute to social justice by holding the state accountable and

this legal structure is essential for advocating for rights and.

225. (C) Affirmative action policies designed to remedy past discrimination.
Affirmative action policies designed to remedy past discrimination are a key manifestation of social justice. These policies aim to promote equality by providing additional support and opportunities for marginalized groups that have been unfairly excluded from participation. By addressing historical injustice, affirmative action works toward building a more inclusive and equitable society where everyone has a fair chance to.

226. (C) Unearned advantages granted to a particular person or group.
In the context of social justice, privilege refers to unearned advantages granted to a particular person or group based on their social identity. These advantages are often invisible to those who possess them and create significant barriers for others who do not. Recognizing privilege is essential for identifying systemic inequalities and advocating for more equitable systems and policies for all citizens.

227. (B) Public education and empowerment.
An NGO running a "know your rights" campaign is an example of civil society promoting social justice through public education and empowerment. This initiative helps marginalized individuals and communities to understand their legal rights and to advocate for their own interests. By providing information and building agency, these organizations play a crucial role in challenging injustice and protecting rights.

228. (B) Natural law and natural rights.
The concept of human rights evolved from earlier ideas of natural law and natural rights, which proposed that all individuals possess certain inherent rights. These foundational concepts have shaped the modern understanding of human rights as universal and inalienable. By recognizing the historical evolution of rights, we can better appreciate the significance of current international human rights standards and frameworks.

229. (A) Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.
A social worker refusing to impose their religious beliefs on a client is upholding the ethical principle related to the human right of freedom of thought. This approach recognizes the autonomy and dignity of the individual and ensures that their rights are respected in the helping process. By promoting religious neutrality, social workers play a vital role in protecting fundamental liberties.

230. (A) Human rights activism and work with victims.
Documenting cases of bonded labor and reporting them to the NHRC is an example of human rights activism and work with victims. This work involves advocating for the rights of marginalized individuals and seeking accountability for violations through established mechanisms. By providing evidence and seeking justice, the social worker is working to protect rights and promote social justice.

231. (B) Parliamentary and federal form with unitary features.
The Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary and federal form of government with certain unitary features. This unique structure allows for a balance between national unity and regional autonomy, with each level of government having its own specific powers. These features ensure a stable and democratic system that is responsive to the will of the people and the country's diversity.

232. (B) Life chances are not determined by birth identity.
The ultimate goal of social justice is to create a society where life chances are not determined by an individual's birth identity or social status. This vision involves a society where all individuals have equal access to rights, opportunities, and resources and are treated with dignity and respect. By challenging systemic inequality, social justice works toward building a more just.

233. (B) Evaluated for their potential to reduce or increase inequality.
The implications of social justice for policy formulation mean that policies should be evaluated for their potential to either reduce or increase inequality. This approach requires

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180. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Social work practice approaches each have a core focus, ranging from cultural competence to challenging gender power imbalances. Ethnic sensitive practice emphasizes understanding culture, while feminist practice focuses on gender equality. The human rights perspective views clients as rights-holders, and working with diverse groups requires broad competency in addressing multiple identities. These integrated frameworks provide a comprehensive approach for effective.

181. (B) To provide evidence for seeking legal remedy and historical records.
Documentation is a key strategy in social work with victims of human rights violations because it provides evidence for seeking legal remedy and creating historical records. By accurately recording violations and the needs of victims, social workers can advocate for justice and accountability and ensure that the experiences of survivors are recognized. This work is essential for protecting rights.

182. (C) A strong Centre and single citizenship
Features like a strong Centre and single citizenship are federal characteristics of the Indian Constitution with unitary bias. These elements promote national unity and ensure that the central government has the necessary power to manage the country's vast diversity. By providing for a single national identity and a balanced division of powers, the Constitution established a unique and stable system.

183. (B) Transparency and fairness of processes to arrive at outcomes.
Procedural justice is primarily concerned with the transparency and fairness of the processes used to arrive at legal and social outcomes. This dimension of justice ensures that all individuals are treated equally and have a voice in the decision-making process. By promoting fair procedures, the system builds trust and ensuring that results are accepted as legitimate by all members.

184. (B) Privilege
The statement by Peggy McIntosh provides a classic definition of privilege as a set of unearned assets that individuals may be oblivious to possessing. These advantages are granted based on social identity and create significant barriers for those who do not hold them. Recognizing privilege is essential in social justice work, as it helps identify the systemic inequalities that must.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Legal advocacy, such as Public Interest Litigation, is a potent instrument for social justice in India, as it has been used to enforce the rights of the poor and marginalized. By providing a platform for activists and citizens to demand accountability from public authorities, legal advocacy has played a crucial role in protecting rights and promoting fairness and justice.

186. (C) Right to freedom of speech
The right to freedom of speech is a first-generation human right, focused on civil and political liberties. These rights provide the foundation for individual freedom and participation in the political process and are essential for a functioning democracy. By protecting freedom of expression, the international community ensures that individuals are free to share their ideas and challenge the status.

187. (A) Seek equal access to rights, opportunities, and resources for all.
The social work value of promoting social justice is a direct mandate to seek equal access to rights, opportunities, and resources for all members of the community. This principle requires social workers to challenge systemic inequality and to advocate for the welfare of marginalized groups. By prioritizing social justice, practitioners fulfill their professional responsibility to build a more equitable society.

188. (C) Remaining silent in the face of injustice to maintain neutrality.
Social work activism involves challenging human rights violations and advocating for systemic change, rather than remaining silent to maintain neutrality. This proactive stance is mandated by the profession's core values of social justice and service. By engaging in policy advocacy, organizing protests, and collaborating with others, social workers fulfill their professional responsibility to address the root causes of social.

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representing the interests of marginalized groups. Through advocacy, monitoring, and mobilization, these groups ensure that human rights standards are respected and that the needs of all citizens are addressed in the political process. Their role is essential for maintaining a healthy democracy and promoting justice for all.

172. (A) 1, 2, and 3
In the Indian context, human rights are protected through the Constitution, a proactive judiciary, and statutory bodies like the NHRC. Together, these elements provide a comprehensive framework for the protection of rights and the promotion of social justice. While challenges remain, the existence of these legal and institutional mechanisms is essential for upholding human dignity and equality for all citizens.

173. (A) It encourages advocating for human rights over personal gain.
The ethical principle of service in social work is closely aligned with the human rights perspective because it encourages advocating for human rights over personal gain. This principle requires social workers to prioritize the needs of their clients and to work toward building a more just and equitable society. By being committed to service, practitioners fulfill their professional responsibility to promote rights.

174. (B) To investigate and recommend on human rights matters.
The primary mandate of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is to investigate complaints of human rights violations and make recommendations for legal action or compensation. Through its monitoring and advisory functions, the commission ensures that government authorities respect human rights and that violations are addressed. Its role as an independent watchdog is essential for protecting the rights of all citizens.

175. (B) Popular sovereignty
The term "Democratic" in the Preamble is based on the doctrine of popular sovereignty, meaning that the government derives its authority from the consent of the governed. This principle ensures that the people are the ultimate source of power and that the state remains responsive to their will. By recognizing the people as sovereign, the Constitution establishes an inclusive and democratic.

176. (B) Meeting basic needs is a matter of justice and entitlement.
The shift from a charity model to a rights-based model in social justice means that meeting basic needs is now seen as a matter of justice and entitlement. This evolution reflects a growing recognition that equality and dignity are fundamental rights of all citizens, rather than voluntary acts of benevolence. By focusing on rights, modern approaches advocate for systemic change to.

177. (A) Personal and community empowerment.
Helping a marginalized group form a cooperative to improve their economic condition is an example of personal and community empowerment. This intervention focuses on building the skills and collective capacity of individuals to advocate for their own interests and to achieve economic justice. By promoting cooperation and agency, social workers help people to become more self-reliant and effective in challenging.

178. (B) It seeks to influence government policy without being the government.
A pressure group in civil society seeks to influence government policy and decision-making without being part of the formal government structure. By mobilizing public support and articulating specific demands, these groups can exert pressure on policymakers to address social issues and advocate for the rights of marginalized communities. Their role is essential for ensuring that the needs of all citizens.

179. (B) Protecting universal rights within India's specific legal framework.
The phrase "human rights in the Indian context" refers to the protection of universal rights within India's specific legal and political framework. This involves applying international human rights standards to the country's unique challenges and needs and ensuring that they are upheld through national laws and institutions. By recognizing this context, practitioners can advocate for rights more effectively within India.

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198. (A) Social justice lens.
A leader who fails to consider the implications of a new policy on marginalized groups is failing to apply a social justice lens. This approach requires decision-makers to evaluate policies for their potential to either reduce or increase inequality and to advocate for the rights of all citizens. By using a social justice lens, leaders can ensure that their work remains grounded.

199. (B) Mobilize support and articulate clear demands.
The effectiveness of civil society as a pressure group depends on its ability to mobilize public support and articulate clear and specific demands. By engaging the public and exerting pressure on decision-makers, these groups can influence the political process and bring about systemic change. Their role as advocates and monitors is essential for holding governments accountable and promoting social justice for.

200. (A) 1 and 2
Human rights are fundamentally universal, inalienable, indivisible, and interdependent, forming a comprehensive framework for the protection of human dignity. These characteristics mean that rights belong to all human beings, cannot be taken away, and are all connected and of equal importance. By recognizing these essential features, the international community ensures a universal standard of rights and equality for everyone.

201. (B) Ethnic sensitive practice
Ethnic sensitive practice in social work specifically addresses the need to understand and work with clients of different racial and cultural backgrounds. This approach requires practitioners to be culturally competent and to recognize how a client's background can influence their needs and experiences. By respecting and integrating cultural knowledge, social workers can provide more effective and respectful services for diverse.

202. (C) Humanitarian and protective
The role of the UNHCR is primarily humanitarian and protective, focusing on ensuring the safety and rights of displaced persons worldwide. This agency provides international protection for refugees and works to find durable solutions for their displacement, such as voluntary return or resettlement. By providing a global safety net, the UNHCR plays a crucial role in protecting the rights of individuals.

203. (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
The concept of a welfare state is enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution. These guidelines direct the state to provide for the social and economic welfare of all citizens and to build a more equitable and inclusive society. While non-justiciable, these principles are fundamental to the governance of the country and guide the state.

204. (B) Being pushed to the edges of society and denied full participation.
Marginalization is a core manifestation of social injustice, involving individuals or groups being pushed to the edges of society and denied full participation. This process excludes marginalized groups from accessing resources and opportunities and undermines their right to equality and inclusion. Addressing marginalization requires a commitment to challenging oppressive structures and promoting justice and rights for all members of the community.

205. (A) A mayor who articulates a plan for creating affordable housing.
A mayor who articulates a plan for creating affordable housing is a powerful example of a leader promoting a vision for change. This approach involves identifying a community need and developing a strategic plan to address it through systemic change. By fostering collective action and building a shared vision, the leader works toward creating a more just and inclusive society.

206. (C) Activists and citizens to enforce rights of the disadvantaged.
In the Indian context, Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been a powerful instrument of social justice primarily used by activists and citizens. This legal mechanism allows individuals to seek the enforcement of the rights of the disadvantaged and to bring matters of public concern to the attention of the court. By providing a platform for advocacy, PILs have played a crucial.

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154. (B) It contains the basic philosophy and values of the Constitution.
The Preamble is important because it contains the basic philosophy and foundational values of the Indian Constitution, such as justice, liberty, and equality. It provides a moral and ethical framework for interpreting various legal provisions and ensures that the nation remains committed to its core objectives. By outlining the country's vision, the Preamble serves as a guide for governance.

155. (D) Retributive justice focuses on rewarding good behavior.
Retributive justice focuses on justified punishment for wrongdoing, not on rewarding good behavior. This dimension of justice ensures that offenders are held accountable for their actions and that the punishment fits the crime. By providing a fair and consistent system of penalties, retributive justice aims to maintain the rule of law and protect the rights of all members of the.

156. (B) Aims to transform societal structures to create a more just society.
Social reconstruction is a paradigm in social justice leadership that aims to transform societal structures to create a more just and equitable society. This approach focuses on addressing the institutional roots of social problems and challenging existing power relations. By advocating for fundamental changes to institutions and policies, these leaders work toward creating long-term structural transformation that benefits all.

157. (C) The Companies Act governing corporate mergers.
While articles like 15, 38, and 46 provide a constitutional base for social justice in India, the Companies Act is not a primary source for this purpose. The Constitution focuses on the protection of rights and the promotion of social welfare for all citizens, whereas the Companies Act regulates corporate affairs and mergers. By distinguishing between these legal frameworks, practitioners can.

158. (B) The right to life, freedom of speech, and a fair trial.
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) deals with fundamental liberties such as the right to life, freedom of speech, and a fair trial. This key human rights treaty provides a legally binding framework for the protection of civil and political rights worldwide. By ratifying the ICCPR, states commit to respecting and upholding these rights for all.

159. (C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Feminist social work practice is not exclusively for women, but its core focus is the empowerment of the client and challenging oppression, which can be applied with clients of any gender. This approach recognizes how gender-based power imbalances affect all individuals and advocates for systemic change to promote equality and justice. By being inclusive and empowering, feminist practice works toward.

160. (B) To monitor treaty compliance and bring attention to violations.
A key role of international human rights agencies is to monitor state compliance with human rights treaties and to bring attention to violations. By documenting abuses and exerting international pressure, these agencies advocate for justice and the protection of fundamental liberties worldwide. Their role as monitors and researchers is essential for holding governments accountable and promoting respect for human rights.

161. (B) A sense of common brotherhood among all the people of India.
The term "Fraternity" in the Preamble signifies a sense of common brotherhood and shared identity among all the people of India. This principle aims to promote national unity and to ensure that all citizens are treated with dignity and respect, regardless of their background. By fostering a sense of community, the state works toward building a more inclusive society.

162. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The historical development of social justice is deeply intertwined with the history of social movements, which have struggled to redefine

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provide more effective and respectful support for diverse.

216. (D) All of the above.
A social worker engaged in human rights activism might perform several actions, including documenting abuses, organizing protests, and filing Public Interest Litigation. These activities all involve advocating for the rights of marginalized groups and seeking systemic change to address injustice. By using their professional skills for activism, practitioners fulfill their professional responsibility to protect rights and promote social.

217. (B) Judicial Review
The power of the judiciary to review and determine the validity of a law or order is called judicial review. This feature is essential for ensuring the rule of law and protecting the rights of citizens from arbitrary government action. By providing a forum for challenging unconstitutional laws, judicial review ensures that the state remains within its legal and constitutional limits.

218. (C) Discrimination and oppression.
Social justice is fundamentally opposed to discrimination and oppression, as it advocates for a society where all individuals are treated with dignity and have equal access to rights. This principle requires challenging systemic inequality and advocating for the welfare of marginalized groups. By being committed to social justice, practitioners work toward building more inclusive and equitable systems for all.

219. (C) Fundamental transformation of institutions to eliminate inequality.
A social justice paradigm focused on social reconstruction advocates for the fundamental transformation of institutions to eliminate inequality and oppression. This approach focuses on addressing the institutional roots of social problems and challenging existing power relations. By advocating for fundamental changes to institutions and policies, these leaders work toward creating long-term structural transformation that benefits all members of the.

220. (C) Constitutional Base for social justice.
The Right to Equality in the Indian Constitution is a core component of the constitutional base for social justice. These provisions ensure that all citizens are treated equally and have access to the same rights and opportunities, regardless of their background. By enshrining the right to equality in the country's supreme law, the Constitution provides a legal foundation for building.

221. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Human rights declarations and treaties each have specific legal and political characteristics that define their nature. The UDHR is a declaration of principles, while the ICCPR is a legally binding treaty for signatory states. Treaties often have monitoring bodies to review compliance, while declarations serve as moral and political guides. Together, these instruments form a comprehensive framework for protection.

222. (C) A commitment to self-evaluation and redressing power imbalances.
Cultural humility is an important principle in social work practice, involving a commitment to self-evaluation and redressing power imbalances. This approach requires practitioners to recognize their own biases and to approach clients with openness and respect for their cultural identity. By fostering cultural humility, social workers can build more effective and respectful relationships and provide better support for diverse clients.

223. (A) Micro individual, meso community, and macro policy levels.
Social work with victims of human rights violations requires a multi-level approach that addresses needs at the micro, meso, and macro levels. This comprehensive strategy focuses on individual counseling, community support, and policy advocacy to achieve meaningful and sustainable change. By working across multiple levels, social workers can address the root causes of injustice and protect the rights of.

224. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
In the Indian context, the Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable and cannot be enforced by the courts, while the Fundamental Rights are justiciable. This distinction means that individuals can seek legal remedies for violations of their fundamental rights, while the DPSP serve as guidelines for the state. Understanding

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189. (A) Article 40
Article 40 of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution promotes the organization of village panchayats. This provision aims to decentralize power and ensure that local communities have a voice in the decision-making process. By encouraging the development of local self-government, the state works toward building a more inclusive and democratic society that is responsive to needs.

190. (B) Procedural Justice
Procedural justice captures the idea that social justice requires fair treatment and decision-making processes, as well as fair outcomes. This dimension of justice emphasizes the importance of transparency, neutrality, and participation in all stages of social change. By promoting fair procedures, the system builds trust and ensuring that results are accepted as legitimate by all members of the community.

191. (B) Social change requires collective action built on trust.
From a social justice perspective, community building is a crucial leadership skill because social change requires collective action built on trust and shared identity. By fostering connections and cooperation among community members, leaders can empower their communities to advocate for their own interests and to challenge systemic inequality. This approach recognizes that strong, inclusive communities are more effective in achieving change.

192. (C) The National Commission for Minorities.
The National Commission for Minorities is a clear example of a statutory body working as an instrument of social justice in India. This body was established by law to safeguard the rights and interests of minority communities and to investigate complaints of rights violations. By providing oversight and advocacy, the commission promotes equality and inclusion for all marginalized groups in.

193. (B) Certain inherent rights require protection beyond the national level.
The creation of international human rights law was motivated by the belief that certain inherent rights require protection beyond the national level. The global community recognized that national governments cannot always be trusted to protect the rights of their citizens and that international standards are necessary for human dignity. By establishing a global framework, international law provides a safety net for.

194. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Social Work Code of Ethics and human rights doctrines are fundamentally linked through shared principles such as social justice and the dignity of the person. These common values provide a mandate for practitioners to protect human rights and to challenge injustice in their work. By recognizing this link, social workers can better fulfill their professional responsibility to promote rights and.

195. (A) A violation of human rights and a matter of social injustice.
Social work with victims of caste-based discrimination in India is a direct engagement with a violation of human rights and a matter of social injustice. This type of systemic discrimination unfairly excludes individuals from full participation in society and undermines their right to equality and dignity. By advocating for the rights of these individuals, social workers play a crucial role.

196. (B) 42nd Amendment
The phrase "Socialist" was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. This amendment reaffirmed the country's commitment to social and economic justice and the elimination of poverty and inequality through democratic means. By explicitly stating these goals in the Preamble, the Constitution provided a clearer vision for the nation's development and for building.

197. (C) The structural and systemic nature of inequality.
The historical development of social justice is marked by an increasing recognition of the structural and systemic nature of inequality. This evolution reflects a growing understanding that societal institutions and power relations, rather than individual failings, are often the root cause of injustice. By addressing these systemic factors, modern approaches to social justice advocate for fundamental transformation to achieve equality.

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policy-makers to be informed about the potential impact of different rules on different groups and to advocate for more equitable outcomes. By using a social justice lens, policy-makers can ensure that their work.

234. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Statutory bodies like the National Commission for Women (NCW) are important instruments of social justice, as they are created to safeguard the rights of marginalized groups. These bodies monitor the implementation of legal protections and investigate complaints of rights violations, providing oversight and advocacy for vulnerable communities. Their role is essential for ensuring that the rights of all citizens are.

235. (C) The right to an adequate standard of living.
The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) covers fundamental rights such as the right to an adequate standard of living. This key human rights treaty provide a legally binding framework for the protection of economic, social, and cultural rights worldwide. By ratifying the ICESCR, states commit to taking measures to ensure that all individuals can access.

236. (B) Understand specific cultures and pre/post-migration experiences.
To practice effectively with a community of recent immigrants, a social worker must first understand their specific cultures and pre/post-migration experiences. This approach requires practitioners to be culturally competent and to recognize the unique challenges and needs of individuals who have been displaced or migrated. By being informed and supportive, social workers can provide more respectful and effective services.

237. (B) Promoting human rights and mainstreaming them in the UN system.
The role of international human rights agencies like the OHCHR includes promoting human rights and mainstreaming them within the UN system. This organization works to ensure that human rights are prioritized in all UN activities and to advocate for justice and the protection of fundamental liberties worldwide. By providing leadership and expertise, the OHCHR plays a vital role in global.

238. (C) Dual Citizenship
Dual citizenship is not a feature of the Indian Constitution, as it provides for single citizenship for all its citizens. This principle promotes national unity and ensures that all individuals have the same rights and responsibilities across the entire country. By focusing on a single national identity, the Constitution helps to foster a sense of shared belonging and common purpose.

239. (B) Social Justice
The concept of fairness is most central to the definition of social justice, which advocates for a society where all individuals are treated equitably. This principle involves the fair distribution of resources, transparency in decision-making, and the protection of human dignity and rights. By prioritizing fairness, social justice works toward building more inclusive and supportive systems for all members of.

240. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Social justice terms such as social reconstruction, community building, and empowerment each have specific descriptions that define their nature and purpose. Social reconstruction is a transformative paradigm, while community building focuses on fostering collective action. Empowerment involves individuals and communities gaining power and control, and privilege refers to unearned advantages. Together, these concepts provide a comprehensive framework for social justice work.

241. (A) Fundamental Rights (Articles 15, 16) and Directive Principles.
The constitutional base for reservation policies in India is derived from Fundamental Rights, specifically Articles 15 and 16, and the Directive Principles. These provisions allow the state to make special arrangements for the advancement of marginalized and disadvantaged groups, ensuring equality and justice. By providing a legal foundation for these policies, the Constitution aims to remedy historical discrimination and inequality.

242. (B) Expanded from a few nobles to universal human rights.
The historical progression from the Magna Carta to the UDHR shows that the concept of rights has expanded from a few individuals to include

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concrete professional imperatives and actions. This progression reflects a growing emphasis on practical strategies and institutional mandates to address systemic inequalities in various societal and professional contexts.

260. (A) economic equality, political representation, and cultural recognition.
The concept of social justice is multifaceted and covers a wide range of societal interactions and structures. Its primary dimensions include economic equality, political representation, and cultural recognition for all groups. By addressing these various areas, social justice seeks to ensure that every person has equal access to resources, a voice in governance, and respect for their unique cultural identities.

261. (D) Fostering personal and community empowerment to gain control over their lives.
Leadership focused on social justice is characterized by its dedication to fostering both personal and community empowerment. This approach enables individuals and groups to gain significant control over their own lives and effectively influence the institutions that govern them. It moves away from traditional models of authority, focusing instead on developing the capacity of community members to advocate for their needs.

262. (B) challenging and transforming structures that perpetuate injustice.
The process of social reconstruction involves a critical engagement with the existing frameworks that govern society. It specifically focuses on challenging and transforming social, political, and economic structures that serve to perpetuate injustice and inequality. This transformative action is essential for dismantling oppressive systems and replacing them with new, equitable arrangements that support the well-being and rights of all community members.

263. (C) It involves leaders reflecting on their privilege and building authentic community ties.
Effective leadership in the pursuit of equity requires a deep commitment to reflection and connection. Leaders must critically examine their own positionality and unearned privileges to avoid perpetuating biases. Simultaneously, building authentic connections within the community is vital for establishing trust. This dual process ensures that leadership remains grounded in the actual experiences and needs of those the movement serves.

264. (D) It is co-created with the community to reflect their needs and aspirations.
In a social justice framework, the vision for societal change is not something imposed by external authorities or elite experts. Instead, it is ideally co-created through a collaborative process involving the community itself. This ensuring the vision accurately reflects the genuine aspirations, needs, and lived realities of the people. Such a participatory approach builds collective ownership and agency among community members.

265. (A) A top-down and hierarchical model.
Social justice leadership is distinctly defined as a facilitative and collaborative process that prioritizes community engagement. This model is explicitly contrasted with traditional top-down and hierarchical exercises of authority. While the latter relies on centralized power and command, the social justice approach emphasizes dismantling oppressive structures through shared decision-making and the empowerment of individuals to participate in creating a more equitable society.

266. (B) A shift towards proactive interventions to create substantive equality.
The integration of social justice principles necessitates a significant paradigm shift in how public policies are formulated. This change involves moving away from passive or neutral approaches toward proactive and targeted interventions. The primary goal is to achieve substantive equality rather than just formal, legal equality. This ensures that policy outcomes effectively address the specific needs and disadvantages faced by marginalized groups.

267. (B) perpetuate a privileged status quo.
A social justice perspective often views policies that appear neutral or universalist with a degree of caution. This is because such policies frequently fail to account for existing systemic inequalities, thereby inadvertently perpetuating the privileged status quo. By ignoring the different starting points of various social groups,

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251. (B) To act as fundamental guidelines for the state in matters of governance and policy making.
The Directive Principles of State Policy are essential components within the legal framework of a nation's governance. While these principles are not judicially enforceable in a court of law, they impose a fundamental obligation on the state. They serve as primary guidelines for formulating public policies and enacting laws to ensure a just social and economic order.

252. (A) philosophical soul.
The Preamble of a national constitution acts as the introductory statement that outlines the fundamental values and intentions of the document. It is often described as the philosophical soul because it encapsulates the core aspirations of the republic. This section provides the ideological foundation for the entire legal framework, reflecting principles such as sovereignty, justice, and democratic equality.

253. (C) Its blend of rigid and flexible amendment procedures and a focus on both rights and welfare.
A distinctive feature of the legal framework is its ability to balance stability with adaptability through a combination of rigid and flexible amendment procedures. Furthermore, it uniquely integrates the protection of individual fundamental rights with a commitment to collective social welfare. This dual focus ensures that the legal system evolves while maintaining its core commitment to socio-economic justice.

254. (D) They represent a dynamic and crucial aspect, with one being enforceable and the other being a guiding principle.
The relationship between fundamental rights and the directive principles is characterized by a dynamic and crucial interplay. While fundamental rights are legally enforceable by the judiciary to protect individual liberties, the directive principles function as non-enforceable guiding markers for state action. Together, they form a comprehensive approach to governance, balancing personal freedom with the requirements of social justice.

255. (C) Justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.
The foundational goals of the constitutional document are to establish a new social and economic order rooted in core democratic values. These values include justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, which are intended to guide the nation toward a more inclusive society. By fostering these principles, the legal system aims to ensure the dignity of every individual and collective prosperity.

256. (B) As a dynamic state ensuring equitable distribution, opportunities, and participation.
Social justice is defined as a proactive and dynamic state of affairs that goes beyond the mere absence of unfairness. It encompasses the equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and societal privileges among all citizens. Additionally, it requires the full and active participation of every individual in the social, economic, and political life of the community to ensure meaningful inclusivity.

257. (D) It is a core value that mandates action against discrimination.
Within the professional discipline of social work, social justice is not merely an optional or secondary consideration. Instead, it is firmly established as a core value that dictates professional conduct and ethics. This commitment requires practitioners to actively challenge various forms of discrimination and advocate for oppressed groups to ensure that fairness and equality are consistently promoted in society.

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258. (A) The implementation of affirmative action policies.
Practical applications of social justice are visible through specific policy interventions and legal frameworks designed to support marginalized groups. One prominent manifestation is the implementation of affirmative action policies, which aim to address historical disadvantages. These measures, along with progressive taxation, serve as concrete tools for achieving a more balanced and equitable distribution of opportunities and resources within a nation.

259. (C) A movement from abstract ideals towards concrete professional imperatives.
The historical trajectory of social justice indicates a significant evolution in its conceptualization and application over time. It has transitioned from being primarily a subject of abstract philosophical discourse to becoming a set of

276. (A) Declarations articulate principles, while Treaties create legally binding obligations for ratifying states.
The primary distinction between human rights declarations and treaties lies in their legal weight and intent. Declarations serve as foundational documents that articulate common standards and moral principles for all nations. In contrast, treaties and conventions are instruments that create legally binding obligations for the states that choose to ratify them. This shift transforms aspirational goals into enforceable duties under international law.

277. (D) gradually codified protections for individuals against state power.
The historical development of human rights is characterized as a long-term process of gradual codification. This evolution involved political and philosophical struggles aimed at establishing protections for individuals against the arbitrary exercise of state power. Over time, these efforts led to the creation of a formal global framework that defines and secures the inherent dignity and fundamental rights of every human being.

278. (B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a landmark document in the history of international law. It was established to articulate a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations. By defining a foundational set of principles, it provides the moral architecture upon which subsequent legally binding treaties and conventions were built, serving as a universal guide for human dignity.

279. (C) It transforms aspirational principles into enforceable obligations for that state.
When a state ratifies an international human rights treaty, it undergoes a significant legal transition. This act transforms the broad, aspirational principles found in global declarations into specific, enforceable obligations for that particular country. Ratification signifies a formal commitment to uphold these rights within domestic jurisdiction, allowing for international monitoring and providing a legal basis for citizens to claim their rights.

280. (D) philosophical concepts to binding international treaties.
The formalization of the international human rights system is marked by a clear historical progression. It began with the development of abstract philosophical concepts regarding human dignity and individual worth. These ideas eventually evolved into formal declarations of principle and, ultimately, into a comprehensive system of legally binding international treaties. This trajectory highlights the movement toward a more structured and enforceable global legal framework.

281. (A) The judicial mechanism for enforcing fundamental rights.
In the Indian context, the judicial mechanism serves as the cornerstone of the national human rights protection system. The Constitution guarantees specific fundamental rights that are directly enforceable by the judiciary, particularly through the Supreme Court and High Courts. This power of enforcement ensures that legal norms are translated into lived reality, providing citizens with a reliable avenue for seeking justice.

282. (B) complementary, with each playing a different but supportive role.
The relationship between the judiciary and various statutory commissions in India is fundamentally complementary. While the courts possess the formal power to enforce rights and adjudicate legal disputes, the commissions play a vital role in monitoring, advocacy, and investigation. Together, these different institutions support one another to create a more effective and multi-tiered framework for the protection and promotion of human rights.

283. (B) To investigate complaints and recommend remedial measures.
The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body with a specific mandate to serve as a national watchdog. A key function of this commission is to investigate formal complaints of human rights violations and review existing safeguards. Following an investigation, the commission is authorized to recommend remedial measures to the government, ensuring that human rights obligations are met and monitored effectively.

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universalist approaches can reinforce advantages for the dominant class while failing to support those most marginalized.

268. (A) The existence of unearned advantages accrued by certain groups.
When applying a social justice lens to policy-making, it is essential for policymakers to critically scrutinize the existence of privileges. These are unearned advantages that have accrued to certain social groups over time due to historical or systemic factors. Identifying these imbalances allows for the development of strategies that actively dismantle or mitigate such privileges, fostering a more equitable societal structure.

269. (C) A market-first paradigm.
Policy paradigms that prioritize market efficiency are often re-evaluated under a social justice framework to determine their impact on essential services. For instance, a market-first approach to healthcare or education may lead to inequitable access for those with fewer resources. Analyzing these paradigms helps ensure that the fundamental needs of the population are prioritized over purely economic considerations or profit-driven models.

270. (D) To foster a more equitable and inclusive society by challenging privileges.
The ultimate objective of incorporating a social justice perspective into policy formulation is to foster a society that is genuinely equitable and inclusive. This is achieved by systematically challenging entrenched privileges and reshaping existing policy paradigms that perpetuate disadvantage. By focusing on these outcomes, the process aims to create a social environment where all individuals have the opportunity to thrive and participate fully.

271. (C) The constitutional base of the country.
In the Indian context, the constitutional base is identified as the foundational instrument for achieving social justice. This supreme law embeds the essential principles of justice, equality, and liberty into the nation's legal core. It serves as the primary source from which all other laws and institutional frameworks flow, providing the necessary authority to protect rights and address societal grievances.

272. (B) To act as a pressure group for state accountability and public mobilization.
Civil society functions as a vital instrument of social justice by acting as an organized pressure group. Its role is to hold the state accountable for its obligations and to raise public consciousness regarding various injustices. Furthermore, civil society organizations mobilize collective action among citizens, ensuring that the interests of the community are represented and that necessary reforms are consistently pursued.

273. (D) By acts of Parliament to protect specific groups.
Statutory bodies are specialized institutions established to monitor and investigate matters related to the protection of vulnerable groups. These organizations, such as national commissions for specific communities, are created through formal acts of Parliament. Their legislative origin grants them the authority to recommend remedial measures and ensure that safeguards provided by the constitution and other laws are effectively and properly implemented.

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274. (A) Representing marginalized interests to influence law and policy.
Legal and public advocacy involves representing the specific interests of marginalized and vulnerable communities across various platforms. Advocates, including lawyers and activists, work within courts, legislative bodies, and public forums to influence the development of laws and policies. This proactive representation is essential for ensuring that the voices of the oppressed are heard and that systemic changes are made to promote fairness.

275. (C) form a multi-pronged strategy to achieve social justice.
The various instruments of social justice, including the constitution, the legal system, civil society, and statutory bodies, function in a collaborative manner. Together, they constitute a multi-pronged strategy designed to translate abstract ideals into concrete societal realities. This integrated approach ensures that justice is pursued through multiple channels, providing a comprehensive framework for addressing inequality and protecting the rights of all citizens.

CHAPTER 09
Areas of Social Work Practice I

1. Which of the following best defines Medical Social Work?
(A) The application of social work principles exclusively within psychiatric hospitals.
(B) A sub-discipline of social work that addresses the social, financial, and psychological problems associated with illness and healthcare.
(C) A field focused solely on providing financial aid to patients in medical settings.
(D) The practice of medicine by social workers to supplement nursing care.

2. What is a primary role of a Psychiatric Social Worker?
(A) To assist individuals and families in coping with mental illness through therapy, case management, and advocacy.
(B) To prescribe specific medication for various clinical mental health disorders.
(C) To conduct standardized psychological testing and provide formal psychiatric diagnosis.
(D) To manage the daily administrative and financial aspects of a mental health clinic.

3. Which of the following is considered an example of 'abnormal behaviour' from a clinical perspective?
(A) Experiencing normal and temporary sadness after a significant personal loss.
(B) Feeling a sense of anxiety before an important academic examination.
(C) A persistent and distressing pattern of behaviour that impairs daily functioning.
(D) Having a highly unique hobby or interest not usually shared by peers.

4. Read the following statements regarding the evolution of social work in healthcare:
I Medical social work originated to address the social components of medical problems.
II Psychiatric social work developed as a distinct specialty focusing on mental illness.
III The role has consistently been limited to discharge planning since its inception.
IV Early medical social workers were primarily volunteers with no formal training.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I) and (II) only
(B) (II) and (III) only
(C) (I), (II) and (IV)
(D) (III) and (IV) only

5. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of a Medical Social Worker?
(A) Psychosocial assessment of patients.
(B) Counseling patients and their families.
(C) Performing minor surgical procedures.
(D) Coordinating community resources for post-discharge care.

6. Read the following statements regarding the concepts of normality:
Statement I : The concept of 'normal behaviour' is culturally and contextually determined.
Statement II : A behaviour considered normal in one society may be viewed as abnormal in another.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

7. Arrange the following historical developments in the disability movement in the correct chronological order:
I Shift from a welfare-based approach to a rights-based approach.
II Emergence of institutional care and asylums.
III Adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).
IV Focus on medical rehabilitation as the

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284. (A) the existence of robust national protection systems.
While international treaties establish global standards for human rights, their actual efficacy is heavily dependent on domestic factors. Specifically, the implementation of these international norms requires the existence of robust national protection systems. These local systems, including courts and statutory bodies, are necessary to translate global legal principles into enforceable actions that protect individuals within the borders of a specific sovereign state.

285. (C) a multi-tiered framework involving the judiciary and statutory bodies.
The human rights protection system in India is best characterized as a comprehensive, multi-tiered framework. It involves the integration of various institutions, including a judiciary with enforcement powers and statutory bodies focused on monitoring and advocacy. This structured approach ensures that human rights are protected through multiple layers of governance, from the constitutional base to specialized national and state-level commissions for citizens.

286. (D) As rights-holders with claims to dignity and equality.
Integrating a human rights perspective into social work fundamentally transforms the view of the client. Rather than being seen as passive recipients of charity or aid, individuals are recognized as active rights-holders. This means they have legitimate claims to dignity, equality, and social resources. This shift in perception empowers clients and ensures that social work practice remains focused on entitlement and justice.

287. (C) To protect and uphold the fundamental rights of individuals.
The professional code of ethics for social workers includes an explicit mandate to protect and uphold the fundamental rights of all individuals. This ethical obligation is particularly focused on supporting vulnerable and oppressed populations. By adhering to these standards, social workers ensure that their practice is not only about providing services but also about actively defending the human dignity of those they serve.

288. (B) challenges patriarchal structures that violate women's rights.
Feminist practice in social work is a specialized methodology that employs a human rights lens to address gender-based inequalities. It focuses on critiquing and challenging the patriarchal structures that lead to the violation of women's rights. Through this approach, social workers aim to promote gender equality and empowerment, seeking systemic changes that address the root causes of discrimination and oppression against women.

289. (D) Understanding and respecting the distinct realities of different ethnic groups.
Ethnic sensitive practice is a methodology designed to ensure that social services are culturally appropriate and non-discriminatory. It requires practitioners to deeply understand and respect the distinct cultural, historical, and social realities of various ethnic groups. By acknowledging these differences, social workers can provide more effective support that honors the rights and identities of diverse populations while promoting inclusivity and fairness.

290. (A) Entitlement, empowerment, and structural change.
Adopting a human rights lens causes a significant shift in the primary focus of social work practice. It moves the discipline away from merely alleviating immediate symptoms of distress toward addressing long-term goals. These goals include securing entitlements, fostering personal and community empowerment, and advocating for structural change. This transformative approach ensures that practice addresses the underlying systemic issues that cause human rights violations.

291. (C) dual-pronged approach of support for victims and systemic activism.
Social work practice in the context of human rights violations is defined by a comprehensive, dual-pronged approach. Practitioners serve as both healers and advocates, providing essential psychosocial support to individual victims while simultaneously engaging in systemic activism. This combination ensures that the immediate needs of individuals are addressed while the practitioner also works toward broader societal changes and the prevention of future abuses.

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universal human rights. This evolution reflects the ongoing struggle for justice and the growing recognition that fundamental rights belong to all human beings. By recognizing this historical expansion, we can appreciate the significance of current international standards.

243. (B) Values of the profession including integrity and social justice.
The Social Work Code of Ethics is fundamentally rooted in the values of the profession, including integrity and social justice, and provides a guide for professional conduct. These ethical principles mandate practitioners to prioritize the needs of their clients and to challenge injustice in all its forms. By adhering to the code, social workers fulfill their professional responsibility and.

244. (B) Victims of human rights violations.
A social worker providing psychological first aid to survivors after a human rights atrocity is working with victims of human rights violations. This intervention focuses on addressing the immediate trauma and needs of individuals whose rights have been severely violated. By providing empowering and respectful support, social workers help survivors to reclaim their lives and advocate for their own interests.

245. (A) Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution aims to secure justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity for all its citizens. These core values provide a foundational framework for the country's governance and ensure that all individuals are treated with dignity and respect. By outlining these objectives, the Preamble serves as a guide for building a more inclusive and egalitarian society that respects.

246. (B) Oppressions overlap to create unique experiences of discrimination.
The concept of intersectionality is crucial for understanding social justice because it shows how different forms of oppression can overlap to create unique experiences of discrimination. This approach recognizes that an individual's identity is shaped by multiple factors, such as race and gender, and that these factors interact in complex ways. By using an intersectional lens, practitioners can better address injustice.

247. (A) Empowered individuals participate in community empowerment.
From a social justice leadership perspective, personal empowerment is important because empowered individuals are more likely to participate in and lead community empowerment efforts. This process involves individuals gaining the confidence and agency needed to advocate for their own interests and to challenge systemic inequality. By fostering personal empowerment, leaders build the collective capacity needed for meaningful social change.

248. (B) Instruments used to challenge injustice and promote change.
Public advocacy and legal advocacy are both instruments used to challenge injustice and promote social change within a democratic framework. While they use different methods, both approaches aim to influence public opinion and policy and to protect the rights of marginalized groups. By using these advocacy tools, activists and citizens can exert pressure on decision-makers and promote justice for.

249. (B) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Treatment.
The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Treatment is a key example of an international human rights convention, providing a legally binding framework for protection. This treaty sets out specific obligations for states to prevent and address torture and other abuses within their domestic systems. By ratifying this convention, states commit to respecting and upholding fundamental liberties and dignity.

250. (A) Views clients as resilient rights-holders with agency.
A human rights perspective in social work practice is strengths-based because it recognizes individuals as resilient rights-holders with agency rather than passive recipients of charity. This approach emphasizes the inherent dignity and capacity of every person to advocate for their own entitlements and to seek justice. By identifying systemic barriers as the root cause of problems, it empowers clients for change.

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300. (A) UNHCR focuses on a specific population (refugees), while NHRC has a broad national human rights mandate.

The roles of the UNHCR and the NHRC differ primarily in their scope and the populations they serve. The UNHCR is an international body with a specific mandate focused on the protection and well-being of refugees worldwide. In contrast, the NHRC is a national statutory body with a broad mandate to protect and promote the human rights of all citizens within India.

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292. (A) To advocate for policy changes and challenge oppressive systems.
The role of a social worker engaged in human rights activism is centered on achieving systemic change. This involves advocating for significant policy reforms, challenging oppressive structures, and participating in social movements. Activist social workers also engage in public education and lobbying to create a political environment where rights are respected. Their goal is to prevent future violations by addressing the root causes.

293. (D) trauma, powerlessness, and resilience.
Working effectively with victims of human rights violations requires a specialized knowledge base and a deep level of empathy. Social workers in this field must have a thorough understanding of trauma, the experience of powerlessness, and the capacity for resilience in individuals. This knowledge is essential for providing appropriate psychosocial support and helping victims rebuild their lives and communities after experiencing severe injustice.

294. (B) It expands beyond individual casework to address collective trauma.
When addressing widespread human rights violations, the scope of social work expands beyond traditional individual casework. Practitioners must address the collective trauma and significant social disruption that affects entire communities. This broader focus allows social workers to assist in rebuilding community ties and social structures that have been damaged. Such an approach is necessary for comprehensive healing and the restoration of social stability.

295. (C) help them navigate legal and administrative systems.
One of the critical tasks for social workers assisting victims of human rights violations is providing practical guidance through complex processes. This involves helping victims navigate various legal and administrative systems to seek formal redress for the wrongs they have suffered. By providing this support, social workers ensure that victims can effectively access the justice and resources to which they are legally entitled.

296. (D) To lead and coordinate action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems.
The primary role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is to lead and coordinate international efforts for the protection of displaced individuals. This agency is mandated to resolve refugee problems on a global scale by ensuring that the rights and well-being of refugees are safeguarded. Its work is essential for coordinating the actions of various states and organizations in crisis situations.

297. (A) national watchdog that investigates violations and recommends measures.
The National Human Rights Commission in India functions as a vital national watchdog dedicated to the protection of fundamental rights. Its role includes investigating complaints of violations and reviewing the legal safeguards provided by the constitution. By recommending specific measures for implementation, the commission ensures that the government is held accountable for its human rights obligations and that systemic issues are identified and addressed.

298. (B) safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.
The main purpose of the UNHCR is to ensure that every individual can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge from persecution. By safeguarding the rights and well-being of refugees, the agency provides a critical safety net for those forced to flee their homes. This mission involves protecting people from being returned to dangerous situations and facilitating long-term solutions.

299. (B) Monitoring compliance with treaties and conducting fact-finding missions.
A broader category of international human rights agencies, including treaty bodies and special rapporteurs, performs several essential functions. These include monitoring state compliance with international treaties and conducting detailed fact-finding missions to investigate alleged violations. Furthermore, these agencies provide expert guidance on human rights issues, helping to establish international norms and hold governments accountable for their commitments to the global community.

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primary intervention model.
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) (II), (IV), (I), (III)
(B) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
(C) (IV), (III), (II), (I)
(D) (II), (I), (IV), (III)

8. The term 'feminization of poverty' primarily refers to:
(A) The phenomenon where women represent a disproportionate percentage of the world's poor.
(B) The increasing number of women entering the modern competitive workforce.
(C) A political movement advocating for equal pay across different industries.
(D) The rising trend of poverty in countries currently led by female leaders.

9. Which concept involves job analysis, manpower planning, and collective bargaining?
(A) Corporate Social Responsibility programs
(B) Total Quality Management processes
(C) Personnel Management and Industrial Relations
(D) Medical Social Work interventions

10. What is the core principle behind the concept of 'Total Quality Management' (TQM)?
(A) A management approach focused on long-term success through customer satisfaction and total member involvement.
(B) Focusing on rigid quality control protocols only at the final stage of production.
(C) Reducing the total workforce size to increase short-term company profit margins.
(D) Implementing only the minimum quality standards required by governmental law.

11. Match the mental disorder categories in List I with their corresponding examples or characteristics in List II:
List I: (Mental Disorder Category)
P. Mood Disorders
Q. Neurotic, stress-related Disorders
R. Schizophrenia
S. Somatoform Disorders
List II: (Example/Characteristic)
1. Characterized by delusions and hallucinations.
2. Characterized by persistent feelings of sadness or euphoria.
3. Physical symptoms without a clear medical cause.
4. Includes conditions like anxiety and obsessive-compulsive disorder.
Select the correct code:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

12. A social worker helping an older person access legal aid to address abandonment by their family is an example of an intervention based on:
(A) Psychological theories of aging.
(B) The rights of older persons.
(C) The medical model of disability.
(D) The principles of industrial relations.

13. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding gender disparity?
(A) It can be expressed through unequal access to education for girls.
(B) It is reflected in lower representation of women in decision-making roles.
(C) It is a phenomenon observed only in developing countries.
(D) It can manifest as gender-based violence.

14. The 'social model of disability' suggests that disability is:
(A) An individual medical problem requiring a specific pharmaceutical cure.
(B) A temporary condition that can be overcome with sufficient willpower.
(C) A purely psychological phenomenon unrelated to the physical environment.
(D) Caused by societal barriers, negative attitudes, and exclusion.

15. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The evolution of Human Resource Management (HRM) shows a shift from a focus on administrative tasks to a strategic partnership role in organizations.
Reason (R) : Globalization and increased competition have compelled organizations to manage their human resources more effectively to gain a competitive advantage.

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(A) Performance Management
(B) Training and Development
(C) Production Scheduling
(D) Compensation and Benefits

88. The 'Pluralist Model' of industrial relations perceives the organization as:
(A) A coalition of competing interests and groups.
(B) A single integrated team with a common purpose.
(C) An arena of inevitable class conflict.
(D) A system governed by a single, powerful leader.

89. A key objective of Personnel Management is to:
(A) Minimize employee satisfaction to cut costs.
(B) Maximize conflict between management and employees.
(C) Effectively procure, develop, compensate, and motivate human resources.
(D) Outsource all organizational functions.

90. The concept of 'fetal origins of adult disease' links maternal health and nutrition during pregnancy to the long-term health of the child. A medical social worker addressing this would focus on:
(A) Antenatal care, maternal nutrition, and psychosocial support for expectant mothers.
(B) Post-natal care only.
(C) Geriatric health issues.
(D) The father's employment status.

91. Consider the following legislative measures or milestones for persons with disabilities in India:
I The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.
II The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.
III The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.
IV Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
(V) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I), (II) and (V) only
(B) (I), (III) and (IV) only
(C) (II), (III) and (V) only
(D) All of the above

92. The Continuity Theory of aging suggests that older adults:
(A) Completely change their personality and habits in old age.
(B) Try to maintain the same basic structure of their lives by adapting strategies from their past.
(C) Naturally withdraw from society.
(D) Must engage in new and different activities to age successfully.

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93. A social worker is helping a female-headed household access micro-credit and skills training. This intervention directly addresses the issue of:
(A) Gender-based violence.
(B) Feminization of poverty.
(C) Political representation of women.
(D) Gender disparity in health.

94. Which model of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) views it as a purely philanthropic activity, separate from business operations?
(A) The Stakeholder Model
(B) The Strategic Model
(C) The Ethical Model
(D) The Carroll's Pyramid Model's philanthropic layer

95. Read the following statements regarding human resource planning:
Statement I : Job Analysis is the foundation for many other HR functions, including recruitment, selection, and performance appraisal.
Statement II : Manpower planning is independent of the organization's strategic goals.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

96. The main role of a Psychiatric Social Worker in a mental health team is to:
(A) Administer psychological tests for diagnosis.
(B) Provide a social and environmental perspective to the patient's condition.
(C) Perform brain imaging scans.
(D) Manage the pharmacy of the hospital.

and advocating for the removal of societal barriers.
(B) Providing traditional charity and individualized pity to the person with an impairment.
(C) Establishing segregated institutional settings for their long-term clinical care.
(D) Seeking a definitive medical cure for their specific physical or mental impairment.

25. The historical development of industry is considered a:
(A) Completely independent societal phenomenon.
(B) Consequence of agricultural decline.
(C) Sub-system of society.
(D) Result of political revolutions alone.

26. Match the concepts in List I with their corresponding descriptions in List II:
List I: (Concept in Labour/HR)
P. Job Analysis
Q. Manpower Planning
R. Collective Bargaining
S. Labour Welfare
List II: (Description)
1. Forecasting and planning for an organization's future human resource needs.
2. Measures and facilities for the well-being of employees.
3. Detailed examination of tasks, duties, and responsibilities of a job.
4. Negotiation process between management and union representatives.
Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

27. Read the following statements regarding Schizophrenia:
Statement I : Schizophrenia is primarily a mood disorder characterized by extreme shifts in emotion.
Statement II : Clinical manifestations of Schizophrenia often include delusions, hallucinations, and disorganized speech.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

28. Which of the following is NOT a sociological theory of aging?
(A) Disengagement Theory
(B) Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development
(C) Activity Theory
(D) Continuity Theory

29. Consider the following expressions of gender disparity:
I Unequal access to health services.
II Differences in property ownership rights.
III Lower representation in political decision-making.
IV Equal pay for equal work across all sectors.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I) and (II) only
(B) (I), (II) and (III) only
(C) (II), (III) and (IV) only
(D) All of the above

30. The 'epidemiology' of mental disease is the study of its:
(A) Underlying genetic causes.
(B) Treatment and management protocols.
(C) Subjective experience by the patient.
(D) Distribution, patterns, and determinants in a population.

31. In the context of industrial relations, 'globalization' has led to:
(A) Increased pressure on companies to adopt flexible labour practices and manage a diverse workforce.
(B) A significant decrease in competition among major global industries.
(C) The complete irrelevance of national labour laws in the modern era.
(D) The dissolution of international bodies such as the International Labour Organization.

32. What is the primary focus of Organization Development (OD) interventions?
(A) Disciplining employees for poor performance.
(B) Implementing planned change to improve an organization's effectiveness and

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(C) The company's marketing and advertising strategies.
(D) The employee grievance redressal mechanism.

51. Match the theories of aging in List I with their core ideas in List II:
List I: (Theory of Aging)
P. Activity Theory
Q. Disengagement Theory
R. Continuity Theory
S. Sociological Perspective
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Older adults maintain the same activities, behaviours, and relationships as they did in their earlier years.
2. Successful aging involves a mutual withdrawal between the older person and society.
3. Examines aging in the context of social structures, roles, and norms.
4. Staying physically and socially active promotes well-being in later life.
Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

52. Which of the following is a manifestation of gender-based violence?
(A) Equal inheritance rights.
(B) Domestic abuse.
(C) Equal political representation.
(D) Access to higher education for women.

53. 'Manpower planning' is a process that involves:
(A) Only the recruitment of new employees.
(B) Firing underperforming employees.
(C) Ensuring an organization has the right number and kind of people, at the right places, at the right time.
(D) Calculating the monthly payroll.

54. Consider the following statements regarding the rights of older persons:
I Older persons have the right to be protected from abuse and neglect.
II The right to work and have economic security is not applicable to older persons.
III Abandonment of elderly parents is a violation of their rights.
IV They have a right to appropriate healthcare and social services.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I), (III) and (IV) only
(B) (I) and (II) only
(C) (II), (III) and (IV) only
(D) All of the above

55. The historical perspective of the disability movement shows a significant shift from:
(A) A rights-based approach to a medical model.
(B) A focus on integration to a focus on segregation.
(C) A charity and welfare model to a rights-based model.
(D) Community-based rehabilitation to institutionalization.

56. Read the following statements regarding labour welfare:
Statement I : The concept of labour welfare is static and does not change with time and societal norms.
Statement II : Labour welfare theories, such as the 'Policing Theory', suggest that welfare measures are necessary to maintain industrial peace.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

57. Which of the following is a determinant of industrial relations?
(A) The company's logo and branding.
(B) The economic, political, and social environment.
(C) The architectural design of the office building.
(D) The cafeteria menu.

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58. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Normal and abnormal behaviour exist on a continuum rather than as discrete categories.
Reason (R) : The definition of abnormality often involves concepts like statistical rarity,

(A) Diagnose the medical condition of the patient.
(B) Administer medication as per the doctor's prescription.
(C) Conduct a psychosocial assessment to understand the patient's social support system and coping mechanisms.
(D) Manage the hospital's billing and insurance claims.

42. Consider the following core functions of Personnel Management:
I Manpower Planning
II Product Design
III Recruitment and Selection
IV Training and Development
(V) Marketing and Sales
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I), (III) and (IV) only
(B) (I), (II) and (III) only
(C) (II), (IV) and (V) only
(D) All of the above

43. Which legislative measure is a key milestone for mental health in India?
(A) The Factories Act, 1948
(B) The Persons with Disabilities Act
(C) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act
(D) The Mental Healthcare Act

44. Which of the following is an example of a social work intervention for gender-based violence?
(A) Providing legal advice on property rights only.
(B) Offering shelter, counseling, and legal aid to survivors.
(C) Focusing only on economic empowerment without addressing violence.
(D) Conducting awareness campaigns for male participants only.

45. The psychological needs of older persons often include:
(A) The need for high-risk physical activities.
(B) Complete withdrawal from all social and family life.
(C) The need for purpose, social connection, and maintaining a sense of self-worth.
(D) A desire to be fully dependent on others for all decisions.

46. What does the term 'Feminization of Poverty' imply?
(A) That poverty is a problem created by women.
(B) A social theory that romanticizes poverty among women.
(C) A government policy to give more financial aid to women.
(D) An over-representation of women among the poorest sections of society.

47. Arrange the following Human Resource Management (HRM) concepts in the typical order of their mainstream evolution:
I Personnel Management (Administrative Focus)
II Strategic Human Resource Management (Business Partner Focus)
III Labour Welfare (Paternalistic Focus)
IV Human Resource Management (Focus on employee as a resource)
Select the correct chronological sequence:
(A) (III), (I), (IV), (II)
(B) (I), (III), (IV), (II)
(C) (II), IV), (I), (III)
(D) (IV), (II), (III), (I)

48. A key difference between Medical Social Work and Psychiatric Social Work is that the latter:
(A) Operates exclusively outside of hospital settings.
(B) Specializes in addressing the psychosocial aspects of mental and emotional disorders.
(C) Does not involve working with families.
(D) Is an older and more established field than Medical Social Work.

49. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair?
(A) Mood Disorder - Bipolar Disorder
(B) Neurotic Disorder - Phobia
(C) Somatoform Disorder - Delusions of grandeur
(D) Schizophrenia - Positive and Negative Symptoms

50. The concept of 'Corporate Governance' is primarily concerned with:
(A) The day-to-day management of factory operations.
(B) The system of rules, practices, and processes by which a company is directed and controlled.

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employee well-being.
(C) Reducing the total number of employees in an organization.
(D) Managing the day-to-day financial transactions of a company.

33. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Medical Social Workers play a crucial role in the holistic treatment of a patient.
Reason (R) : Illness is often accompanied by social, emotional, and financial problems that can impede recovery, and social workers are trained to address these aspects.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

34. A person experiencing physical symptoms like pain or fatigue that have no identifiable medical cause, causing significant distress, is most likely suffering from a:
(A) Somatoform Disorder
(B) Mood Disorder
(C) Schizophrenic Disorder
(D) Neurotic Disorder

35. The shift from a 'welfare' to a 'rights-based' approach in the disability sector signifies a move from:
(A) Medical treatment to institutionalization.
(B) Community-based care to family-based care.
(C) Viewing persons with disabilities as objects of charity to recognizing them as subjects with rights.
(D) Individual casework to group work.

36. Which of the following correctly identifies a pair of a problem faced by older persons and a corresponding social work intervention?
(A) Problem: Financial independence; Intervention: Encouraging social disengagement.
(B) Problem: Physical mobility; Intervention: Prescribing pharmaceutical medication.
(C) Problem: Loneliness; Intervention: Recommending immediate institutionalization.
(D) Problem: Abuse and neglect; Intervention: Advocating for legal protection and providing support services.

37. The 'Six Sigma' methodology in the context of Human Resource Development is primarily aimed at:
(A) Increasing employee salaries by a factor of six.
(B) A performance appraisal system with six levels.
(C) Improving processes by identifying and removing the causes of defects and minimizing variability.
(D) A model of Corporate Social Responsibility.

38. Which of the following is NOT a principle of labour welfare?
(A) Principle of Social Responsibility
(B) Principle of Maximizing Profit at the expense of worker safety
(C) Principle of Adequacy of Wages
(D) Principle of Co-ordination

39. A 'reflector' of industrial relations in an organization could be its:
(A) Product marketing strategy.
(B) Annual financial profit.
(C) Stock market performance.
(D) Level of employee morale and rates of absenteeism.

40. Read the following statements regarding organizational behavior:
Statement I : Organization Behaviour (OB) is the study of how individuals and groups act within organizations.
Statement II : Organization Development (OD) uses knowledge from OB to create planned interventions for organizational improvement.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

41. One of the key responsibilities of a Medical Social Worker is to:

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personal distress, and violation of social norms, which are matters of degree.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

59. A primary objective of Human Resource Development (HRD) is to:
(A) Reduce the overall number of employees in the company.
(B) Develop the capabilities of employees to meet the present and future needs of the organization.
(C) Focus solely on the welfare activities outside of the workplace.
(D) Handle legal compliance and paperwork.

60. The 'medical model' of disability views disability primarily as a/an:
(A) Social construct.
(B) Issue of human rights.
(C) Personal tragedy and individual deficit requiring medical treatment.
(D) Result of environmental barriers.

61. Which of the following is NOT a core component of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices?
(A) Environmental sustainability.
(B) Ethical labour practices.
(C) Philanthropy and community engagement.
(D) Prioritizing shareholder profits over all other ethical considerations.

62. In the context of mental health, a 'clinical manifestation' refers to the:
(A) Underlying cause of the illness.
(B) Observable signs and symptoms of a disorder.
(C) Rate of occurrence in the population.
(D) Recommended course of treatment.

63. Which of the following represents a psychological problem commonly faced by older persons?
(A) Inadequate housing.
(B) Low pension income.
(C) Depression and loneliness.
(D) Lack of public transportation.

64. One of the main functions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) is to formulate:
(A) International trade agreements.
(B) Global financial regulations.
(C) International Labour Standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations.
(D) Universal healthcare policies.

65. A social work intervention aimed at modifying workplace policies to accommodate an employee with a disability is an application of the:
(A) Medical model of disability.
(B) Charity model of disability.
(C) Social model of disability.
(D) Economic model of disability.

66. Consider the following as functions of a Psychiatric Social Worker:
I Prescribing psychotropic medication.
II Conducting psychosocial assessments and preparing social case histories.
III Providing psychotherapy and counseling to individuals, groups, and families.
IV Liaising with community agencies for rehabilitation.
(V) Performing electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I), (II) and (III) only
(B) (II), (III) and (IV) only
(C) (I), (IV) and (V) only
(D) All of the above

67. What is a key principle of labour welfare?
(A) The Principle of Individual Profit
(B) The Principle of Social Responsibility of Industry
(C) The Principle of Minimal Intervention
(D) The Principle of Employee Subordination

68. Read the following statements regarding Performance Management Systems:
Statement I : A Performance Management System is a one-time annual event of rating an employee.
Statement II : An effective Performance Management System is a continuous process of setting objectives, assessing progress, and providing coaching and feedback.

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Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. The concept of 'Corporate Social Responsibility' (CSR) primarily deals with:
(A) An organization's commitment to maximizing shareholder profit above all other concerns.
(B) An organization's responsibility to operate ethically, considering social and environmental impact.
(C) The legal requirement for companies to donate a specific portion of profits to charity.
(D) The internal human resource policies regarding employee promotion within a company.

17. Which theory of aging suggests that older adults naturally and gracefully withdraw from social roles and relationships?
(A) Activity Theory
(B) Disengagement Theory
(C) Continuity Theory
(D) Conflict Theory

18. A key function of the International Labour Organization (ILO) is to:
(A) Set international labour standards, promote rights at work, and encourage decent employment opportunities.
(B) Directly manage the internal industrial relations within specific member countries.
(C) Provide long-term financial loans to developing high-tech industries.
(D) Act as a global trade union representing all blue-collar workers.

19. In the context of mental health, 'etiology' refers to:
(A) The classification and diagnosis of diseases.
(B) The prevalence and distribution of a disease in a population.
(C) The study of the causes and origins of a disease or disorder.
(D) The set of observable signs and symptoms of a disorder.

20. A key objective of Personnel Management is to:
(A) Focus solely on marketing and sales strategies.
(B) Manage the financial accounts and investments of the company.
(C) Oversee the technological infrastructure of the organization.
(D) Procure, develop, and motivate the human resources required for an organization to achieve its objectives.

21. Consider the following components as sub-systems of Human Resource Management (HRM):
I Recruitment and Selection
II Training and Development
III Performance Appraisal
IV Compensation Management
(V) Production and Operations
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I), (II), and (III) only
(B) (I), (II), (III), and (IV) only
(C) (II), (III), (IV), and (V) only
(D) All of the above

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22. The process of gathering and analyzing information about the content and the human requirements of jobs is known as:
(A) Manpower Planning
(B) Job Analysis
(C) Performance Appraisal
(D) Collective Bargaining

23. Which of the following best describes 'Collective Bargaining'?
(A) A process where an individual employee independently negotiates their personal salary.
(B) A specific marketing technique used by firms to sell products in bulk quantities.
(C) A formal legal proceeding where an employer initiates a lawsuit against a trade union.
(D) Negotiations between employers and groups of employees to regulate working conditions.

24. A social worker using the 'rights-based approach' for persons with disabilities would primarily focus on:
(A) Empowering them to claim their rights

78. The Activity Theory of aging proposes that:
(A) Successful aging depends on maintaining high levels of social and physical activity.
(B) Older people should withdraw from society to be happy.
(C) Aging is primarily a biological process of decline.
(D) Personality remains constant throughout the life course.

79. Consider the following roles of a Medical Social Worker:
I Patient and family counseling
II Discharge planning
III Crisis intervention
IV Prescribing medication
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I) and (II) only
(B) (I), (II) and (III) only
(C) (II), (III) and (IV) only
(D) All of the above

80. A primary goal of social work intervention with persons with disabilities is to:
(A) Encourage dependence on family members.
(B) Promote their inclusion, participation, and empowerment in society.
(C) Isolate them from mainstream society to protect them.
(D) Focus solely on their medical needs.

81. Which model of Industrial Relations views the system as comprised of three main actors: workers, management, and government?
(A) The Marxist Model
(B) The Dunlop's System Model
(C) The Pluralist Model
(D) The Unitarist Model

82. Read the following statements regarding Total Quality Management (TQM):
Statement I : Total Quality Management (TQM) is the responsibility of only the quality control department.
Statement II : TQM is a management philosophy that involves everyone in the organization in a continual effort to improve quality and achieve customer satisfaction.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

83. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The disability movement has historically evolved from a welfare-based approach to a rights-based approach.
Reason (R) : International milestones like the UNCRPD have been instrumental in reframing disability as a human rights issue rather than a matter of charity.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

84. What is the most appropriate social work intervention for an older person experiencing social isolation and loneliness?
(A) Connecting them with senior citizen centers, hobby groups, or volunteer opportunities.
(B) Recommending immediate institutionalization.
(C) Advising the family to limit contact to avoid bothering them.
(D) Focusing only on their financial status.

85. Which of the following falls under the category of child and adolescent mental health problems?
(A) Age-related memory loss.
(B) Post-retirement depression.
(C) Conduct disorders and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
(D) Empty nest syndrome.

86. The concept of 'Labour Welfare' is:
(A) A narrow term referring only to wages.
(B) A comprehensive term covering various services, facilities, and amenities provided to workers for their well-being.
(C) A system of punishment for non-performing workers.
(D) A synonym for industrial disputes.

87. Which of the following is NOT a sub-system of Human Resource Management (HRM)?

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Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

69. Gender disparity in employment can be expressed through:
(A) The provision of equal opportunities for promotion.
(B) The 'glass ceiling' effect and gender pay gaps.
(C) Flexible work arrangements for all employees.
(D) Strong anti-harassment policies.

70. The Dunham model of industrial relations primarily emphasizes the:
(A) Role of class conflict between capital and labour.
(B) Psychological motivations of individual workers.
(C) Establishment and administration of rules governing the workplace.
(D) Influence of political parties on trade unions.

71. A social worker organizing a support group for caregivers of patients with Alzheimer's disease is performing which role?
(A) Administrator
(B) Enabler and Facilitator
(C) Diagnostician
(D) Financial auditor

72. Which of the following is a key characteristic of Neurotic Disorders?
(A) The presence of distress, such as anxiety or depression, but reality testing remains intact.
(B) A profound loss of contact with reality.
(C) The presence of physical symptoms with no medical basis.
(D) A pervasive pattern of grandiosity and lack of empathy.

73. The concept of 'vulnerability' in the context of older persons refers to their increased risk of:
(A) Gaining political power.
(B) Experiencing neglect, abuse, and abandonment.
(C) Achieving financial independence.
(D) Social and community leadership.

74. 'ISO' standards in the context of Human Resource Management and Total Quality Management refer to:
(A) A set of international standards for quality management systems.
(B) A specific type of performance appraisal.
(C) A model of corporate social responsibility.
(D) A theory of labour welfare.

75. The objective of 'job analysis' is to prepare:
(A) Job descriptions and job specifications.
(B) Annual financial reports.
(C) Marketing brochures.
(D) Employee dismissal notices.

76. Match the HR and Industrial Relations terms in List I with their core concepts in List II:
List I: (HRM/IR Term)
P. Corporate Governance
Q. Six Sigma
R. OD Interventions
S. Collective Bargaining
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Planned activities to improve organizational effectiveness.
2. A data-driven approach to eliminate defects in any process.
3. The framework of rules and practices by which a board of directors ensures accountability and fairness.
4. A negotiation process between an employer and a trade union.
Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

77. Which of the following best exemplifies a 'constitutional safeguard' against gender disparity?
(A) A corporate policy on maternity leave.
(B) Articles in the Constitution of India that guarantee equality and prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex.
(C) An international treaty on women's rights.
(D) A program run by a non-governmental organization.

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97. Arrange the following stages in the historical development of industrial welfare in a logical chronological sequence:
I Philanthropic stage, driven by humanitarianism.
II Paternalistic stage, where the employer acts as a 'father figure'.
III Democratic stage, with worker participation and state legislation.
IV Laissez-faire stage, with no welfare measures.
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) (IV), (I), (II), (III)
(B) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
(C) (III), (II), (I), (IV)
(D) (II), IV), (I), (III)

98. A person with an intense and irrational fear of heights, which significantly interferes with their life, is likely exhibiting symptoms of a:
(A) Mood Disorder
(B) Somatoform Disorder
(C) Schizophrenia
(D) Neurotic Disorder (specifically, a phobia)

99. The transition from 'welfare to rights-based approach' for persons with disabilities was a key international milestone emphasized by:
(A) The formation of the World Health Organization.
(B) The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).
(C) The establishment of the International Labour Organization.
(D) The Geneva Convention.

100. A key reflector of the state of industrial relations in a factory is the:
(A) Number of products manufactured per day.
(B) Frequency of strikes, lockouts, and grievances.
(C) Company's advertising budget.
(D) Quality of the raw materials used.

101. Match the social work intervention areas in List I with their target groups or issues in List II:
List I: (Social Work Intervention Area)
P. Psychiatric Social Work
Q. Social Work with Older Persons
R. Gender and Development
S. Labour Welfare
List II: (Target Group/Issue)
1. Addressing neglect and abandonment.
2. Tackling the feminization of poverty.
3. Managing workplace stress and ensuring safety standards.
4. Assisting with rehabilitation for schizophrenia.
Select the correct code:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

102. Which of the following is NOT a function of personnel management?
(A) Job Analysis
(B) Manpower Planning
(C) Collective Bargaining
(D) Product Pricing

103. The 'Unitarist Model' of industrial relations assumes that:
(A) Conflict is an inherent and permanent feature of the workplace.
(B) The organization is an integrated and harmonious whole, where management and staff share common goals.
(C) Trade unions are a legitimate challenge to managerial authority.
(D) The state is a necessary partner in all negotiations.

104. Consider the following models of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):
I The Economic Model (Friedman's view)
II The Stakeholder Model
III The Philanthropic Model
IV The Autocratic Model
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I) and (II) only
(B) (I), (II) and (III) only
(C) (II), (III) and (IV) only
(D) All of the above

105. 'Epidemiology' in mental health helps to:
(A) Cure individual patients.
(B) Identify risk factors and plan public health interventions.
(C) Define what is considered normal behaviour.
(D) Develop new medications.

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(A) (I), (II) and (III) only
(B) (V) only
(C) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only
(D) All of the above

142. A company that regularly consults with its employees, community leaders, and customers on its social and environmental policies is applying which Corporate Social Responsibility model?
(A) The Economic Model
(B) The Stakeholder Model
(C) The Autocratic Model
(D) The Laissez-faire Model

143. Read the following statements regarding the impact of industrialization:
Statement I : The historical development of industry has had no impact on family structure or social norms.
Statement II : Industrialization led to urbanization, changes in family roles, and the emergence of a new working class, making it a powerful agent of social change.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

144. The scope of industrial relations covers all EXCEPT:
(A) Relations between employees and management.
(B) The role of the state in regulating industrial relations.
(C) The mechanisms for resolving industrial disputes.
(D) The company's product advertising strategies.

145. Consider the following case scenario:
An 80-year-old widow lives alone, her children have moved abroad, and she reports feeling worthless and sad most of the time. She has also stopped meeting her friends. A social worker would identify this as a combination of:
(A) Social and psychological problems.
(B) Physical and legal problems.
(C) Financial and housing problems.
(D) Educational and employment problems.

146. A major milestone in the international disability rights movement was the adoption of:
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
(B) The Convention on the Rights of the Child.
(C) The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).
(D) The Kyoto Protocol.

147. Arrange the following models of Industrial Relations in the chronological order of their conceptual development, from a simple conflict view to a more systemic one:
I The Dunlop's System Model
II The Marxist/Radical Model
III The Pluralist Model
IV The Unitarist Model
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) (II), IV), (III), (I)
(B) (IV), (II), (I), (III)
(C) (I), (III), (II), (IV)
(D) (IV), (III), (I), (II)

148. The term 'etiology' in the context of Schizophrenia refers to the study of its:
(A) Potential causes, such as genetic and environmental factors.
(B) Symptoms and signs.
(C) Treatment outcomes.
(D) Social impact.

149. The 'Placating Theory' of labour welfare, a variation of the Philanthropic theory, suggests that welfare work is undertaken to:
(A) Comply with the law.
(B) Appease and pacify the workers to prevent unionization and agitation.
(C) Genuinely improve the lives of workers.
(D) Fulfill a religious duty.

150. A key component of many Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) models is the "triple bottom line," which refers to:
(A) Profit, Production, and Price.
(B) People, Planet, and Profit.
(C) Power, Politics, and Position.
(D) Product, Place, and Promotion.

151. Match the theories of aging in List I with their core ideas in List II:
List I: (Concept)

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administrative.
(C) PM is a modern concept, while HRM is traditional.
(D) There is no difference between PM and HRM.

116. Consider the following elements as key components of 'Corporate Governance':
I Accountability
II Fairness
III Transparency
IV Responsibility
(V) Maximum short-term profit
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I), (II), and (III) only
(B) (V) only
(C) (I), (II), (III), and (IV) only
(D) All of the above

117. Which of the following is a physical need of older persons that requires social work attention?
(A) Need for self-actualization.
(B) Need for accessible housing and safe environments.
(C) Need for continuing education.
(D) Need for maintaining social status.

118. Read the following statements regarding models of disability:
Statement I : The 'medical model' and the 'social model' of disability are identical.
Statement II : The 'social model' locates the problem of disability within society's structures and attitudes, not within the individual.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

119. A psychiatric social worker is assigned a patient newly diagnosed with schizophrenia who is hesitant to take medication due to family beliefs. What is the most appropriate first step for the social worker?
(A) Insist that the patient take the medication immediately.
(B) Report the family to hospital authorities for non-compliance.
(C) Explore the patient's and family's beliefs and concerns about the illness and medication in a non-judgmental way.
(D) Discharge the patient from care as they are uncooperative.

120. Which of the following is NOT a theory of labour welfare?
(A) The Policing Theory
(B) The Religious Theory
(C) The Philanthropic Theory
(D) The Theory of Relativity

121. The 'glass ceiling' is a metaphor used to represent an invisible barrier that prevents a given demographic (typically women) from rising beyond a certain level in a hierarchy. This is an expression of:
(A) Gender disparity in employment.
(B) Gender equality in the workplace.
(C) The feminization of poverty.
(D) The rights of older persons.

122. Which of the following is a role of the International Labour Organization (ILO)?
(A) To provide loans for industrial expansion.
(B) To promote social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights.
(C) To set global tariffs on imported goods.
(D) To act as a world government for labour matters.

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123. The scope of Personnel Management includes:
(A) Only the hiring of new employees.
(B) Activities from manpower planning to employee separation.
(C) Only the administration of employee benefits.
(D) The marketing and sale of company products.

124. The study of 'globalization and industry' primarily examines how:
(A) Industries are becoming more isolated and nationalistic.
(B) All industries are moving to a single country.
(C) Traditional, local crafts are replacing modern industry.
(D) The increasing interconnectedness of global economies impacts industrial structures, labour markets, and relations.

106. A social work intervention that focuses on securing legal rights to property for women is directly challenging:
(A) The feminization of poverty.
(B) Gender disparity in property and livelihood.
(C) Gender-based violence.
(D) Gender disparity in health.

107. Read the following statements regarding the evolution of medical social work:
Statement I : The evolution of medical social work was independent of developments in the field of medicine.
Statement II : Medical social work evolved in response to the recognition that social and emotional factors are integral to health and healing.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

108. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Collective bargaining is a crucial component of healthy industrial relations.
Reason (R) : It provides a democratic and orderly process for resolving disputes and determining terms of employment between management and labour.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

109. The primary aim of legislative measures for persons with disabilities is to:
(A) Provide a legal framework for their segregation from society.
(B) Ensure their equal rights, prevent discrimination, and promote full participation.
(C) Mandate medical treatment for all impairments.
(D) Limit their access to public spaces for safety reasons.

110. Which theory of aging emphasizes that individuals tend to maintain consistency in their personality, lifestyle, and activities as they age?
(A) Continuity Theory
(B) Disengagement Theory
(C) Activity Theory
(D) Age Stratification Theory

111. The concept of 'mood disorders' encompasses conditions primarily characterized by disturbances in:
(A) Thought processes and perception.
(B) Physical health with no medical cause.
(C) Memory and cognitive function.
(D) Emotional state, such as depression or mania.

112. A 'Performance Management System' in Human Resource Development is best described as:
(A) A tool used only for firing employees.
(B) An ongoing process for communicating and clarifying job responsibilities, priorities, and performance expectations.
(C) A system for tracking employee attendance.
(D) The annual company picnic.

113. An example of an Organization Development (OD) intervention is:
(A) Firing a manager.
(B) Installing new accounting software.
(C) Team building exercises designed to improve group dynamics.
(D) Changing the company's logo.

114. The concept of 'industrial development as a sub-system of society' implies that:
(A) Industry operates in a vacuum, unaffected by social, political, or cultural forces.
(B) Society is entirely dependent on industry for its survival.
(C) Industrial development is a purely technological process.
(D) Industrial growth and societal changes are interconnected and mutually influential.

115. A key difference between Personnel Management (PM) and Human Resource Management (HRM) is that:
(A) PM views employees as a cost, while HRM views them as a valuable asset.
(B) PM is more strategic, while HRM is more

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133. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is increasingly viewed as a strategic business practice rather than just philanthropy.
Reason (R) : Companies recognize that sustainable and ethical practices can enhance brand reputation, attract talent, and create long-term value, contributing to business success.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

134. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of a medical social worker?
(A) Helping patients navigate the complex healthcare system.
(B) Providing emotional support to families facing a medical crisis.
(C) Arranging for home healthcare services after discharge.
(D) Making a formal medical diagnosis of the patient's illness.

135. The concept of 'normal behaviour' is best understood as:
(A) Behaviour that conforms to the dominant social norms and expectations of a specific group.
(B) Behaviour that is universally the same across all cultures and times.
(C) Behaviour that is statistically rare.
(D) Any behaviour that does not cause personal distress.

136. The 'Policing Theory' of labour welfare suggests that welfare measures are provided by employers:
(A) Out of a genuine sense of compassion for the workers.
(B) To improve their public image and brand value.
(C) Only when forced by legislation and the fear of state intervention.
(D) To create a feeling of gratitude and dependency among workers.

137. Which of these is a key element of 'Total Quality Management' (TQM)?
(A) A focus on short-term profits.
(B) A culture of continuous improvement.
(C) Decision-making power concentrated at the top.
(D) Blaming individuals for quality problems.

138. The primary focus of social work interventions with older persons who have been abandoned is to:
(A) Ensure their safety, well-being, and access to legal and social support systems.
(B) Admonish the family without providing support to the older person.
(C) Focus exclusively on the psychological aspects of abandonment.
(D) Suggest that the older person should have planned their finances better.

139. Which of the following correctly pairs a mental health problem with its description?
(A) Schizophrenia - A stress-related disorder involving flashbacks.
(B) Mood Disorder - Characterized by major disturbances in emotion.
(C) Somatoform Disorder - An eating disorder characterized by bingeing and purging.
(D) Neurotic Disorder - A complete break from reality.

140. One of the main functions of collective bargaining is to:
(A) Establish a formal communication channel between management and employees through their representatives.
(B) Allow management to impose rules without consultation.
(C) Help individual employees negotiate separate contracts.
(D) Plan the company's annual marketing campaign.

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141. Consider the following expressions of gender disparity:
I Disparity in Health
II Disparity in Education
III Disparity in Employment and Livelihood
IV Disparity in Property ownership
(V) Disparity in height and weight
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(D) A is false but R is true.

159. The 'functional' approach to Personnel Management emphasizes:
(A) The strategic importance of human resources.
(B) The specific activities or functions involved, such as recruitment, training, and compensation.
(C) The ethical dimensions of managing people.
(D) The role of personnel management in overall corporate strategy.

160. What is the central idea of the 'Continuity Theory' of aging?
(A) Old age is a period of radical change and discontinuity.
(B) Individuals adapt to aging by maintaining connections with their past and continuing familiar roles and activities.
(C) Society forces older people to disengage from their roles.
(D) The best way to age is to be as active as possible, regardless of past habits.

161. A situation where a woman is paid less than a man for the same job is a direct manifestation of:
(A) Feminization of poverty.
(B) Gender disparity in employment.
(C) Gender-based violence.
(D) Gender disparity in health.

162. The management of neurotic, stress-related disorders often involves social work interventions such as:
(A) Cognitive-behavioral therapy, stress management techniques, and supportive counseling.
(B) Prescribing antipsychotic medication.
(C) Institutionalization in a long-term care facility.
(D) Administering electroconvulsive therapy.

163. A key principle of labour welfare, the 'Principle of Efficiency', suggests that welfare measures:
(A) Are a waste of company resources.
(B) Should be provided only to the most efficient workers.
(C) Help in maintaining and improving the efficiency of workers.
(D) Are unrelated to worker productivity.

164. What is the primary purpose of an Organization Development (OD) intervention?
(A) To manage a crisis in the short term.
(B) To handle routine administrative tasks.
(C) To facilitate planned organizational change and improvement.
(D) To discipline individual employees.

165. The role of a medical social worker evolved from being a friendly visitor to a professional who:
(A) Focuses on the interplay between a patient's medical condition and their social environment.
(B) Only provides financial aid to patients.
(C) Administers medical treatments.
(D) Manages hospital administration.

166. Consider the following models of industrial relations:
I The Unitarist Model
II The Pluralist Model
III The Marxist Model
IV The Dunlop's System Model
(V) The Freudian Psychoanalytic Model
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I), (II) and (III) only
(B) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only
(C) (II), (III), (IV) and (V) only
(D) All of the above

167. A person suffering from Schizophrenia may exhibit 'negative symptoms', which include:
(A) Hallucinations and delusions.
(B) Disorganized speech and behavior.
(C) Flat affect, lack of motivation, and social withdrawal.
(D) Manic episodes and high energy levels.

168. Read the following statements regarding the International Labour Organization (ILO):
Statement I : The ILO's primary function is to enforce its conventions through a global police force.
Statement II : The ILO sets international labour standards and supervises their application in member states through dialogue and technical assistance.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

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P. Feminization of Poverty
Q. Six Sigma
R. Disengagement Theory
S. Psychiatric Social Work

List II: (Associated Idea)

1. A mutual withdrawal between the elderly and society.
2. A quality management methodology to reduce defects.
3. The disproportionate representation of women among the poor.
4. Addressing psychosocial aspects of mental illness.

Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

152. Which of the following is NOT a primary objective of industrial relations?
(A) To safeguard the interests of labor and management.
(B) To raise productivity to a higher level.
(C) To maximize conflict and disputes.
(D) To establish and maintain industrial democracy.

153. A social worker conducting a home visit to assess the living conditions and family support of a patient before their discharge from the hospital is engaged in:
(A) Psychotherapy
(B) Discharge planning
(C) Medical diagnosis
(D) Financial auditing

154. Consider the following statements regarding mental health:
I Normal and abnormal behaviour are absolute and do not vary across cultures.
II Etiology refers to the symptoms of a disorder.
III Mood disorders are primarily characterized by thought disturbances.
IV Management of mental disorders can include medication, therapy, and social support.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I), (II) and (III) only
(B) (IV) only
(C) (I) and (IV) only
(D) (II) and (III) only

155. The concept of 'vulnerability' of older persons to neglect and abuse stems from factors such as:
(A) Financial independence and strong social networks.
(B) Physical frailty, social isolation, and dependency.
(C) High levels of education and political influence.
(D) Active participation in community life.

156. Read the following statements regarding disability perspectives:
Statement I : The social model of disability sees the individual's impairment as the primary problem.
Statement II : The rights-based approach to disability emphasizes empowerment and the removal of societal barriers as key interventions.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

157. Which of the following is a key determinant of industrial relations?
(A) Institutional factors like trade unions and employers' federations.
(B) The personal hobbies of the CEO.
(C) The color of the company's logo.
(D) The brand of computers used in the office.

158. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Effective Human Resource Management (HRM) is critical for organizational success in a globalized economy.
Reason (R) : HRM practices like strategic manpower planning, performance management, and employee development help an organization adapt to change and maintain a competitive edge.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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125. In the context of aging, 'abuse' can be best described as:
(A) Occasionally forgetting an older person's birthday during the year.
(B) Disagreeing with an older person's opinion during a normal conversation.
(C) Acts or lack of action within a relationship of trust that cause harm or distress.
(D) Providing consistent financial support to an older person in the family.

126. Match the disability models in List I with their primary focus in List II:
List I: (Disability Model)
P. Medical Model
Q. Social Model
R. Charity Model
S. Rights-Based Model
List II: (Focus)
1. Views persons with disabilities as victims of circumstance, deserving of pity.
2. Focuses on the individual's impairment and the need for a cure or rehabilitation.
3. Empowers persons with disabilities as subjects with entitlements and holds the state accountable.
4. Identifies systemic barriers and discriminatory attitudes as the main problem.
Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

127. The clinical manifestation of mood disorders can include:
(A) Delusions and hallucinations as the primary symptom.
(B) Episodes of deep depression and/or periods of mania or hypomania.
(C) Physical complaints that lack a medical explanation.
(D) A persistent disregard for the rights of others.

128. What is the main purpose of labour legislations?
(A) To protect the interests of employers only.
(B) To regulate the relationship between employers and employees and protect the rights and welfare of labour.
(C) To maximize production without regard to worker safety.
(D) To abolish trade unions.

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129. Consider the following statements related to Human Resource Development (HRD):
I HRD is a continuous process.
II It focuses only on the development of top-level managers.
III Its primary goal is to enhance employee competencies.
IV It is synonymous with the payroll function.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I) and (III) only
(B) (II) and (IV) only
(C) (I), (II) and (III) only
(D) All of the above

130. The evolution of psychiatric social work is closely linked to the:
(A) Growth of the manufacturing industry.
(B) Development of the mental hygiene movement and psychoanalytic theory.
(C) Rise of computer technology.
(D) Decline of institutional care.

131. Which of the following is an example of an Organizational Development (OD) intervention aimed at improving the entire system?
(A) Individual coaching
(B) Sensitivity training
(C) Survey feedback and strategic planning
(D) Job redesign for a single position

132. Read the following statements regarding the feminization of poverty:
Statement I : The 'feminization of poverty' is unrelated to gender disparities in employment and property rights.
Statement II : Limited access to education, resources, and decision-making power for women are contributing factors to the feminization of poverty.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

169. 'Job Specification' is a statement that defines the:
(A) Tasks, duties, and responsibilities of a job.
(B) Minimum acceptable human qualities necessary to perform a job, such as skills, knowledge, and abilities.
(C) Salary range for a particular job.
(D) Location where the job is to be performed.

170. Which of the following is a legislative measure aimed at protecting the rights of older persons in India?
(A) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
(B) The Factories Act, 1948
(C) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
(D) The Information Technology Act, 2000

171. The 'Public Relations Theory' of labour welfare suggests such measures are a means to:
(A) Genuinely care for employee well-being.
(B) Build a good image of the company in the eyes of the public.
(C) Comply with legal requirements.
(D) Prevent industrial disputes.

172. A key component of Corporate Governance is:
(A) Keeping all company information secret from shareholders.
(B) Focusing only on the needs of the top management.
(C) Encouraging unethical business practices for short-term gain.
(D) Ensuring transparency in the company's operations and financial reporting.

173. The shift in perspective on disability from a 'medical issue' to a 'human rights issue' is a central theme of the:
(A) Early 20th-century eugenics movement.
(B) Modern disability rights movement.
(C) Charity-based approach to social work.
(D) Industrial revolution.

174. A social work intervention focused on creating self-help groups for women to collectively address issues of domestic violence is an example of:
(A) An intervention for gender-based violence.
(B) An intervention for the feminization of poverty.
(C) An intervention for gender disparity in education.
(D) An intervention for older persons.

175. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of a Psychiatric Social Worker?
(A) Preparing a social history of the patient.
(B) Providing family counseling and psychoeducation.
(C) Coordinating with community resources for rehabilitation.
(D) Performing brain surgery.

176. Match the Human Resource Management functions in List I with their corresponding activities in List II:
List I: (HRM Function)
P. Manpower Planning
Q. Job Analysis
R. Performance Management
S. Collective Bargaining
List II: (Activity)
1. Evaluating employee performance against set standards.
2. Determining the duties and skill requirements of a job.
3. Negotiating a labour contract with a trade union.
4. Forecasting future human resource needs.
Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

177. The 'Religious Theory' of labour welfare is based on the concept that:
(A) Welfare is a matter of investment and return.
(B) Man is essentially religious and is driven by these beliefs to help others.
(C) The state must compel employers to provide welfare.
(D) Welfare is necessary to create a good public image.

178. The psychological theories of aging, such as Erikson's theory, focus on:
(A) The developmental tasks and challenges faced by individuals as they age, such as

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achieving integrity vs. despair.
(B) The changing social roles of the elderly.
(C) The economic impact of an aging population.
(D) The physical and biological changes in the human body.

179. Consider the following statements about Total Quality Management (TQM):
I It is a customer-focused approach.
II It requires the involvement of all employees.
III It aims for continuous improvement.
IV It is the sole responsibility of the production department.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I) and (II) only
(B) (IV) only
(C) (I), (II) and (III) only
(D) All of the above

180. The evolution of Human Resource Management (HRM) from Personnel Management reflects a shift towards:
(A) A more reactive and administrative role.
(B) A more strategic and integrated approach to managing people.
(C) A decreased focus on employee development.
(D) A greater emphasis on clerical tasks.

181. A key distinction of a Somatoform Disorder is the:
(A) Presence of physical symptoms suggesting a medical condition, but which are not fully explained by a medical condition.
(B) Presence of manic or depressive episodes.
(C) Presence of persistent delusions and hallucinations.
(D) Presence of obsessive thoughts and compulsive behaviors.

182. Read the following statements regarding the impact of globalization on industrial relations:
Statement I : Globalization has simplified the task of industrial relations by making all labour markets uniform.
Statement II : Globalization has complexified industrial relations by introducing issues like managing a diverse workforce, cross-cultural challenges, and pressure from international competition.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

183. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The feminization of poverty is a significant concern in gender and development studies.
Reason (R) : It highlights how gender disparities in education, employment, and asset ownership contribute to a higher incidence of poverty among women.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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184. The 'Marxist Model' of industrial relations interprets conflict in the workplace as:
(A) A manifestation of the broader class struggle in capitalist society.
(B) A communication problem that can be easily resolved.
(C) A result of competing interest groups.
(D) A psychological issue among a few difficult employees.

185. A social work intervention based on the 'Activity Theory' of aging would involve:
(A) Helping an older person find new roles and activities to replace those they have lost, such as volunteering or joining a club.
(B) Encouraging an older person to withdraw from social activities.
(C) Focusing only on the physical health of the older person.
(D) Recommending institutional care as the first option.

186. Which of the following is an example of a constitutional safeguard related to gender?
(A) A company's internal policy on sexual harassment.
(B) A religious text promoting respect for women.

(C) Article 15 of the Indian Constitution, which prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex.
(D) A UN resolution on gender equality.

187. In the context of performance management, 'ISO' certification indicates that an organization:
(A) Has the highest possible profits.
(B) Meets a certain international standard for its quality management processes.
(C) Has the most satisfied employees.
(D) Is exempt from all labour laws.

188. Which of these is NOT considered a primary function of Human Resource Management?
(A) Recruitment and selection.
(B) Training and development.
(C) Compensation management.
(D) Capital investment and financial portfolio management.

189. A Medical Social Worker's role in a team treating a patient with a chronic illness like diabetes would be to:
(A) Adjust the patient's insulin dosage.
(B) Address the patient's adherence issues, family stress, and access to resources.
(C) Perform routine blood tests.
(D) Develop a new diet plan for the patient.

190. Which of the following is a primary objective of labour welfare?
(A) To increase industrial disputes.
(B) To improve the working and living conditions of employees and their families.
(C) To reduce the wages of workers.
(D) To replace human labour with machines.

191. Consider the following aspects of vulnerability for older persons:
I Neglect
II Abuse
III Violence
IV Abandonment
(V) Excessive social engagement
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I), (II) and (III) only
(B) (V) only
(C) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only
(D) All of the above

192. What is the fundamental principle of the rights-based approach to disability?
(A) Persons with disabilities are holders of rights, and society has an obligation to ensure they can exercise these rights.
(B) Persons with disabilities are passive recipients of charity.
(C) Disability is a medical problem to be cured.
(D) Segregation is the best policy for managing disability.

193. The concept of Organization Behaviour (OB) draws from multiple disciplines EXCEPT:
(A) Psychology
(B) Sociology
(C) Anthropology
(D) Geology

194. Read the following statements regarding collective bargaining:
Statement I : Collective bargaining is a process restricted to non-unionized workplaces.
Statement II : Collective bargaining is a key mechanism in unionized environments for determining wages, hours, and conditions of employment through negotiation.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

195. One of the main challenges for a psychiatric social worker dealing with child and adolescent mental health problems is:
(A) Working with the school system and family, not just the individual child.
(B) The fact that children do not experience mental health issues.
(C) The lack of effective treatments for childhood disorders.
(D) The simplicity of diagnosing mental health issues in children.

196. The 'Paternalistic Theory' of labour welfare is based on the idea that:
(A) The state is the father of all citizens and must provide welfare.
(B) The employer assumes a fatherly or parental attitude towards employees, providing for their well-being out of a sense

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psychosocial environment. The roles of a Medical Social Worker include conducting psychosocial assessments, providing counseling to patients and families, facilitating discharge planning, and connecting patients with community resources. In contrast, Psychiatric Social Work operates within the mental health domain, focusing on individuals and families affected by mental illness. Its evolution paralleled the development of psychiatry and the deinstitutionalization movement. A Psychiatric Social Worker's functions involve clinical case management, psychotherapy, family therapy, crisis intervention, and advocating for the rights of individuals with mental health conditions. While both roles involve counseling and advocacy, the Medical Social Worker's functions are primarily anchored to physical health crises and their social repercussions, whereas the Psychiatric Social Worker's responsibilities are centered on the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of mental and emotional disorders as part of a multidisciplinary mental health team.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which statement best distinguishes the primary focus of a Medical Social Worker from that of a Psychiatric Social Worker?
(A) Medical Social Workers focus exclusively on financial aid, while Psychiatric Social Workers focus on psychotherapy.
(B) Medical Social Workers primarily address the psychosocial impact of physical health issues, while Psychiatric Social Workers focus on mental and emotional disorders.
(C) Medical Social Workers are only involved in discharge planning, whereas Psychiatric Social Workers are primarily involved in advocacy.
(D) Medical Social Workers operate independently of the medical team, whereas Psychiatric Social Workers are integral to it.

252. According to the passage, the evolution of Medical Social Work is most closely linked to which of the following recognitions?
(A) The insufficiency of medical treatment without addressing a patient's psychosocial context.
(B) The necessity of the deinstitutionalization movement for mental patients.
(C) The primary importance of financial factors over emotional support in patient recovery.
(D) The need for social workers to take over the roles of medical doctors in clinics.

253. Based on the functions described, which of the following tasks would most likely be performed by a Psychiatric Social Worker but not typically by a Medical Social Worker?
(A) Connecting a patient with community resources for post-hospitalization care.
(B) Providing counseling to a patient's family to help them cope with an illness.
(C) Participating in the clinical diagnosis and treatment of a mood disorder.
(D) Conducting a psychosocial assessment to understand a patient's background.

254. The passage suggests that both Medical and Psychiatric Social Workers share which common function?
(A) Facilitating discharge planning from a general hospital.
(B) Administering medical treatments alongside doctors.
(C) Focusing exclusively on the deinstitutionalization process.
(D) Advocating for patient rights and providing counseling.

255. What can be inferred about the work environment of a Medical Social Worker as described in the text?
(A) Their work is confined to administrative tasks related to patient finance.
(B) Their responsibilities are primarily centered on long-term psychotherapy.
(C) They operate within a multidisciplinary context focused on holistic patient recovery.
(D) They are mainly concerned with the legal aspects of patient care.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of mental health and disease involves distinguishing between normal and abnormal behaviour, a distinction often influenced by cultural and social norms. The epidemiology of mental illness examines the distribution and determinants of mental disorders in populations, while etiology explores their causes, which can be

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(C) (I), (II) and (III) only
(D) All of the above

205. 'Job Description' is a product of job analysis. It is a written statement of:
(A) The skills and qualifications an individual must possess for a job.
(B) The company's overall strategic plan.
(C) What a job holder does, how it is done, and under what conditions the job is performed.
(D) The employee's performance appraisal results.

206. Read the following statements regarding the Disengagement Theory of aging:
Statement I : The Disengagement Theory of aging is universally accepted as the most accurate model for successful aging.
Statement II : The Disengagement Theory has been widely criticized for generalizing the withdrawal process and ignoring the diversity of aging experiences.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

207. A key feature of stress-related disorders (like PTSD) is:
(A) A pervasive sense of grandiosity.
(B) A loss of contact with reality.
(C) A belief that one has a serious illness despite medical reassurance.
(D) The re-experiencing of a traumatic event, avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma, and heightened arousal.

208. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Psychiatric Social Workers often work as part of a multidisciplinary team.
Reason (R) : The management of mental illness is complex and requires the combined expertise of psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, and social workers to address the biological, psychological, and social dimensions of the disorder.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

209. The 'functional responsibilities' of a medical social worker include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Psychosocial assessment and diagnosis.
(B) Patient and family education and counseling.
(C) Community resource linkage and referral.
(D) Surgical assistance and post-operative care.

210. Which model of disability would most likely lead to an intervention focused on building a wheelchair ramp into a public building?
(A) The Medical Model
(B) The Social Model
(C) The Charity Model
(D) The Religious Model

211. Which of the following is a key issue in the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)?
(A) The debate over whether a company's primary responsibility is to its shareholders or to a broader group of stakeholders.
(B) The choice of color for the company's annual report.
(C) The determination of the CEO's personal vacation schedule.
(D) The selection of a catering service for the company cafeteria.

212. A company's policy of promoting from within and investing heavily in employee training reflects a commitment to:
(A) Human Resource Development (HRD)
(B) Labour Welfare
(C) Corporate Social Responsibility
(D) Industrial Relations

213. A social worker advocating for policies that ensure equal access to healthcare for women, irrespective of their socio-economic status, is addressing:
(A) The feminization of poverty.
(B) Gender disparity in decision-making.
(C) Gender-based violence.
(D) Gender disparity in health.

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a need for mental stimulation and emotional well-being, while social needs include continued community engagement and meaningful relationships. Physical needs revolve around healthcare, nutrition, and a safe living environment. Concurrently, older persons are exposed to significant vulnerabilities, including neglect, abuse, violence, and abandonment. These problems represent a violation of their fundamental rights. Neglect may be passive or active, while abuse can be physical, emotional, or financial. Abandonment is a particularly severe form of neglect. In response to these issues, social work interventions are critical. These interventions are designed to protect the rights of older persons by providing direct support, advocating for policy changes, establishing community-based care systems, and working with families to prevent and address instances of mistreatment, thereby promoting a dignified and secure later life.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary distinction between psychological and sociological theories of aging as presented in the passage?
(A) Psychological theories focus on societal institutions, while sociological theories focus on individual cognition.
(B) Psychological theories are concerned with physical needs, whereas sociological theories are concerned with emotional well-being.
(C) Psychological theories deal with abuse and neglect, while sociological theories deal with the rights of older persons.
(D) Psychological theories examine individual adaptation and personality, while sociological theories analyze societal roles and structures.

262. According to the text, which of the following is NOT listed as a specific vulnerability faced by older persons?
(A) Violence
(B) Social isolation due to technological changes
(C) Abandonment
(D) Neglect

263. The passage suggests that social work interventions for older persons are primarily aimed at:
(A) conducting research on sociological theories of aging.
(B) replacing family care with institutional care.
(C) protecting their rights and addressing vulnerabilities like abuse and neglect.
(D) focusing solely on the physical and medical needs of the elderly.

264. Which of the following best exemplifies a social need of older persons as described in the source?
(A) Access to regular medical check-ups.
(B) A diet tailored to their health requirements.
(C) Cognitive exercises for mental stimulation.
(D) Opportunities for continued community engagement.

265. What can be inferred about the nature of abuse affecting older persons from the passage?
(A) It can manifest in multiple those, including emotional and financial.
(B) It is exclusively physical in nature.
(C) It is always a result of passive neglect.
(D) It is a problem that only social workers can identify and solve.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The conceptualization of disability has undergone a significant transformation, moving from a simplistic medical view to more nuanced social and rights-based understandings. This evolution is captured in various models of disability. The medical model views disability as a personal deficit or impairment to be cured or fixed, while the social model posits that disability is created by societal barriers that exclude and disadvantage individuals with impairments. The disability movement, through a long historical perspective, has been the driving force behind this paradigm shift. Its trajectory is marked by key national and international milestones that reflect a progressive journey from a welfare-based approach to a rights-based approach. The welfare approach traditionally viewed persons with disabilities as objects of charity and pity, requiring care and protection. In contrast, the rights-based approach, championed by the disability movement, asserts that persons with disabilities are subjects of

(D) Gender-based political action.

224. Which of the following is NOT a sociological theory of aging?
(A) Modernization Theory
(B) Age Stratification Theory
(C) Life Course Perspective
(D) Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

225. A primary social work intervention against the neglect of older persons is:
(A) Strengthening family and community support systems, and ensuring access to legal and protective services.
(B) Forcing them into old age homes.
(C) Ignoring the situation as it is a private family matter.
(D) Providing them with books on positive thinking.

226. Match the areas of practice in List I with their primary concerns in List II:
List I: (Area of Practice)
P. Medical Social Work
Q. Gender and Development
R. Human Resource Management
S. Work with Persons with Disabilities
List II: (Primary Concern)
1. Feminization of poverty.
2. Psychosocial impact of illness.
3. Rights-based approach and inclusion.
4. Performance management systems.
Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

227. The concept of 'Organization Behaviour' is crucial for managers because it helps in:
(A) Understanding and predicting human behaviour at work.
(B) Designing the company's products.
(C) Managing the company's financial investments.
(D) Writing press releases.

228. The evolution of the role of a medical social worker reflects a growing understanding of the:
(A) Bio-psycho-social model of health.
(B) Biomedical model of health exclusively.
(C) Economic model of healthcare.
(D) Administrative structure of hospitals.

229. Consider the following as theories of labour welfare:
I The Policing Theory
II The Religious Theory
III The Philanthropic Theory
IV The Quantum Physics Theory
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I) and (II) only
(B) (IV) only
(C) (I), (II) and (III) only
(D) All of the above

230. A key function of Personnel Management is 'Manpower Planning', which is also known as:
(A) Human Resource Planning.
(B) Financial Planning.
(C) Production Planning.
(D) Marketing Planning.

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231. In the context of older persons, what is a primary social need?
(A) The need for advanced medical technology.
(B) The need for social connection, belonging, and meaningful relationships.
(C) The need for high-intensity physical training.
(D) The need to be isolated from younger generations.

232. Read the following statements regarding industrial relations:
Statement I : Industrial Relations is a narrow concept concerning only the relationship between a manager and their immediate subordinate.
Statement II : Industrial Relations is a broad field encompassing the totality of relationships among employers, employees, and the government.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

233. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

214. The 'determinants' of industrial relations refer to the:
(A) Final outcomes of a labour dispute.
(B) Legal clauses in a collective bargaining agreement.
(C) The personalities of the union leaders and managers.
(D) Factors that shape and influence the nature of the relationship between labour, management, and the state.

215. The concept of 'abandonment' of older persons is a form of:
(A) Financial support.
(B) Social engagement.
(C) Neglect and abuse.
(D) Physical therapy.

216. Consider the following activities as part of the scope of Personnel Management:
I Recruitment
II Wage and Salary Administration
III Industrial Relations
IV Employee Welfare
(V) Product Marketing
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I) and (II) only
(B) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only
(C) (V) only
(D) (II) and (IV) only

217. A core function of a psychiatric social worker in the management of schizophrenia is to:
(A) Perform psychoanalysis to uncover childhood trauma.
(B) Help the patient and family understand the illness, manage symptoms, prevent relapse, and access community support.
(C) Lead group therapy sessions focused on career development.
(D) Prescribe appropriate antipsychotic medications.

218. Read the following statements regarding Corporate Governance:
Statement I : The concept of Corporate Governance is only concerned with maximizing profits for shareholders.
Statement II : Corporate Governance involves balancing the interests of a company's many stakeholders, such as shareholders, management, customers, suppliers, financiers, government, and the community.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

219. The historical perspective of the disability movement highlights a progression from:
(A) A focus on rights to a focus on charity.
(B) Institutionalization and segregation to inclusion and participation.
(C) A social model to a medical model.
(D) Community-based care to hospital-based care.

220. The 'six sigma' process in Total Quality Management aims to have fewer than:
(A) 3.4 defects per million opportunities.
(B) 100 defects per million opportunities.
(C) 1000 defects per million opportunities.
(D) 6 defects per million opportunities.

221. Which theory of labour welfare posits that the provision of welfare facilities is a sound investment that yields returns in the form of increased efficiency and productivity?
(A) The Religious Theory
(B) The Policing Theory
(C) The Investment Theory
(D) The Philanthropic Theory

222. An Organization Development (OD) intervention like 'process consultation' focuses on:
(A) Changing the entire structure of the organization.
(B) Helping a group or individual perceive, understand, and act upon process events within their environment.
(C) Firing inefficient employees.
(D) Implementing a new financial accounting system.

223. The lack of girls' enrollment in higher education or specific fields like STEM, as compared to boys, is an example of:
(A) Gender equality.
(B) Feminization of wealth.
(C) Gender disparity in education.

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Statement II : Job analysis is primarily concerned with studying and collecting information relating to the operations and responsibilities of a specific job.

Which of the following is correct?

(A) Both statements are about different but related HR concepts. Statement II correctly defines Job Analysis.
(B) Both statements are incorrect.
(C) Statement I correctly defines Job Analysis.
(D) Both statements are correct and define the same process.

244. The clinical manifestation of Somatoform Disorders involves:

(A) A primary disturbance in mood.
(B) Delusions, hallucinations, or grossly disorganized behavior.
(C) An intense fear of gaining weight.
(D) Physical symptoms that suggest a physical disorder but for which there are no demonstrable organic findings.

245. A key element of 'Corporate Governance' is ensuring accountability of the:

(A) Board of Directors and management to the shareholders and other stakeholders.
(B) Customers to the company.
(C) Government to the company.
(D) Low-level employees to the public.

246. What is the fundamental difference between the 'charity model' and the 'rights-based model' of disability?

(A) The charity model sees disability as a misfortune requiring pity, while the rights-based model sees it as a human rights issue requiring social change.
(B) The charity model focuses on empowerment, while the rights-based model focuses on pity.
(C) There is no fundamental difference between the two models.
(D) The charity model is promoted by the UN, while the rights-based model is promoted by local NGOs.

247. The ILO's tripartite structure is a unique feature that brings together representatives of:

(A) Governments, employers, and workers.
(B) Governments, NGOs, and community leaders.
(C) Employers, workers, and consumers.
(D) Governments, political parties, and the judiciary.

248. The concept that industrial development is a 'sub-system of society' highlights that:

(A) Industry is superior to all other parts of society.
(B) Society is a sub-system of industry.
(C) Industry and society are completely separate and do not influence each other.
(D) Industry is an integral part of the larger social system and interacts with it.

249. A psychiatric social worker's intervention in a case of a stress-related disorder would likely focus on:

(A) Teaching coping skills, providing supportive counseling, and mobilizing social support networks.
(B) Administering medication.
(C) Conducting a formal diagnostic assessment using psychological tests.
(D) Investigating the genetic origins of the disorder.

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250. Which of the following best describes the evolution of 'Labour Welfare'?

(A) It has remained a static concept focused only on safety.
(B) It has evolved from a matter of paternalism and philanthropy to a right of workers, often mandated by law.
(C) The concept has become obsolete in the modern era of HRM.
(D) It has shifted from a right of workers to a voluntary act of charity by employers.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Medical and Psychiatric Social Work are specialized fields within the broader discipline of social work, each with a distinct evolution and set of responsibilities. Medical Social Work, situated within healthcare settings like hospitals and clinics, addresses the social, emotional, and financial factors that impact a patient's health and recovery. Its evolution is closely tied to the recognition that medical treatment alone is often insufficient without addressing the patient's

of responsibility.
(C) Workers should see the employer as a father figure and not form unions.
(D) It is a legal obligation to provide welfare.

197. Arrange these international milestones related to disability rights in the chronological order of their adoption:
I International Year of Disabled Persons
II Universal Declaration of Human Rights
III Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)
IV Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) (II), (I), (IV), (III)
(B) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
(C) (IV), (III), (I), (II)
(D) (III), (IV), (II), (I)

198. Which of the following is the best example of 'gender disparity in decision-making'?
(A) A low representation of women in parliament and on corporate boards.
(B) A high number of female teachers in primary schools.
(C) Equal numbers of men and women voting in elections.
(D) A family where both partners consult each other on financial matters.

199. Which Human Resource Management sub-system is responsible for activities like career planning, skills training, and management development?
(A) Compensation Management
(B) Industrial Relations
(C) Human Resources Development (HRD)
(D) Recruitment

200. The primary role of a medical social worker in an emergency room setting is to:
(A) Triage patients based on medical severity.
(B) Process insurance paperwork for incoming patients.
(C) Suture wounds and set broken bones.
(D) Provide immediate crisis intervention, support families, and gather crucial psychosocial information.

201. Match the HR and Industrial Relations concepts in List I with their primary focuses in List II:
List I: (HR/IR Concept)
P. Organization Behaviour (OB)
Q. Organization Development (OD)
R. Personnel Management (PM)
S. Human Resource Management (HRM)
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Administrative function of managing employees (hiring, paying).
2. Study of individual and group dynamics within an organization.
3. Strategic approach to managing employees as valuable assets.
4. Planned interventions to enhance organizational effectiveness.
Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

202. The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) goes beyond legal compliance to include:
(A) Actions that appear to advance some social good, beyond the immediate interests of the firm.
(B) The legal requirement to pay taxes.
(C) The basic requirement to pay employees on time.
(D) Maximizing profits by any means necessary.

203. Which is an INCORRECT statement about the functions of the International Labour Organization (ILO)?
(A) It sets international labour standards.
(B) It promotes rights at work.
(C) It provides direct financial bailouts to failing companies.
(D) It encourages decent employment opportunities.

204. Consider the following components or practices of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):
I Ethical business practices.
II Environmental protection.
III Community involvement and philanthropy.
IV Ignoring labour rights to cut costs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I) and (II) only
(B) (IV) only

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biological, psychological, or social. The clinical manifestation of these disorders varies widely. For instance, Schizophrenia is a severe disorder characterized by profound disruptions in thought, perception, and emotion. Mood Disorders, such as depression and bipolar disorder, primarily affect a person's emotional state. Neurotic, stress-related, and Somatoform Disorders constitute another significant category. Neurotic disorders involve chronic distress but not a loss of touch with reality. Stress-related disorders, like PTSD, are direct consequences of traumatic events. Somatoform disorders manifest as physical symptoms without a discernible medical cause. Furthermore, child and adolescent mental health problems represent a critical area of concern, requiring specialized assessment and management approaches. To safeguard the rights and ensure appropriate care for individuals with these conditions, specific legislations related to mental health have been enacted. These legal frameworks govern aspects such as treatment procedures, involuntary commitment, and the protection of patients from discrimination and abuse, forming an essential component of the mental health management system.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, what is the primary focus of the epidemiology of mental illness?
(A) Exploring the specific biological and genetic causes of individual mental disorders.
(B) Analyzing the distribution and determinants of mental health conditions within populations.
(C) Classifying the clinical manifestations of Schizophrenia and Mood Disorders.
(D) Legislating the rights and treatment procedures for individuals with mental illness.

257. Which category of disorders is described as manifesting through physical symptoms that lack a clear medical explanation?
(A) Mood Disorders
(B) Neurotic Disorders
(C) Schizophrenia
(D) Somatoform Disorders

258. Based on the text, what is a key difference between Schizophrenia and Neurotic disorders?
(A) Schizophrenia can involve a loss of touch with reality, while Neurotic disorders typically do not.
(B) Schizophrenia primarily affects emotional state, while Neurotic disorders affect thought.
(C) Schizophrenia is a stress-related disorder, whereas Neurotic disorders have biological causes.
(D) Schizophrenia affects only adults, while Neurotic disorders are common in adolescents.

259. What is the principal role of legislations related to mental health as described in the source?
(A) To determine the etiology and epidemiology of various mental diseases.
(B) To define the criteria for what constitutes normal versus abnormal behaviour.
(C) To provide a framework for treatment, protect patient rights, and prevent abuse.
(D) To classify the clinical manifestations of stress-related and somatoform disorders.

260. The passage implies that the concept of "abnormal behaviour" is:
(A) often shaped by societal and cultural contexts.
(B) universally defined by biological factors alone.
(C) solely determined by the presence of a Mood Disorder.
(D) a fixed and absolute standard across all societies.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The process of aging is a complex phenomenon explained by various psychological and sociological theories. Psychological theories of aging often focus on individual adaptation, personality, and cognitive changes in later life, exploring how individuals cope with the challenges of growing older. Sociological theories, on the other hand, examine aging from a societal perspective, analyzing the roles, expectations, and institutions that affect older persons. As individuals age, they face a unique set of psychological, social, and physical needs. Psychologically, there is

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Assertion (A) : Social work interventions for persons with disabilities often focus on advocacy for policy change.
Reason (R) : The social model of disability posits that societal barriers are a major cause of disablement, and therefore, changing discriminatory policies and practices is a key strategy for empowerment.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

234. Which one of the following is NOT a model of industrial relations?
(A) Dunlop's System Model
(B) Pluralist Model
(C) Marxist Model
(D) Maslow's Hierarchical Model

235. The term 'etiology' of mood disorders refers to the study of their:
(A) Classification system.
(B) Causal factors, including biological, psychological, and social contributors.
(C) Symptom presentation.
(D) Prevalence rates in different countries.

236. One of the earliest roles of medical social workers, which remains crucial today, is:
(A) Discharge planning.
(B) Prescribing medicine.
(C) Performing lab tests.
(D) Hospital administration.

237. A key component of Human Resource Development (HRD) is:
(A) Employee training and skill enhancement.
(B) Product marketing.
(C) Financial accounting.
(D) Facility security.

238. Manifestations of gender-based violence can be:
(A) Physical, sexual, psychological, and economic.
(B) Only physical.
(C) Only happening in public spaces.
(D) A sign of a healthy relationship.

239. The 'rights of older persons against neglect' implies that:
(A) Older persons have a right to basic care, respect, and dignity, and to be free from being ignored or having their needs unmet.
(B) Families can neglect older persons if they are busy.
(C) Neglect is not a serious issue.
(D) Only physical needs are covered under this right, not emotional needs.

240. The evolution of Human Resource Management theories shows a progression from seeing employees as 'costs' to seeing them as:
(A) Liabilities.
(B) Replaceable parts.
(C) Strategic assets.
(D) A necessary evil.

241. Consider the following legislative safeguards against gender disparity in India:
I The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
II The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
III The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
IV Article 14 and 15 of the Constitution
(V) The Companies Act, 2013
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (I) and (II) only
(B) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only
(C) (V) only
(D) All of the above are related in some way

242. The main goal of a social worker using a rights-based approach for older persons is to:
(A) Empower them to know and claim their rights, and advocate for systems that uphold these rights.
(B) Ensure they receive charity and pity.
(C) Help them disengage from society completely.
(D) Make all decisions on their behalf.

243. Read the following statements regarding the definition of job analysis:
Statement I : Job analysis involves determining the worth of a job to set a salary, a process known as job evaluation.

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law with inalienable rights, including the right to full participation, accessibility, and non-discrimination. Legislative measures at both national and international levels have been instrumental in codifying these rights. Social work interventions have evolved in parallel, shifting from care-taking roles under the welfare model to empowerment, advocacy, and barrier-removal roles under the rights-based framework, aiming to facilitate the self-determination and social inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. According to the passage, what is the core premise of the social model of disability?
(A) Disability is a medical impairment that needs to be cured through treatment.
(B) Disability is a social construct created by societal barriers and lack of accommodation.
(C) Disability is primarily caused by an individual's psychological inability to adapt.
(D) Disability is a condition that necessitates a welfare and charity-based response.

267. The historical evolution of the disability movement is characterized by a fundamental shift from:
(A) a rights-based approach to a welfare-based approach.
(B) viewing persons with disabilities as objects of charity to subjects of law.
(C) a focus on international milestones to a focus on national milestones.
(D) a social model of disability to a medical model of disability.

268. How have social work interventions for persons with disabilities changed in alignment with the rights-based approach?
(A) They have moved towards promoting empowerment, advocacy, and removing societal barriers.
(B) They have shifted from empowerment and advocacy to basic care-taking and charity.
(C) They now focus exclusively on providing medical cures for impairments.
(D) They have remained static, focusing primarily on institutional welfare.

269. Which statement best reflects the perspective of the 'welfare approach' to disability?
(A) Persons with disabilities are entitled to full participation and non-discrimination as a right.
(B) Society must dismantle barriers to ensure inclusion for persons with disabilities.
(C) Persons with disabilities are seen as individuals requiring pity and charitable support.
(D) Legislative measures should focus on enforcing accessibility standards.

270. What role have legislative measures played in the context of disability, according to the passage?
(A) They have primarily reinforced the medical model of disability.
(B) They have limited the progress of the international disability movement.
(C) They have focused solely on providing financial charity to persons with disabilities.
(D) They have been instrumental in formally establishing the rights of persons with disabilities.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Gender disparity is a pervasive issue that manifests in multiple spheres of life, hindering equitable development. Expressions of this disparity are evident in critical areas such as education, where girls may face barriers to access and completion, and health, where women's specific health needs are often deprioritized. Disparity also extends to economic domains like property ownership, employment, and livelihood, where women frequently encounter unequal rights, opportunities, and wages. Furthermore, women are often excluded from or underrepresented in decision-making processes at familial, community, and political levels. A significant consequence of these interconnected disadvantages is the feminization of poverty, a phenomenon where women and female-headed households bear a disproportionate burden of poverty. This economic vulnerability is often coupled with various manifestations of gender-based violence, which serves as both a cause and a consequence of gender inequality. To counter these systemic issues, constitutional and legislative safeguards

(A) From a strategic role to a more administrative function.
(B) From its origins in personnel management to a strategic organizational role.
(C) From a focus on technology to a focus on finance.
(D) From a comprehensive scope to a narrow focus on recruitment only.

283. Which HRM model is described as emphasizing the influence of situational factors and stakeholder interests?
(A) The Michigan Model
(B) The Harvard Model
(C) The Strategic Model
(D) The Administrative Model

284. According to the text, what are HRM sub-systems?
(A) The mechanisms like recruitment and performance management through which HR policies are implemented.
(B) The theoretical models that explain the practice of HRM.
(C) The stakeholder interests that influence HRM policies.
(D) The historical origins of traditional personnel management.

285. The passage implies that a key difference between modern HRM and traditional personnel management is that HRM is more:
(A) reactive and administrative.
(B) focused on individual employee complaints.
(C) strategic and performance-driven.
(D) limited in its scope of functions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Human Resources Development (HRD) is a critical sub-system of Human Resource Management focused on enhancing the capabilities of an organization's workforce. Central to HRD is the Performance Management System (PMS), a continuous process of identifying, measuring, and developing the performance of individuals and teams and aligning their performance with the organization's strategic goals. There are various types of PMS, including traditional appraisal systems and more modern, continuous feedback models. Beyond performance management, HRD incorporates a commitment to quality that is reflected in several management philosophies. Total Quality Management (TQM) is a comprehensive approach that seeks to improve quality and performance to meet or exceed customer expectations, involving all employees in continuous improvement. The ISO standards (e.g., ISO 9001) provide a framework for quality management systems to ensure consistency and quality in products and services. Another key methodology is Six Sigma, a data-driven approach and methodology for eliminating defects and improving process efficiency. By integrating principles from TQM, ISO standards, and methodologies like Six Sigma into its training and development programs, HRD aims not only to improve individual skills but also to cultivate a culture of quality, efficiency, and continuous improvement throughout the entire organization, thereby contributing directly to competitive advantage.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the primary purpose of a Performance Management System (PMS) within HRD?
(A) To exclusively handle employee recruitment and selection.
(B) To implement a data-driven approach for eliminating all process defects.
(C) To ensure the organization complies with ISO certification standards.
(D) To identify, measure, and develop performance aligned with strategic goals.

287. Which quality management philosophy is described as a comprehensive approach involving all employees in continuous improvement to meet customer expectations?
(A) Six Sigma
(B) ISO Standards
(C) Total Quality Management (TQM)
(D) Performance Management System (PMS)

288. According to the passage, Six Sigma is best characterized as:
(A) a framework for quality management systems based on international standards.
(B) a data-driven methodology aimed at eliminating defects and improving processes.

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five questions.

276. Which theory of labour welfare suggests that welfare measures are implemented to pacify a militant workforce?
(A) The Placating Theory
(B) The Policing Theory
(C) The Philanthropic Theory
(D) The Functional Theory

277. According to the passage, what is the primary role of labour legislations in the context of labour welfare?
(A) To encourage employers to view welfare as a purely philanthropic activity.
(B) To study the historical background of industrial development in society.
(C) To promote the 'Policing Theory' as the sole basis for welfare activities.
(D) To provide a legal mandate for minimum standards of worker welfare, health, and safety.

278. The passage defines the concept of labour welfare as:
(A) the process of industrial development within a society.
(B) services, facilities, and amenities provided to improve workers' conditions.
(C) the legal framework governing relationships between employers and employees.
(D) a theory that views workers as a militant force to be controlled.

279. Which of the following is listed as a primary objective of labour welfare?
(A) To decrease the efficiency of workers to reduce production costs.
(B) To create conflict and tension in industrial relations.
(C) To enhance worker efficiency and promote healthy industrial relations.
(D) To replace state-provided amenities with employer-provided ones.

280. The 'Philanthropic Theory' of labour welfare is based on the idea of:
(A) legal compulsion.
(B) appeasing the workforce.
(C) curbing employer selfishness.
(D) humanitarian concern.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Human Resource Management (HRM) has evolved into a critical strategic function within modern organizations. Conceptually, HRM is the process of managing an organization's workforce, or human resources, to achieve its objectives. Its scope is comprehensive, covering all aspects of the employment relationship, from recruitment and selection to training, compensation, and employee relations. The evolution of HRM can be traced from its administrative origins in personnel management to its current strategic role, where it is seen as a key driver of organizational performance. Various theories and models have been developed to explain its practice. For instance, the 'Harvard Model' emphasizes the influence of situational factors and stakeholder interests on HRM policies, leading to outcomes like commitment, competence, and cost-effectiveness. In contrast, the 'Michigan Model' focuses on a 'hard' approach, tightly linking HR strategy to the overall business strategy. HRM operates through several interconnected sub-systems, such as recruitment, performance management, and compensation. These sub-systems are the mechanisms through which HR policies are implemented. Ultimately, the effective management of these sub-systems, guided by a coherent theoretical model and aligned with strategic goals, is what defines contemporary Human Resource Management, distinguishing it from the more reactive and administrative functions of traditional personnel management.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the fundamental concept of Human Resource Management (HRM) as described in the passage?
(A) A process of managing the workforce to achieve organizational objectives.
(B) A purely administrative function focused on record-keeping.
(C) A system focused solely on compensating employees for their work.
(D) A reactive approach to handling employee grievances and discipline.

282. How does the passage characterize the evolution of HRM?

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have been established to protect and promote women's rights. Social work interventions play a crucial role in operationalizing these safeguards, employing strategies that range from community mobilization and awareness campaigns to direct support for survivors of violence, advocacy for policy reform, and economic empowerment programs. These interventions aim to address both the symptoms and root causes of gender disparity, fostering a more just and equitable society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What does the term "feminization of poverty" refer to, according to the passage?
(A) The idea that women are solely responsible for causing poverty.
(B) A social work intervention aimed at alleviating poverty for all genders.
(C) The disproportionate prevalence of poverty among women and female-headed households.
(D) A legislative safeguard designed to protect women's property rights.

272. The passage suggests that gender-based violence is:
(A) exclusively an economic issue unrelated to other disparities.
(B) both a cause and an effect of broader gender inequality.
(C) a rare phenomenon limited to certain geographical areas.
(D) a problem that has been fully resolved by legislative safeguards.

273. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as an area where gender disparity is expressed?
(A) Access to higher education
(B) Representation in political decision-making
(C) Rights related to property ownership
(D) Disparities in genetic predispositions

274. Based on the source, what is the role of constitutional and legislative safeguards in addressing gender disparity?
(A) To provide a formal framework for protecting and advancing women's rights.
(B) To document the various expressions of gender-based violence.
(C) To explain the phenomenon of the feminization of poverty.
(D) To fund social work interventions at the community level.

275. A social work intervention that focuses on creating self-help groups for economic empowerment among women directly addresses which issue mentioned in the passage?
(A) The underrepresentation of women in political decision-making.
(B) The lack of constitutional safeguards for women's health.
(C) The economic vulnerability associated with gender disparity and feminization of poverty.
(D) The need for better documentation of gender-based violence.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Labour welfare is a multifaceted concept with a rich historical background, deeply intertwined with the evolution of industrial development as a sub-system of society. It encompasses the various services, facilities, and amenities provided to workers by employers, the state, or other agencies to improve their living and working conditions. The nature of labour welfare is dynamic, adapting to changing industrial contexts and societal values. Its primary objectives include enhancing workers' efficiency, promoting healthy industrial relations, and fostering a sense of commitment and belonging. The provision of welfare is guided by several principles and theories. For example, the 'Policing Theory' suggests that welfare is necessary to curb the selfish tendencies of employers, while the 'Philanthropic Theory' views it as an expression of humanitarianism. The 'Placating Theory' posits that welfare measures are adopted to appease and control a militant workforce. These theoretical underpinnings inform the scope and implementation of welfare schemes. Central to ensuring these provisions are labour legislations, which provide a legal framework mandating certain minimum standards of welfare, safety, and health for workers. These laws transform the optional or charitable aspects of welfare into a legal obligation, thereby safeguarding the interests of the labour force within the industrial system.

Based on the above source, attempt the following

(C) a continuous process for identifying and developing team performance.
(D) a traditional appraisal system focused on annual employee reviews.

289. The passage suggests that HRD contributes to an organization's competitive advantage by:
(A) focusing solely on traditional performance appraisal systems.
(B) separating employee development from the organization's strategic goals.
(C) limiting the scope of quality management to senior leadership only.
(D) cultivating a culture of quality, efficiency, and continuous improvement.

290. What is the relationship between HRD and concepts like TQM, ISO, and Six Sigma?
(A) HRD integrates principles from these concepts to improve skills and foster a quality culture.
(B) HRD is a methodology that has been replaced by these modern quality concepts.
(C) These quality concepts are irrelevant to the function of Human Resources Development.
(D) TQM, ISO, and Six Sigma are sub-systems of the Performance Management System.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has emerged as a significant concept where businesses integrate social and environmental concerns into their operations and interactions with stakeholders. The concept of CSR is multifaceted, addressing issues that range from ethical labour practices and environmental sustainability to community development. CSR practices can vary widely, from philanthropic donations to strategic initiatives that create shared value for both the business and society. Various models and approaches exist to guide these practices. For instance, some models prioritize ethical responsibilities, while others focus on a pyramid of economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic duties. The core components of CSR typically include accountability, transparency, and ethical behaviour in all business functions. A closely related concept is Corporate Governance, which refers to the system of rules, practices, and processes by which a company is directed and controlled. Good corporate governance provides the framework and structure through which the objectives of the company, including its CSR commitments, are set and pursued. It ensures that the board of directors and management act in the best interests of the company and its stakeholders, including employees, customers, and the community. Thus, effective corporate governance is often a prerequisite for the meaningful and sustainable implementation of CSR initiatives.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the core concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as described in the passage?
(A) The exclusive focus of a business on maximizing economic profit.
(B) The system of rules and processes by which a company is controlled.
(C) The integration of social and environmental concerns into business operations.
(D) A model of business that prioritizes philanthropic duties above all else.

292. How does the passage relate Corporate Governance to Corporate Social Responsibility?
(A) Effective Corporate Governance provides the structure for implementing CSR initiatives.
(B) Corporate Governance is a CSR practice focused on environmental sustainability.
(C) CSR is a legal requirement mandated by corporate governance codes.
(D) The two concepts are described as being unrelated and mutually exclusive.

293. Which of the following is listed as a core component of CSR?
(A) Prioritizing economic performance over ethical behaviour.
(B) Maintaining secrecy in business operations.
(C) Focusing solely on community development.
(D) Accountability, transparency, and ethical conduct.

294. The passage suggests that CSR practices:
(A) are limited only to philanthropic donations.
(B) can range from simple charity to strategic initiatives creating shared value.
(C) are primarily concerned with the legal obligations of a company.
(D) are dictated entirely by the board of directors

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A sub-discipline of social work that addresses the social, financial, and psychological problems associated with illness and healthcare.
Medical social work is a specialized field that bridges the gap between healthcare services and the social needs of patients. It involves a holistic approach to patient care by addressing the diverse social, financial, and psychological challenges that often accompany illness. Professionals in this area work to ensure that patients can successfully navigate the healthcare system and achieve better health outcomes through comprehensive support and resource coordination.

2. (A) To assist individuals and families in coping with mental illness through therapy, case management, and advocacy.
Psychiatric social workers play a vital role in mental health settings by supporting individuals and families through clinical interventions. Their work involves providing therapy, managing cases, and advocating for the rights of those with mental illnesses. By focusing on the social determinants of mental health, these professionals help clients cope with their conditions and improve their overall quality of life in various clinical and community environments.

3. (C) A persistent and distressing pattern of behaviour that impairs daily functioning.
From a clinical perspective, behaviour is considered abnormal when it deviates significantly from societal norms and leads to substantial distress or functional impairment. Unlike temporary sadness or common anxiety, abnormal patterns are persistent and interfere with an individual's ability to maintain relationships, perform work, or handle daily responsibilities. Such patterns often require professional intervention to address the underlying psychological or biological factors causing the ongoing dysfunction.

4. (A) (I) and (II) only
The history of social work in healthcare reveals that medical social work was established to manage the social factors influencing health outcomes. Similarly, psychiatric social work emerged as a specialized branch to specifically address mental illness and emotional disturbances. While these roles have evolved over time, they were never limited strictly to discharge planning, nor were they exclusively performed by untrained volunteers without any formal training.

5. (C) Performing minor surgical procedures.
Medical social workers are trained professionals who focus on the psychosocial aspects of patient care rather than clinical medical tasks. Their core responsibilities include conducting detailed assessments, providing counseling to families, and coordinating essential community resources for post-hospital care. Engaging in surgical procedures or any medical treatments falls entirely outside their professional scope, as their expertise lies in social intervention, advocacy, and emotional support.

6. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Normality is not a fixed universal standard but is heavily influenced by the cultural and social context in which behaviour occurs. What one society considers acceptable and healthy may be viewed as deviant or abnormal in another cultural setting. Therefore, understanding human behaviour requires a careful consideration of local norms and values, as these social frameworks define the boundaries between what is typical and what is pathological.

7. (A) (II), (IV), (I), (III)
The history of disability support began with the establishment of isolated asylums and institutional care. This shifted toward a medical model focused on physical rehabilitation to fix individual deficits. Eventually, the movement transitioned into a rights-based perspective, viewing disability as a social construct rather than just a medical problem. This evolution culminated in international milestones like the adoption of the UN convention focused on disability rights.

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(A) Collective Bargaining.
(B) Job Analysis.
(C) Manpower Planning.
(D) Organization Development.

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assets rather than simple costs. This strategic focus allows organizations to gain a sustainable competitive advantage.

16. (B) An organization's responsibility to operate ethically, considering social and environmental impact.
Corporate social responsibility involves a business's commitment to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and society. It requires companies to go beyond profit maximization by considering the social and environmental consequences of their operations. By integrating these concerns into their business strategy, organizations can build trust with stakeholders and contribute positively to the communities.

17. (B) Disengagement Theory
Disengagement theory proposes that as individuals age, they naturally and inevitably withdraw from social roles and relationships. This process is viewed as a functional way for both the individual and society to prepare for the ultimate transition of death. According to this perspective, successful aging involves a mutual distancing that allows younger generations to take over social responsibilities while the older person finds peace.

18. (A) Set international labour standards, promote rights at work, and encourage decent employment opportunities.
The International Labour Organization serves as a global body dedicated to improving working conditions and promoting social justice. Its primary functions include the formulation of international labour standards and the promotion of fundamental rights at work. By encouraging decent employment opportunities and facilitating dialogue between governments, employers, and workers, the organization aims to ensure that people everywhere can work in dignity and safety.

19. (C) The study of the causes and origins of a disease or disorder.
In the field of mental health, understanding etiology is essential for effective diagnosis and treatment planning. This term refers to the systematic study of the various factors that contribute to the development of a specific disorder, including genetic, biological, environmental, and psychological influences. Identifying these underlying causes helps clinicians develop targeted interventions and helps researchers understand the complex mechanisms behind mental illnesses.

20. (D) Procure, develop, and motivate the human resources required for an organization to achieve its objectives.
The core objective of personnel management is to ensure that an organization has a capable and motivated workforce to meet its goals. This involves the systematic procurement of the right talent, the ongoing development of employee skills, and the creation of motivation strategies. By managing these human assets effectively, the organization can enhance its overall productivity and ensure long-term stability in a competitive environment.

21. (B) (I), (II), (III), and (IV) only
Human resource management functions as an integrated system focused on maximizing employee performance and organizational success. Key sub-systems include the recruitment of qualified personnel, their subsequent training and development, and the regular appraisal of their performance. Additionally, the management of compensation and benefits is essential for maintaining a motivated workforce. These specific components work together to ensure that the organization's human assets are managed effectively.

22. (B) Job Analysis
Job analysis is a fundamental process in human resource management that involves collecting and analyzing detailed information about a specific role. This process identifies the tasks, duties, and responsibilities associated with the job, as well as the skills, knowledge, and abilities required for a person to perform it successfully. The data gathered serves as a vital foundation for recruitment, selection, training, and performance appraisal.

23. (D) Negotiations between employers and groups of employees to regulate working conditions.
Collective bargaining is a formal negotiation process between an employer and a group of

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8. (A) The phenomenon where women represent a disproportionate percentage of the world's poor.
The feminization of poverty describes a global trend where women experience higher rates of poverty compared to men. This situation is driven by various factors, including the gender pay gap, limited access to education, and unequal property rights. Because women often bear the primary responsibility for unpaid domestic work and face systemic discrimination in the labour market, they are more vulnerable to economic hardship and financial insecurity.

9. (C) Personnel Management and Industrial Relations
Personnel management and industrial relations focus on the systematic management of the workforce within an organization. This field involves critical activities such as analyzing job requirements, planning for future manpower needs, and conducting negotiations through collective bargaining. These processes ensure that the organization maintains a stable and productive relationship with its employees while adhering to labour laws and promoting a fair and efficient workplace environment.

10. (A) A management approach focused on long-term success through customer satisfaction and total member involvement.
Total Quality Management is a comprehensive philosophy aimed at improving organizational performance through a continuous focus on quality. This approach requires the active participation of every member of the organization to meet and exceed customer expectations. By integrating quality into every process rather than just inspecting the final product, organizations can achieve long-term success, enhance efficiency, and build a culture of excellence and shared responsibility.

11. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Mental disorders are categorized based on specific clinical characteristics and symptoms. Mood disorders are defined by persistent emotional disturbances like sadness or euphoria. Neurotic conditions often involve high levels of anxiety or obsessive behaviours. Schizophrenia is primarily identified by cognitive disruptions such as delusions and hallucinations. Finally, somatoform disorders involve physical complaints that cannot be explained by medical findings, reflecting a unique psychological manifestation of distress.

12. (B) The rights of older persons.
Providing legal assistance to an older individual facing family abandonment is a direct application of the rights-based perspective. This intervention focuses on the entitlement of older adults to live with dignity and protection from neglect or abuse. By helping them access legal remedies, social workers uphold the fundamental rights of the elderly to receive support and maintain their personal autonomy within the legal framework.

13. (C) It is a phenomenon observed only in developing countries.
Gender disparity is a pervasive global issue that affects individuals across all nations, regardless of their level of economic development. While it may manifest differently in various regions, it consistently involves unequal access to education, limited representation in leadership, and the prevalence of gender-based violence. Recognizing that these inequalities exist in both wealthy and low-income countries is essential for developing effective international interventions.

14. (D) Caused by societal barriers, negative attitudes, and exclusion.
The social model of disability shifts the focus away from individual physical impairments to the barriers created by society. According to this perspective, people are disabled by inaccessible environments, discriminatory attitudes, and institutional exclusion rather than their medical conditions. By removing these external obstacles and promoting full participation, society can empower individuals with impairments to live independent and meaningful lives within their communities.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Human resource management has evolved significantly from traditional administrative functions to a strategic role within modern organizations. This shift has been driven by the intense pressures of globalization and increased market competition. To remain successful, companies must now manage their personnel more effectively, viewing employees as valuable

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without stakeholder input.

295. The term 'Corporate Governance' refers to the:
(A) philanthropic activities undertaken by a corporation.
(B) company's approach to environmental sustainability.
(C) system by which a company is directed and controlled.
(D) marketing strategy used to promote a company's image.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Personnel Management and Industrial Relations are foundational pillars of organizational management. Personnel Management can be defined by its objectives to procure, develop, and compensate employees, and its scope encompasses functions like job analysis, manpower planning, recruitment, and performance appraisal. Its primary goal is the efficient management of the human element within an organization. Industrial Relations, in contrast, focuses on the collective relationship between management, employees (and their representatives), and the state. The determinants of industrial relations are multifaceted, including economic conditions, technological changes, and the legal framework, while its quality is reflected in indicators like rates of absenteeism, turnover, and industrial disputes. Various models of industrial relations, such as the Dunlop system model, seek to explain the complex interactions between the actors. The advent of globalization has significantly impacted industry and industrial relations, introducing new challenges and dynamics. In this global context, the International Labour Organization (ILO) plays a crucial role by setting international labour standards and promoting social justice and decent work. Key processes within this field include collective bargaining, which is the negotiation between employers and employee representatives, and job analysis, a systematic exploration of the activities within a job, which serves as a basis for manpower planning and other HR functions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the primary distinction between Personnel Management and Industrial Relations as described in the passage?
(A) Personnel Management is collective in focus, while Industrial Relations is individual.
(B) Personnel Management deals with globalization, while Industrial Relations deals with job analysis.
(C) Personnel Management is a function of the state, while Industrial Relations is a function of the employer.
(D) Personnel Management focuses on individual employee management, while Industrial Relations focuses on collective relationships.

297. According to the text, which of the following is a function of Personnel Management?
(A) Conducting job analysis and manpower planning.
(B) Setting international labour standards.
(C) Negotiating collective bargaining agreements.
(D) Regulating the impact of globalization on industry.

298. What is the specified role of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the context of industrial relations?
(A) To directly manage manpower planning for multinational corporations.
(B) To set international labour standards and promote decent work.
(C) To act as a negotiator in all collective bargaining processes.
(D) To analyze the economic determinants of industrial relations in one country.

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299. Indicators such as rates of absenteeism, turnover, and industrial disputes are mentioned as:
(A) determinants that cause industrial relations issues.
(B) reflectors that indicate the quality of industrial relations.
(C) functions of personnel management.
(D) objectives of the International Labour Organization.

300. The process of negotiation between employers and employee representatives regarding wages and working conditions is known as:

employees, often represented by a trade union. The primary aim is to reach an agreement that regulates various aspects of employment, such as wages, working hours, safety standards, and benefits. This process facilitates a structured dialogue that helps resolve conflicts and ensures that the interests of both parties are considered.

24. (A) Empowering them to claim their rights and advocating for the removal of societal barriers.
A rights-based approach to disability focuses on empowering individuals to become active subjects of their own lives rather than passive recipients of charity. Social workers using this model advocate for the removal of environmental and social obstacles that prevent full participation. By promoting equality and inclusion, this approach ensures that persons with disabilities can exercise their fundamental human rights and live with independence.

25. (C) Sub-system of society.
Industrial development does not occur in isolation but functions as an integral sub-system of the larger social structure. Changes within the industrial sector, such as technological advancements or shifts in labour practices, deeply affect and are affected by social, political, and economic factors. This interconnectedness highlights how industrial growth shapes family life, community dynamics, and national policies, reflecting the complex relationship between industry and society.

26. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Human resource management encompasses several distinct but related functions. Job analysis provides a detailed look at specific roles, while manpower planning involves forecasting future staffing needs for the entire organization. Collective bargaining is the negotiation process between management and union representatives regarding employment terms. Finally, labour welfare includes the various measures and facilities provided by an employer to ensure the overall well-being and satisfaction of workers.

27. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder that is primarily characterized by cognitive and perceptual disruptions rather than being a mood disorder. While mood disorders focus on emotional extremes like depression or mania, schizophrenia involves clinical manifestations such as hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking. Understanding these distinctions is critical for accurate diagnosis and the implementation of appropriate medical and social interventions for affected individuals.

28. (B) Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development
Sociological theories of aging, such as activity theory and disengagement theory, examine how social structures and roles change as individuals grow older. In contrast, Erikson's stages of development focus on the internal psychological challenges and personal growth an individual experiences throughout their life course. While sociology looks at the interaction between the individual and society, Erikson's work is rooted in the field of developmental psychology.

29. (B) (I), (II) and (III) only
Gender disparity manifests through various systemic inequalities that limit the opportunities available to individuals based on their gender. This includes unequal access to healthcare services, differences in the legal right to own and inherit property, and limited representation in political leadership roles. While equal pay for equal work is a goal of gender equality, its widespread absence remains a significant indicator of the disparity found globally.

30. (D) Distribution, patterns, and determinants in a population.
The epidemiology of mental health involves the systematic study of how mental disorders are distributed within a specific population. This field examines the prevalence and patterns of diseases and seeks to identify the various factors that influence these trends. By understanding the determinants of mental health in large groups, public health professionals can develop more effective prevention strategies and allocate resources to the areas of greatest need.

31. (A) Increased pressure on companies to adopt flexible labour practices and manage a diverse workforce.
Globalization has significantly transformed industrial relations by forcing organizations to operate in a more integrated and competitive global market. This has led to an increased need

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framework for promoting the rights and dignity of disabled citizens.

92. (B) Try to maintain the same basic structure of their lives by adapting strategies from their past.
Continuity theory suggests that as individuals age, they generally strive to maintain the same habits, relationships, and lifestyles they had in their earlier years. Successful aging is seen as a process of adapting to changes while preserving a stable internal and external structure. By using strategies that have worked for them in the past, older adults can navigate the challenges of aging while maintaining a consistent sense of identity and well-being.

93. (B) Feminization of poverty.
Interventions that provide micro-credit and skills training to female-headed households are specifically designed to address the feminization of poverty. These programs empower women by providing the financial resources and professional skills necessary to achieve economic independence. By focusing on the unique challenges faced by women in the labour market, social workers can help reduce the disproportionate representation of women among the poor and improve the overall livelihoods of their families.

94. (D) The Carroll's Pyramid Model's philanthropic layer.
In Carroll's pyramid of corporate social responsibility, the philanthropic layer represents the voluntary actions a business takes to contribute to society. This model views philanthropy as a separate, desirable activity that goes beyond economic, legal, and ethical obligations. While it is not strictly required for business operations, engaging in charitable acts helps a company build goodwill and demonstrates its commitment to the social well-being of the community in which it operates.

95. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Job analysis serves as the essential foundation for nearly all human resource functions, as it provides the detailed information needed for recruitment and performance appraisal. Conversely, manpower planning is not an independent process but is deeply connected to an organization's broader strategic goals. Effective human resource planning requires a clear understanding of where the organization is headed to ensure that it has the necessary talent to achieve its future objectives and remain competitive.

96. (B) Provide a social and environmental perspective to the patient's condition.
Within a mental health team, the psychiatric social worker contributes a unique perspective that focuses on the patient's social and environmental context. Their role involves understanding how family dynamics, living conditions, and social support networks influence the patient's mental health. By addressing these external factors, the social worker complements the clinical work of psychiatrists and psychologists, ensuring that the treatment plan is holistic and considers the patient's entire life situation.

97. (A) (IV), (I), (II), (III)
The historical development of industrial welfare has progressed through several distinct stages. It began with a period of laissez-faire, where there were no formal welfare measures for workers. This was followed by a philanthropic stage driven by humanitarian concerns and then a paternalistic stage where employers acted as father figures. Finally, the movement reached a democratic stage characterized by active worker participation and the establishment of state legislation to protect the rights of all employees.

98. (D) Neurotic Disorder (specifically, a phobia).
An intense and irrational fear of a specific situation, such as heights, is a classic symptom of a phobia, which is categorized as a neurotic disorder. Individuals with phobias experience significant distress and often go to great lengths to avoid the feared stimulus. While they remain connected to reality, the anxiety caused by the phobia can seriously interfere with their daily activities and overall quality of life, requiring therapeutic intervention to manage the symptoms effectively.

99. (B) The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).
The adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities marked a revolutionary shift in the international perspective on disability. This global treaty moved

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company profit at the expense of worker safety directly contradicts these values, as true welfare aims to create a safe, healthy, and supportive environment for all workers.

39. (D) Level of employee morale and rates of absenteeism.
The quality of industrial relations within an organization is often reflected in the attitudes and behaviours of its employees. High levels of morale and low rates of absenteeism generally indicate a healthy and collaborative relationship between management and the workforce. Conversely, frequent absences and low engagement can be signs of underlying conflict or dissatisfaction, serving as important reflectors of the overall industrial climate.

40. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Organizational behaviour is a field of study that examines how individuals and groups interact within a professional environment. Knowledge gained from this discipline provides the essential foundation for organizational development, which involves the use of planned interventions to improve performance. Together, these fields help managers understand human dynamics and implement effective changes that enhance both organizational effectiveness and the overall experience of the employees.

41. (C) Conduct a psychosocial assessment to understand the patient's social support system and coping mechanisms.
A primary responsibility of medical social workers is to evaluate the social and emotional factors that influence a patient's health. By conducting detailed psychosocial assessments, these professionals gain insight into the patient's family dynamics, financial situation, and available support networks. This information is critical for developing a comprehensive care plan that addresses the patient's non-medical needs, facilitating a more effective and sustainable recovery process.

42. (A) (I), (III) and (IV) only
Personnel management focuses on the strategic management of individuals within an organization to achieve its objectives. Core functions include manpower planning to forecast future staffing needs, as well as the recruitment and selection of qualified candidates. Furthermore, the ongoing training and development of employees are essential for maintaining a skilled and productive workforce. These activities ensure that the organization's human resources are managed effectively.

43. (D) The Mental Healthcare Act
The Mental Healthcare Act is a significant legislative milestone in India that focuses on protecting the rights of individuals with mental illness. This law emphasizes the provision of healthcare services that respect the dignity and autonomy of the patient while prohibiting cruel or degrading treatment. By establishing a legal framework for mental health care, the act aims to ensure that affected individuals receive appropriate support and rehabilitation.

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44. (B) Offering shelter, counseling, and legal aid to survivors.
Social work interventions for gender-based violence are designed to provide immediate safety and long-term support to survivors. This includes offering secure shelter, professional counseling to address psychological trauma, and legal aid to help navigate the justice system. By taking a multi-dimensional approach, social workers can help individuals rebuild their lives, claim their rights, and address the systemic issues that contribute to violence within the community.

45. (C) The need for purpose, social connection, and maintaining a sense of self-worth.
As individuals grow older, their psychological needs shift toward finding meaning and maintaining social bonds. Ensuring that older adults have a sense of purpose and remain connected to their families and communities is essential for their emotional well-being. Interventions that promote self-worth and autonomy help prevent loneliness and depression, allowing the elderly to lead fulfilling lives despite the physical challenges that may come with aging.

46. (D) An over-representation of women among the poorest sections of society.
The feminization of poverty refers to a sociological trend where women represent a disproportionate percentage of the world's poor. This phenomenon is caused by systemic gender inequalities, such

which seek to balance economic success with a positive impact on the broader society.

62. (B) Observable signs and symptoms of a disorder.
In clinical practice, the manifestation of a disorder refers to the specific signs and symptoms that can be observed or reported by the patient. These manifestations serve as the basis for diagnosis and help clinicians understand the severity and nature of the mental health condition. Identifying these patterns is essential for developing an appropriate treatment plan and monitoring the patient's progress over time as they engage in various therapeutic interventions.

63. (C) Depression and loneliness.
Older persons often face significant psychological challenges as they navigate changes in their social roles and physical health. Loneliness and depression are common problems that can arise from the loss of friends, family members, or a sense of purpose. Addressing these emotional issues through counseling and social engagement is vital for maintaining the mental health of the elderly, ensuring they continue to feel valued and connected to society.

64. (C) International Labour Standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations.
The International Labour Organization plays a crucial role in shaping global employment practices by formulating international labour standards. These standards are presented in the form of conventions and recommendations that address various issues, such as fair wages, safe working conditions, and the right to organize. By setting these benchmarks, the organization encourages member nations to improve their domestic labour laws and promote social justice for workers around the entire world.

65. (C) Social model of disability.
A social work intervention that seeks to modify the workplace for an employee with a disability is rooted in the social model. This perspective identifies environmental and policy barriers as the primary obstacles to inclusion rather than the individual's impairment. By advocating for reasonable accommodations, social workers help create an accessible environment that allows persons with disabilities to use their skills effectively and participate fully in the modern professional workforce.

66. (B) (II), (III) and (IV) only
Psychiatric social workers perform several critical functions within a mental health team to support patient recovery. These include conducting detailed psychosocial assessments, providing therapy to individuals and families, and coordinating with community resources for rehabilitation. While they work closely with medical professionals, they do not prescribe medication or perform medical procedures like electroconvulsive therapy. Their unique contribution lies in addressing the social and environmental factors that influence a patient's overall mental health.

67. (B) The Principle of Social Responsibility of Industry.
A key principle of labour welfare is the belief that industries have a social responsibility toward their employees and the community. This principle suggests that organizations should provide facilities and services that promote the well-being of their workers beyond what is strictly required by law. By embracing this responsibility, industries can create a more satisfied and productive workforce while contributing positively to the social development of the regions where they operate.

68. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
A modern performance management system is a continuous and dynamic process rather than a single annual event. Effective systems involve ongoing communication between managers and employees, with a focus on setting clear objectives and providing regular feedback and coaching. By making performance management an everyday activity, organizations can better support employee development, address problems as they arise, and ensure that the efforts of the workforce are aligned with strategic goals.

69. (B) The 'glass ceiling' effect and gender pay gaps.
Gender disparity in the workplace is frequently expressed through structural barriers that prevent women from reaching senior leadership positions. The glass ceiling effect and significant pay gaps between men and women remain major challenges in achieving workplace

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54. (A) (I), (III) and (IV) only
Older persons possess fundamental rights that must be protected by society, including the right to be free from abuse and neglect. Family abandonment is a serious violation of these rights and can have devastating effects on an individual's well-being. Furthermore, the elderly are entitled to appropriate healthcare and social services to maintain their quality of life. Ensuring these rights are upheld is a primary focus of social work intervention.

55. (C) A charity and welfare model to a rights-based model.
The history of the disability movement shows a significant transformation in how individuals with impairments are perceived and supported. This shift moved from a charity and welfare model, where people were seen as objects of pity, to a rights-based model that emphasizes empowerment and equality. This modern approach focuses on removing societal barriers and ensuring that all individuals have the legal right to participate fully in society.

56. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The concept of labour welfare is dynamic and evolves in response to changing societal values and economic conditions. Various theories explain why welfare measures are implemented, such as the policing theory, which suggests that employers provide facilities to prevent industrial unrest and maintain peace. Understanding these theoretical foundations helps explain the development of modern labour laws and the ongoing commitment to improving the working conditions and lives of employees.

57. (B) The economic, political, and social environment.
Industrial relations are shaped by a complex set of external determinants, including the economic climate, political stability, and prevailing social norms. These factors influence how management and labour interact and negotiate, affecting the frequency of disputes and the level of cooperation within the organization. By understanding these broader environmental influences, organizations can develop more effective strategies for managing their workforce and maintaining a stable and productive industrial environment.

58. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The distinction between normal and abnormal behaviour is rarely absolute, as these concepts typically exist on a broad continuum. Definitions of abnormality often rely on criteria such as statistical rarity and personal distress, which can vary in intensity. Because social norms change over time and across cultures, determining what is abnormal involves a degree of interpretation, making it a matter of degree rather than a simple discrete category.

59. (B) Develop the capabilities of employees to meet the present and future needs of the organization.
Human resource development is a strategic function focused on enhancing the skills, knowledge, and abilities of an organization's workforce. By investing in employee growth through training and career development programs, organizations can ensure they have the talent needed to remain competitive. This process not only improves individual performance but also enhances the overall effectiveness of the organization, allowing it to adapt to a rapidly changing business environment.

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60. (C) Personal tragedy and individual deficit requiring medical treatment.
The medical model of disability perceives impairment as an individual deficit that needs to be fixed or cured through clinical intervention. This perspective often focuses on the physical or mental limitations of the person, viewing their condition as a personal tragedy. While medical care is important, this model has been criticized for overlooking the role of societal barriers and for failing to recognize the individual's potential for independent living and participation.

61. (D) Prioritizing shareholder profits over all other ethical considerations.
Corporate social responsibility practices are built on the idea that businesses have an ethical obligation to stakeholders beyond just maximizing profits. This includes a commitment to environmental sustainability, ethical labour practices, and meaningful community engagement. Prioritizing shareholder gain at the expense of social and environmental concerns is contrary to the core principles of responsibility,

representatives to determine employment terms and resolve disputes through structured dialogue and agreement.

77. (B) Articles in the Constitution of India that guarantee equality and prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex.
Constitutional safeguards are fundamental legal provisions that protect individuals from discrimination and ensure equality before the law. In India, several constitutional articles specifically prohibit discrimination based on gender and empower the state to make special provisions for women. These high-level legal protections provide the essential foundation for all other gender-related laws and policies, ensuring that the principle of gender equality is deeply embedded in the nation's legal framework.

78. (A) Successful aging depends on maintaining high levels of social and physical activity.
Activity theory proposes that there is a strong positive relationship between being active and achieving satisfaction in later life. This theory suggests that successful aging involves maintaining social roles and engaging in meaningful physical and mental activities. By staying involved in community life and pursuing personal interests, older adults can preserve their self-esteem and overall well-being, challenging the idea that aging must lead to a decline in life quality.

79. (B) (I), (II) and (III) only
Medical social workers perform several essential roles to support patient care and recovery in healthcare settings. These include providing counseling to patients and their families, managing the complex process of discharge planning, and offering immediate support during medical crises. While they are integral members of the healthcare team, their role does not include prescribing medication, which is a clinical task reserved for medical doctors. Their focus remains on the social and emotional aspects of illness.

80. (B) Promote their inclusion, participation, and empowerment in society.
The primary goal of social work with persons with disabilities is to foster a society where everyone can participate fully and live independently. This involves promoting inclusion in education and employment, and empowering individuals to advocate for their own rights. By working to remove physical and social barriers, social workers help ensure that persons with disabilities are not isolated but are recognized as valuable and active members of their diverse communities.

81. (B) The Dunlop's System Model
Dunlop's system model is a classic framework in the study of industrial relations that identifies three primary actors: management, workers, and the government. This model views industrial relations as a complex system of interactions that occur within a specific economic and social context. The interaction between these actors leads to the creation of rules and regulations that govern the workplace, helping to maintain order and resolve conflicts in the industrial environment.

82. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Total Quality Management is a comprehensive management philosophy that extends far beyond a single department. It requires the active involvement of every person in the organization, from top leadership to front-line employees, in a continuous effort to improve quality. By focusing on customer satisfaction and process improvement throughout the entire organization, TQM helps create a culture of excellence where quality is everyone's responsibility rather than just a technical function.

83. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The disability movement has experienced a profound historical shift from viewing individuals as objects of charity to recognizing them as subjects with rights. This transformation was significantly influenced by international milestones like the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. By reframing disability as a human rights issue, these global frameworks have held nations accountable for ensuring equality and inclusion, moving away from a purely welfare-based approach.

84. (A) Connecting them with senior citizen centers, hobby groups, or volunteer opportunities.
To address social isolation among older persons, social workers focus on interventions that promote social connection and community

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equality. Addressing these disparities requires a commitment to fair hiring practices, transparent promotion criteria, and policies that ensure equal pay for equal work, regardless of an individual's gender or family background.

70. (C) Establishment and administration of rules governing the workplace.
In the study of industrial relations, models like Dunham's emphasize the importance of the formal rules and regulations that govern the employment relationship. This perspective focuses on how these rules are established, administered, and interpreted within the organization to maintain order and resolve conflicts. By focusing on the structural aspects of the workplace, these models provide a framework for understanding the complex interaction between management, labour, and the legal environment.

71. (B) Enabler and Facilitator.
When a social worker organizes a support group, they are acting as an enabler and facilitator to help individuals address common challenges. This role involves creating a safe space for communication, providing resources, and helping members develop their own coping strategies. By bringing caregivers together, the social worker empowers them to share experiences and build a supportive community, which can significantly reduce the emotional burden of caring for someone with a chronic illness.

72. (A) The presence of distress, such as anxiety or depression, but reality testing remains intact.
Neurotic disorders are characterized by significant personal distress, such as high levels of anxiety or persistent depression, while the individual remains connected to reality. Unlike psychotic disorders, where reality testing is impaired, individuals with neurotic conditions are aware of their symptoms and the external world. These conditions often interfere with daily functioning and relationships, requiring supportive counseling and therapeutic interventions to help the individual manage their emotions and improve their quality of life.

73. (B) Experiencing neglect, abuse, and abandonment.
Vulnerability in the context of aging refers to the increased risks faced by older persons due to physical frailty, social isolation, and financial dependency. These factors can make them more susceptible to neglect, physical abuse, or abandonment by family members. Social work interventions are essential for identifying at-risk individuals and providing the necessary legal and social protections to ensure the elderly can live in a safe and dignified environment.

74. (A) A set of international standards for quality management systems.
ISO standards represent an international framework for ensuring quality and consistency in various organizational processes. In the field of human resource and quality management, these standards help companies establish robust systems for meeting customer requirements and improving overall performance. Achieving ISO certification demonstrates an organization's commitment to excellence and its ability to maintain high standards across its operations, enhancing its reputation in the global marketplace.

75. (A) Job descriptions and job specifications.
The objective of job analysis is to produce two critical documents: the job description and the job specification. The job description outlines the specific tasks, duties, and responsibilities associated with the role, while the specification details the human requirements, such as skills and experience. Together, these documents provide a clear foundation for other HR activities, including recruitment, training, and the evaluation of employee performance within the organization.

76. (C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Various management concepts work together to improve organizational performance and employee relations. Corporate governance provides the framework for accountability, while Six Sigma offers a data-driven approach to quality improvement. Organization development interventions are planned activities designed to enhance effectiveness and well-being. Finally, collective bargaining serves as a vital negotiation process between management and union

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for flexible work arrangements and the ability to manage a culturally diverse workforce across different geographic locations. Companies must now navigate various national laws while maintaining efficiency, making the management of human resources a more complex and strategic challenge.

32. (B) Implementing planned change to improve an organization's effectiveness and employee well-being.
Organization development is a systematic approach aimed at enhancing the overall health and effectiveness of an organization through planned interventions. These interventions use knowledge from the behavioural sciences to address problems and facilitate positive changes in culture, processes, and structures. The ultimate goal is to improve the organization's ability to achieve its objectives while simultaneously promoting the professional growth and well-being of its employees.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The role of social workers in medical settings is fundamental because physical illness is rarely an isolated biological event. It is frequently intertwined with emotional distress, financial strain, and social isolation, all of which can hinder the recovery process. By addressing these psychosocial barriers, social workers help create a supportive environment that facilitates healing and ensures that patients receive the holistic care necessary for improvement.

34. (A) Somatoform Disorder
A somatoform disorder is characterized by the presence of physical symptoms that suggest a general medical condition but are not fully explained by physical findings. Individuals with these conditions experience significant distress and impairment in their daily lives due to symptoms like pain, fatigue, or gastrointestinal issues. Despite the lack of an identifiable medical cause, the suffering is real and often requires psychological intervention to manage effectively.

35. (C) Viewing persons with disabilities as objects of charity to recognizing them as subjects with rights.
The shift toward a rights-based approach signifies a fundamental change in how society perceives persons with disabilities. Instead of being seen as unfortunate victims who deserve pity and charity, individuals are recognized as citizens with fundamental rights and entitlements. This perspective holds governments and societies accountable for providing equal opportunities and removing the systemic barriers that prevent people with disabilities from participating fully in all aspects of life.

36. (D) Problem: Abuse and neglect; Intervention: Advocating for legal protection and providing support services.
Social workers address the complex problems faced by older persons through targeted interventions that prioritize safety and dignity. When an elderly individual experiences abuse or neglect, the professional role involves advocating for their legal rights and connecting them with protective services. These efforts are designed to ensure the individual is removed from harm and provided with the necessary psychological and social support to maintain their well-being.

37. (C) Improving processes by identifying and removing the causes of defects and minimizing variability.
Six Sigma is a disciplined, data-driven methodology used by organizations to improve the quality of their processes. In the context of human resource development, it focuses on eliminating errors and reducing variability in various organizational functions. By identifying the root causes of problems and implementing standardized solutions, companies can enhance their overall efficiency, reduce costs, and ensure that they consistently meet the highest standards of performance.

38. (B) Principle of Maximizing Profit at the expense of worker safety
Labour welfare is based on several ethical principles that prioritize the well-being of employees alongside the interests of the organization. These include the principles of social responsibility, the adequacy of wages, and the coordination of welfare activities. Maximizing

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engagement. This often involves linking the individual with senior centers, interest groups, or volunteer programs where they can meet others and find a sense of purpose. These activities help combat loneliness and improve emotional well-being, allowing the elderly to maintain an active social life and feel valued within their local community.

85. (C) Conduct disorders and attention-deficit/ hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
Mental health problems in children and adolescents manifest in various ways, including behavioural issues such as conduct disorders and ADHD. These conditions can significantly impact a young person's academic performance and social relationships. Addressing these challenges early through appropriate psychological and social interventions is essential for the healthy development of children, ensuring they receive the support needed to navigate the unique difficulties of childhood and adolescence.

86. (B) A comprehensive term covering various services, facilities, and amenities provided to workers for their well-being.
Labour welfare is a broad concept that encompasses a wide range of services and facilities provided by employers to improve the lives of their workers. This includes measures such as healthcare, housing, educational opportunities, and recreational activities that promote the physical and mental well-being of the workforce. By focusing on the overall quality of life of employees, welfare programs help create a more satisfied, productive, and loyal staff.

87. (C) Production Scheduling
Human resource management consists of several integrated sub-systems designed to manage the people within an organization effectively. These include performance management, training and development, and the administration of compensation and benefits. Production scheduling, however, is a function of operations management rather than HR. While it relates to the work environment, its primary focus is on the timing and coordination of manufacturing processes rather than the management of human talent.

88. (A) A coalition of competing interests and groups.
The pluralist model of industrial relations views the organization as a complex social system made up of various groups with different interests and goals. This perspective acknowledges that conflict is inevitable but can be managed through negotiation and collective bargaining. By recognizing the legitimacy of trade unions and the importance of compromise, the pluralist approach seeks to balance the power between management and labour to maintain stability.

89. (C) Effectively procure, develop, compensate, and motivate human resources.
A primary objective of personnel management is the strategic management of the workforce to achieve organizational success. This involves the careful recruitment of talent, the ongoing development of employee skills, and the implementation of fair compensation and motivation strategies. By focusing on these core activities, the organization can ensure it has a capable and engaged workforce that is well-equipped to meet its goals in a competitive business environment.

90. (A) Antenatal care, maternal nutrition, and psychosocial support for expectant mothers.
The concept of the fetal origins of adult disease highlights the critical importance of maternal health during pregnancy for the long-term well-being of the child. Medical social workers addressing this issue focus on ensuring expectant mothers have access to quality antenatal care and proper nutrition. Additionally, providing psychosocial support helps reduce maternal stress, which is a vital factor in promoting healthy fetal development and preventing future health problems in adulthood.

91. (B) (I), (III) and (IV) only
India has reached several significant milestones in establishing legal protections for persons with disabilities. Key legislative acts include the 1995 and 2016 disability rights laws, which aim to ensure equal opportunities and full participation. Furthermore, India's ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities signifies a commitment to international standards of inclusion. These measures collectively provide a strong legal

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as the pay gap and restricted access to resources and education. Because women often have less economic power and higher responsibilities for unpaid care, they are more likely to fall into poverty and face greater challenges in escaping it.

47. (A) (III), (I), (IV), (II)
The management of human resources has evolved through several historical stages, beginning with a paternalistic focus on labour welfare. This was followed by the administrative stage of personnel management, which prioritized record-keeping and payroll. Later, the concept of human resource management emerged, viewing employees as vital organizational resources. Finally, modern organizations have adopted strategic human resource management, where HR functions as a key business partner in achieving corporate goals.

48. (B) Specializes in addressing the psychosocial aspects of mental and emotional disorders.
While both medical and psychiatric social work focus on the social determinants of health, the latter specializes in the complex issues related to mental illness. Psychiatric social workers are specifically trained to work in mental health settings, providing therapy and support to individuals with emotional and psychiatric disorders. Their expertise involves understanding the deep interplay between psychological symptoms and the patient's social environment to facilitate recovery.

49. (C) Somatoform Disorder - Delusions of grandeur
Mental health conditions are classified according to their specific symptoms and clinical manifestations. Mood disorders involve emotional extremes, while neurotic disorders like phobias are characterized by intense anxiety. Schizophrenia often involves positive symptoms such as hallucinations or negative symptoms like social withdrawal. However, delusions of grandeur are typically associated with psychotic disorders rather than somatoform disorders, which are primarily defined by physical symptoms without a clear medical cause.

50. (B) The system of rules, practices, and processes by which a company is directed and controlled.
Corporate governance establishes the framework through which a company is directed, administered, and controlled. It encompasses the internal rules, policies, and practices that define the relationship between the board of directors, management, and stakeholders. By ensuring accountability, transparency, and fairness in operations, effective governance protects the interests of all parties involved while promoting the long-term sustainability and success of the organization in the marketplace.

51. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Theories of aging provide various perspectives on how individuals experience later life. Activity theory suggests that staying active leads to better well-being, while disengagement theory views mutual withdrawal as a natural part of aging. Continuity theory proposes that people maintain their previous habits and relationships as they grow older. Sociological perspectives examine aging within the broader context of social structures and norms, highlighting the diversity of the aging process.

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52. (B) Domestic abuse.
Gender-based violence is a serious social problem that manifests in many harmful ways, including domestic abuse within the home. These acts of violence are driven by unequal power dynamics and are intended to control or harm an individual based on their gender. Addressing this issue requires comprehensive social work interventions, including providing safety for survivors, legal advocacy, and educational programs to challenge the underlying cultural norms.

53. (C) Ensuring an organization has the right number and kind of people, at the right places, at the right time.
Manpower planning is a strategic process used by organizations to ensure that their human resource needs are met both now and in the future. This involves analyzing current staffing levels, forecasting future requirements, and developing strategies for recruitment and training. By placing the right people in the right roles at the right time, organizations can maximize their efficiency and ensure they have the talent necessary to achieve their objectives.

away from seeing disability as a medical problem or a matter of charity, emphasizing instead the fundamental human rights of all individuals. By reframing disability in this way, the convention has pushed countries around the world to adopt laws that ensure equal access, inclusion, and the removal of societal barriers.

100. (B) Frequency of strikes, lockouts, and grievances.
The health of industrial relations within an organization is most clearly reflected by the level of visible conflict between management and labour. Frequent strikes, lockouts, and a high number of formal grievances are strong indicators of poor relations and unresolved tensions. Conversely, a low frequency of these events suggests a more harmonious environment where communication is effective and disputes are resolved through constructive dialogue and negotiation before they escalate into major disruptions.

101. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Social work interventions are tailored to address the specific needs of different groups and social issues. Psychiatric social work often focuses on the rehabilitation of individuals with serious mental illnesses like schizophrenia. Work with older persons frequently deals with the challenges of neglect and abandonment. In the area of gender and development, a major focus is tackling the feminization of poverty, while labour welfare involves managing workplace stress and ensuring employee safety and well-being.

102. (D) Product Pricing.
Personnel management is primarily concerned with the effective management of an organization's workforce. Key functions include conducting job analysis, forecasting future manpower needs, and engaging in collective bargaining to determine employment terms. Product pricing, on the other hand, is a marketing and finance function that focuses on the external market and company revenue. It falls outside the scope of managing human resources, which is focused on the recruitment, development, and well-being of employees.

103. (B) The organization is an integrated and harmonious whole, where management and staff share common goals.
The unitarist model of industrial relations is based on the assumption that an organization should function as a single, unified team. According to this perspective, management and employees share the same interests and should work together toward common goals. In this model, conflict is seen as unnecessary or as the result of poor communication, rather than as an inherent part of the employment relationship, and trade unions are often viewed as unnecessary external interference.

104. (B) (I), (II) and (III) only
Several models explain the different approaches a business can take toward social responsibility. The economic model focuses on profit maximization, while the stakeholder model emphasizes the importance of considering the interests of everyone affected by the company's operations. The philanthropic model views social responsibility as voluntary acts of charity. Each of these perspectives provides a different framework for understanding how corporations can balance their economic goals with their obligations to the broader society.

105. (B) Identify risk factors and plan public health interventions.
Epidemiology plays a vital role in mental health by identifying the patterns and causes of disorders within large populations. By studying the distribution of mental illnesses, researchers can identify specific risk factors and social determinants that contribute to their development. This information is essential for planning public health interventions and allocating resources to prevent the onset of disorders and promote mental well-being on a community-wide and even national scale.

106. (B) Gender disparity in property and livelihood.
Securing legal property rights for women is a critical intervention that directly addresses gender disparities in economic resources and livelihoods. In many societies, unequal inheritance and ownership laws prevent women from achieving financial independence and security. By advocating for legal changes that ensure women have equal access to land and

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assets, social workers help empower them to improve their economic status and reduce their vulnerability to poverty and exploitation.

107. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Medical social work did not develop in isolation but evolved alongside advancements in the medical field as practitioners recognized that health is influenced by more than just biological factors. The profession emerged from the realization that social and emotional issues are deeply intertwined with physical illness and the healing process. By addressing these psychosocial factors, medical social workers provide essential support that enhances the overall effectiveness of medical treatment and improves patient recovery.

108. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Collective bargaining is a fundamental component of healthy industrial relations because it provides a structured and democratic process for resolving workplace issues. By allowing management and labour to negotiate terms of employment and settle disputes through dialogue, it helps maintain order and prevent disruptions like strikes. This collaborative approach ensures that the interests of both parties are considered, leading to more stable and fair relationships within the industrial environment.

109. (B) Ensure their equal rights, prevent discrimination, and promote full participation.
The primary goal of legislation for persons with disabilities is to create a society where everyone has equal rights and opportunities. These laws are designed to prevent discrimination in education, employment, and public life, and to mandate the removal of barriers that hinder full participation. By providing a legal framework for inclusion, these measures empower individuals with impairments to claim their rights and live independent lives as active members of society.

110. (A) Continuity Theory.
Continuity theory suggests that individuals naturally strive to maintain a consistent sense of self as they grow older. This means that older adults tend to keep the same basic personality traits, lifestyle habits, and social connections they developed in their younger years. According to this perspective, successful aging involves adapting to the changes that come with age while preserving a stable internal and external life structure, ensuring a sense of meaning and identity.

111. (D) Emotional state, such as depression or mania.
Mood disorders are a category of mental health conditions primarily defined by significant and persistent disturbances in an individual's emotional state. These disorders include depression, characterized by intense sadness and loss of interest, and mania, which involves periods of extreme euphoria and energy. These emotional fluctuations can seriously impact an individual's ability to function in daily life and maintain relationships, requiring a combination of clinical treatment and social support to manage.

112. (B) An ongoing process for communicating and clarifying job responsibilities, priorities, and performance expectations.
A performance management system is a comprehensive and continuous process designed to help employees understand their roles and achieve their full potential. It involves regular communication between managers and staff to set clear goals, assess progress, and provide necessary feedback and coaching. Rather than being a single annual review, an effective system focuses on ongoing development and alignment of individual efforts with the broader strategic objectives of the entire organization.

113. (C) Team building exercises designed to improve group dynamics.
Team building exercises are a classic example of an organization development intervention aimed at improving internal group dynamics and collaboration. These activities are designed to build trust, improve communication, and enhance problem-solving skills among team members. By addressing the social and relational aspects of the workplace, these interventions help create a more cohesive and effective workforce, leading to better organizational performance and a more positive environment for all employees.

114. (D) Industrial growth and societal changes are interconnected and mutually influential.
The idea that industrial development is a sub-system of society emphasizes the deep

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interconnectedness between economic growth and social change. Developments within industry, such as new technologies or shifts in employment, can profoundly affect family structures, community life, and national culture. Conversely, social norms and political decisions influence how industries operate and grow. Recognizing this mutual influence is essential for understanding the broader impact of industrialization on the overall development of human societies.

115. (A) PM views employees as a cost, while HRM views them as a valuable asset.
A fundamental difference between personnel management and human resource management lies in how they perceive employees. Traditional personnel management often treats workers as a cost to be minimized and focuses on administrative tasks like payroll. In contrast, modern human resource management views employees as strategic and valuable assets whose potential should be developed to gain a competitive advantage. This shift reflects a more proactive and integrated approach to managing an organization's human capital.

116. (C) (I), (II), (III), and (IV) only
Effective corporate governance is built on several key principles that ensure an organization is managed responsibly and ethically. These core components include accountability to stakeholders, fairness in all dealings, transparency in operations and reporting, and a strong sense of responsibility for the company's actions. While profitability is a major goal, focusing solely on short-term gains without considering these ethical foundations can lead to long-term failure and loss of trust within the community.

117. (B) Need for accessible housing and safe environments.
As individuals age, their physical requirements often change, necessitating adjustments to their living environments to ensure safety and independence. Accessible housing with features like ramps and handrails, along with safe community spaces, are essential physical needs that require attention from social workers. By advocating for these modifications, professionals help older persons maintain their mobility and reduce the risk of accidents, allowing them to live with dignity and security in their own homes.

118. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The medical and social models of disability offer very different perspectives on the nature of impairment and the appropriate response to it. While the medical model focuses on fixing the individual's condition, the social model identifies the problem as residing within the barriers and attitudes created by society. This model argues that it is the lack of accessibility and inclusion that truly disables people, highlighting the need for systemic change rather than just medical treatment.

119. (C) Explore the patient's and family's beliefs and concerns about the illness and medication in a non-judgmental way.
When a patient or family is hesitant about psychiatric treatment, the first and most crucial step for a social worker is to build rapport and understand their unique perspective. By exploring their beliefs and concerns in a non-judgmental manner, the social worker can identify the reasons for their hesitation and provide tailored information and support. This collaborative approach helps build trust and increases the likelihood that the patient will engage with necessary care.

120. (D) The Theory of Relativity.
Labour welfare is supported by several established theories that explain why organizations should provide facilities for their workers. These include the policing theory, which focuses on legal compliance, the religious theory based on humanitarian values, and the philanthropic theory driven by a genuine concern for others. The theory of relativity, however, is a fundamental concept in physics and has no relation to the principles or practices of managing employee welfare in the workplace.

121. (A) Gender disparity in employment.
The glass ceiling is a metaphorical barrier that represents the invisible obstacles preventing women from rising to high-level leadership positions. This phenomenon is a clear expression of gender disparity in employment, where women are often limited by systemic biases and traditional organizational structures despite their

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new challenges and create a more positive and productive environment for all employees.

165. (A) Focuses on the interplay between a patient's medical condition and their social environment.
The role of a medical social worker has evolved from a simple humanitarian visitor to a professional focused on the complex interaction between health and society. Modern practitioners understand that a patient's medical condition cannot be separated from their social environment, including family support and financial status. By addressing these psychosocial factors, medical social workers provide essential support that complements clinical care and helps ensure that patients have the best possible chance for a full and sustainable recovery.

166. (B) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only
Several conceptual models provide different frameworks for understanding the nature of industrial relations within an organization. These include the unitarist model focused on harmony, the pluralist model recognizing multiple interest groups, and the Marxist model emphasizing class conflict. Additionally, Dunlop's system model provides a complex view of the interactions between actors in their environment. Together, these models help researchers and managers analyze the complex dynamics of the workplace and develop strategies for managing the employment relationship.

167. (C) Flat affect, lack of motivation, and social withdrawal.
Schizophrenia is characterized by a range of symptoms, including negative symptoms that involve a decline in normal psychological functioning. These manifestations include flat affect, where the individual shows little emotional expression, as well as a significant lack of motivation and a tendency toward social withdrawal. Recognizing these negative symptoms is essential for accurate diagnosis and for developing a comprehensive treatment plan that addresses both the perceptual disruptions and the social challenges faced by the individual with this condition.

168. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The International Labour Organization does not function as a global police force but instead uses dialogue and technical assistance to promote fair labour practices. Its primary role is to set international standards and supervise their application in member states through a collaborative process. By encouraging countries to improve their own labour laws and offering expert guidance, the organization helps ensure that workers around the world have access to decent, safe, and fair employment opportunities.

169. (B) Minimum acceptable human qualities necessary to perform a job, such as skills, knowledge, and abilities.
A job specification is an essential document produced during job analysis that outlines the specific human qualities required to perform a particular role. This includes the necessary skills, knowledge, experience, and abilities an individual must possess to be successful in the job. By clearly defining these requirements, organizations can improve their recruitment and selection processes, ensuring they hire the right talent and providing a clear standard for evaluating employee performance and development needs.

170. (A) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.
The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act is a significant legislative measure in India designed to protect the rights of older persons. This law establishes a legal obligation for children and heirs to provide for the basic needs and well-being of their elderly relatives. By providing a formal mechanism for seeking maintenance and protection from neglect, the act helps ensure that the elderly can live with dignity and receive the support they deserve.

171. (B) Build a good image of the company in the eyes of the public.
The public relations theory of labour welfare suggests that some organizations provide facilities for their workers as a way to enhance their corporate image. According to this perspective, welfare measures are a tool for building goodwill and a positive reputation in the eyes of the community and potential customers. While these programs benefit the employees, their primary goal is to demonstrate the company's commitment to social well-being, which can

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overall welfare of the workforce. By setting standards for wages, working hours, and safety, these laws help prevent exploitation and resolve disputes. This regulatory environment is essential for maintaining industrial peace and ensuring that the interests of both parties are considered.

129. (A) (I) and (III) only
Human resource development is a continuous and strategic process aimed at enhancing the competencies of all employees within an organization. Rather than being limited to top management, it focuses on the professional growth of the entire workforce through ongoing training and skill enhancement. The primary goal is to ensure that employees have the knowledge and abilities needed to perform their current roles effectively and to prepare them for future challenges, benefiting both individuals and the organization.

130. (B) Development of the mental hygiene movement and psychoanalytic theory.
The history of psychiatric social work is deeply rooted in the early 20th-century mental hygiene movement and the rise of psychoanalytic theory. These developments led to a new understanding of mental illness as being influenced by psychological and social factors as well as biological ones. Social workers began to play a critical role in mental health settings by providing a social perspective that complemented clinical diagnosis and treatment, ultimately contributing to more holistic and effective patient care.

131. (C) Survey feedback and strategic planning.
Survey feedback and strategic planning are examples of system-wide organizational development interventions designed to improve the overall health of a company. These activities involve collecting data from across the organization to identify broad areas for improvement and developing long-term goals to achieve success. By involving the entire system in the change process, these interventions help align the efforts of all departments and create a more integrated and effective approach to meeting organizational objectives and challenges.

132. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The feminization of poverty is directly linked to systemic gender disparities that limit women's access to economic opportunities and resources. Factors such as restricted access to education, unequal pay, and limited decision-making power significantly contribute to the higher prevalence of poverty among women. Recognizing these connections is essential for developing effective policies that promote gender equality and empower women to improve their financial status, thereby reducing the disproportionate impact of poverty on their lives and families.

133. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many modern organizations now view corporate social responsibility as a strategic business practice rather than just a form of philanthropy. There is a growing recognition that ethical and sustainable operations can significantly enhance a company's brand reputation and its ability to attract top talent. By considering the social and environmental impact of their business, companies can create long-term value and ensure their future success in an increasingly competitive and socially conscious global marketplace.

134. (D) Making a formal medical diagnosis of the patient's illness.
Medical social workers play a vital role in healthcare by addressing the psychosocial needs of patients, but their responsibilities do not include clinical medical tasks. They help patients navigate the complex healthcare system, provide emotional support to families, and coordinate post-discharge services. Making a formal medical diagnosis is the responsibility of doctors and other medical professionals. The social worker's expertise lies in understanding how social and emotional factors influence a patient's overall health and recovery process.

135. (A) Behaviour that conforms to the dominant social norms and expectations of a specific group.
The concept of normality is socially constructed and varies across different cultures and historical periods. It is generally understood as behaviour that aligns with the prevailing norms and expectations of a particular social group. What is considered normal in one context may be seen as unusual in another, highlighting the importance of understanding the cultural framework when evaluating human behaviour. This perspective helps clinicians and social workers avoid

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beneficial to society. This approach requires companies to balance their drive for financial gain with a commitment to ethical labour practices and environmental protection, leading to more responsible and long-term business success.

151. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Various social and management concepts are characterized by their primary areas of focus and associated ideas. The feminization of poverty addresses the higher prevalence of poverty among women, while Six Sigma is a methodology for quality improvement and reducing process defects. Disengagement theory describes a mutual withdrawal between older adults and society, and psychiatric social work focuses on managing the psychosocial aspects of mental illness through targeted interventions and support services for patients.

152. (C) To maximize conflict and disputes.
The primary objectives of industrial relations are to promote cooperation and stability within the workplace while protecting the interests of both management and labour. This involves working to raise productivity, ensuring fair treatment of employees, and establishing an industrial democracy where workers have a voice. Maximizing conflict and disputes is contrary to these goals, as effective industrial relations aim to resolve issues through constructive dialogue and negotiation before they escalate into major disruptions.

153. (B) Discharge planning.
Discharge planning is a critical social work intervention that ensures a patient has the necessary support and resources to continue their recovery after leaving the hospital. This process often involves conducting home visits to assess living conditions and family dynamics to ensure a safe and supportive environment. By coordinating these essential social factors, social workers help prevent readmission and ensure that the transition from hospital to home is successful and sustainable for the patient.

154. (A) (I), (II) and (III) only
Understanding mental health requires a careful consideration of various factors, including the cultural context that defines normal and abnormal behaviour. Etiology refers specifically to the underlying causes and origins of a disorder, while mood disorders are primarily identified by emotional extremes rather than thought disturbances. Effective management of mental illness often involves a combination of medical care, therapy, and social support to address the complex psychological and environmental needs of the individual experiencing the condition.

155. (B) Physical frailty, social isolation, and dependency.
Vulnerability among older persons is often driven by a combination of physical and social factors that increase their risk of neglect or abuse. Physical frailty and a high degree of dependency on others for care can make individuals more susceptible to mistreatment. Additionally, social isolation reduces the likelihood that problems will be noticed and addressed. Social work interventions are essential for identifying these vulnerabilities and providing the necessary support systems to ensure the safety of the elderly.

156. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The social model of disability differs from the medical model by identifying the primary problem as residing within the barriers created by society rather than the individual's impairment. According to this perspective, a rights-based approach is essential for empowering individuals and removing the societal obstacles that hinder full participation. By focusing on inclusion and equality, this approach ensures that persons with disabilities can live independent lives and exercise their fundamental rights within their local and national communities.

157. (A) Institutional factors like trade unions and employers' federations.
Industrial relations are influenced by various institutional factors, including the presence and strength of trade unions and employers' federations. These organizations represent the interests of their respective groups and play a major role in negotiations and the resolution of workplace disputes. Their actions and relationships with the government shape the overall climate of industrial relations, affecting how labour and management interact and collaborate to achieve their goals within a stable and productive environment.

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143. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Industrialization has been a powerful agent of social change, profoundly impacting family structures, urbanization patterns, and the emergence of new social classes. The shift from agricultural to industrial economies led to significant changes in family roles and community dynamics as people moved to cities for work. Recognizing these broad social consequences is essential for understanding the history of human societies and the complex relationship between economic development and the way people live their lives in a modern world.

144. (D) The company's product advertising strategies.
The scope of industrial relations is focused on the complex relationships between employers, employees, and the state within the workplace. This includes managing interactions between staff and management, understanding the role of government regulations, and establishing mechanisms for resolving industrial disputes. While advertising strategies are important for a company's financial success, they fall under the marketing function and are not part of the relationship management that defines the field of industrial relations.

145. (A) Social and psychological problems.
An older person living alone who experiences feelings of worthlessness and social withdrawal is facing a combination of social and psychological challenges. The lack of social connection and the emotional distress associated with aging can lead to a significant decline in well-being. Addressing these issues requires interventions that provide both emotional support through counseling and opportunities for social engagement to help the individual feel valued and connected to their community once again.

146. (C) The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).
The adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities represented a major milestone in the global movement for equality and inclusion. This international treaty established a high standard for protecting the rights of individuals with impairments and has influenced national laws around the world. By focusing on empowerment and the removal of societal barriers, the convention has significantly changed the way disability is perceived and addressed on a global scale.

147. (A) (II), IV), (III), (I)
The study of industrial relations has evolved through several conceptual models that offer different perspectives on the workplace. This began with the Marxist model's focus on class conflict, followed by the unitarist view of a single harmonious team and the pluralist recognition of multiple interest groups. Finally, Dunlop's system model provided a more complex framework for understanding the interactions between actors within their environmental context. This progression reflects a growing understanding of the systemic nature of industrial relations.

148. (A) Potential causes, such as genetic and environmental factors.
Etiology in the context of schizophrenia refers to the systematic study of the various factors that may contribute to the development of the disorder. This includes examining genetic predispositions as well as environmental influences that may trigger the onset of symptoms. Understanding these underlying causes is essential for developing more effective treatments and for identifying individuals who may be at higher risk, allowing for earlier intervention and better management of the condition.

149. (B) Appease and pacify the workers to prevent unionization and agitation.
The placating theory suggests that some employers provide welfare facilities primarily as a way to appease workers and prevent the formation of unions. According to this perspective, these measures are intended to pacify the workforce and reduce the likelihood of industrial unrest or agitation. While these programs may improve the lives of employees, their primary goal is to maintain managerial control and ensure a stable and compliant work environment without collective bargaining.

150. (B) People, Planet, and Profit.
The triple bottom line is a key concept in corporate social responsibility that encourages businesses to measure their success in three dimensions: social, environmental, and financial. By focusing on people, planet, and profit, organizations can ensure that their operations are sustainable and

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qualifications. Addressing this issue requires proactive policies that promote gender diversity in senior management and ensure that all employees have equal opportunities for career advancement and professional growth.

122. (B) To promote social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights.
The International Labour Organization is a specialized UN agency dedicated to advancing social justice and promoting fundamental labour rights globally. Its primary mission is to ensure that work is decent, safe, and fair for everyone. Through the development of international standards and the promotion of rights at work, the organization helps countries build stronger labour laws and improve the lives of workers, contributing to more stable and equitable societies across the globe.

123. (B) Activities from manpower planning to employee separation.
The scope of personnel management is comprehensive, covering every stage of an employee's relationship with an organization. This begins with manpower planning and recruitment to find the right talent, followed by training, performance appraisal, and compensation management. The process also includes managing industrial relations and handling the eventual separation of employees through retirement or resignation. This end-to-end approach ensures that the organization's human resources are managed effectively throughout their entire professional tenure.

124. (D) The increasing interconnectedness of global economies impacts industrial structures, labour markets, and relations.
Globalization involves the growing integration of national economies through international trade and technology, which has a profound impact on industry. This interconnectedness affects how industries are structured and how labour markets function, leading to new challenges in managing industrial relations across different cultures and legal systems. Understanding these global dynamics is essential for organizations to remain competitive and for policymakers to develop effective strategies for managing the social and economic consequences of a globalized world.

125. (C) Acts or lack of action within a relationship of trust that cause harm or distress.
Abuse in the context of aging is defined as any harmful act or omission that occurs within a relationship where there is an expectation of trust. This can include physical harm, emotional distress, financial exploitation, or the neglect of basic needs. Because older persons are often dependent on their caregivers, recognizing and preventing abuse is a critical responsibility for social workers. Ensuring the safety and dignity of the elderly requires vigilance and strong protective interventions.

126. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Different models of disability provide varying perspectives on the nature of impairment and the appropriate societal response. The medical model focuses on individual deficits and cures, while the social model highlights environmental barriers. The charity model views individuals with pity, whereas the rights-based model empowers them as subjects with entitlements. Each model informs the strategies used by social workers, ranging from clinical intervention and charitable support to advocacy for systemic change and the removal of discriminatory barriers.

127. (B) Episodes of deep depression and/or periods of mania or hypomania.
Mood disorders are primarily identified by extreme fluctuations in an individual's emotional state that interfere with daily life. Clinical manifestations typically include episodes of intense depression, where the person feels overwhelmed by sadness, and periods of mania, characterized by abnormally high energy and euphoria. These emotional extremes can lead to significant distress and impairment in functioning, necessitating a combination of medical treatment and therapeutic support to help the individual regain emotional stability and well-being.

128. (B) To regulate the relationship between employers and employees and protect the rights and welfare of labour.
Labour legislations are designed to establish a legal framework that governs the interactions between employers and their workers. The main purpose is to ensure fair treatment, protect fundamental labour rights, and promote the

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158. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In today's globalized economy, effective human resource management is essential for an organization's long-term success and competitive advantage. Strategic practices such as manpower planning, performance management, and employee development help organizations adapt to rapid changes and maintain a high-performing workforce. By managing their human assets effectively, companies can enhance productivity and innovation, ensuring they are well-equipped to meet the challenges and opportunities of an increasingly competitive and complex global marketplace.

159. (B) The specific activities or functions involved, such as recruitment, training, and compensation.
The functional approach to personnel management focuses on the specific tasks and activities required to manage a workforce effectively. This includes the recruitment and selection of talent, the provision of training and development, and the administration of fair compensation and benefits. By focusing on these core functions, the organization can ensure that all aspects of employee management are handled systematically, contributing to a more efficient and productive workplace environment where individuals can perform their roles effectively.

160. (B) Individuals adapt to aging by maintaining connections with their past and continuing familiar roles and activities.
Continuity theory suggests that successful aging involves maintaining a stable life structure by continuing familiar habits and relationships from one's past. According to this perspective, individuals use strategies and roles they have developed over their lifetime to adapt to the changes that come with age. This consistency helps older adults maintain a sense of identity and well-being, allowing them to navigate the challenges of aging while feeling connected to their previous life experiences and personal history.

161. (B) Gender disparity in employment.
Paying a woman less than a man for performing the same job is a direct manifestation of gender disparity in the workplace. This inequality is often rooted in systemic biases and traditional social norms that undervalue women's work. Addressing the gender pay gap requires a commitment to transparent compensation policies and laws that mandate equal pay for equal work. Ensuring fairness in employment is essential for promoting gender equality and for empowering women to achieve economic independence and security.

162. (A) Cognitive-behavioral therapy, stress management techniques, and supportive counseling.
The management of neurotic and stress-related disorders often involves several non-medical social work interventions designed to help individuals cope with anxiety and distress. Cognitive-behavioral therapy is a common approach that helps people change negative thought patterns, while stress management techniques provide practical tools for dealing with daily challenges. Supportive counseling offers a safe space for individuals to explore their feelings, helping them build the resilience needed to manage their symptoms and improve their overall psychological well-being.

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163. (C) Help in maintaining and improving the efficiency of workers.
The principle of efficiency in labour welfare suggests that the provision of facilities and services is beneficial for both workers and the organization. By improving the health and well-being of employees, welfare measures can lead to increased productivity and greater efficiency in the workplace. This perspective views welfare not as a cost, but as a sound investment that helps create a more capable and motivated workforce, ultimately contributing to the long-term success and stability of the entire organization.

164. (C) To facilitate planned organizational change and improvement.
The primary purpose of an organizational development intervention is to facilitate planned change that enhances the health and effectiveness of the organization. These activities are designed to address specific problems and improve internal processes through the application of behavioural science knowledge. By focusing on long-term improvement rather than just short-term fixes, these interventions help organizations adapt to

imposing their own biases when working with diverse populations.

136. (C) Only when forced by legislation and the fear of state intervention.
The policing theory of labour welfare suggests that some employers only provide welfare facilities when they are legally required to do so. This perspective views welfare measures as a reaction to state intervention rather than a voluntary act of care for the employees. According to this theory, the fear of legal penalties and government oversight is the primary driver for improving working conditions, emphasizing the importance of strong labour laws in ensuring the well-being of the workforce.

137. (B) A culture of continuous improvement.
A fundamental element of total quality management is the commitment to a culture of continuous improvement across all organizational processes. This approach involves everyone in the organization in an ongoing effort to enhance quality, increase efficiency, and better meet customer needs. By focusing on small, steady improvements rather than just major changes, organizations can achieve sustainable success and build a strong reputation for excellence and reliability in their products and services.

138. (A) Ensure their safety, well-being, and access to legal and social support systems.
When working with abandoned older persons, the primary focus of a social worker is to ensure the individual's immediate safety and long-term well-being. This involves connecting them with necessary social services and legal protections to provide a secure living environment. By advocating for their rights and providing emotional support, the social worker helps the individual overcome the trauma of abandonment and ensures they receive the care and respect they deserve as they age.

139. (B) Mood Disorder - Characterized by major disturbances in emotion.
Mental health problems are categorized based on their primary symptoms and clinical presentations. Mood disorders involve major disturbances in emotion, such as intense depression or periods of mania. Schizophrenia is characterized by perceptual disruptions like hallucinations, while somatoform disorders involve physical symptoms with no medical cause. Understanding these distinctions is essential for accurate diagnosis and for developing targeted interventions that address the specific psychological and social needs of the individual experiencing the mental health condition.

140. (A) Establish a formal communication channel between management and employees through their representatives.
Collective bargaining serves as a vital communication channel that allows management and employees to interact formally through their representatives. This process facilitates the negotiation of employment terms and the resolution of workplace issues in a structured and orderly manner. By providing a platform for dialogue, collective bargaining helps build trust between the two parties and ensures that the concerns of the workforce are heard, contributing to more stable and cooperative industrial relations.

141. (C) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only
Gender disparity is a complex issue that manifests through systemic inequalities across multiple areas of life. These include significant differences in access to healthcare and education, as well as disparities in employment opportunities and the legal right to own property. While physical differences in height and weight are biological, the other factors are social and institutional barriers that limit the potential of individuals based on their gender. Addressing these disparities is essential for promoting true gender equality.

142. (B) The Stakeholder Model.
A company that actively consults with employees, customers, and community leaders is applying the stakeholder model of corporate social responsibility. This approach recognizes that businesses are accountable to a wide range of groups beyond just their shareholders. By considering the interests and concerns of all stakeholders, the company can make more informed and ethical decisions that promote social and environmental well-being while ensuring the long-term sustainability and success of the organization within its community.

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contribute to long-term business success and brand loyalty.

172. (D) Ensuring transparency in the company's operations and financial reporting.
A core component of effective corporate governance is a commitment to transparency in all organizational operations and financial reporting. By providing clear and accurate information to shareholders and other stakeholders, the company can build trust and ensure accountability in its decision-making processes. Transparency is essential for protecting the interests of investors and for promoting the long-term sustainability and ethical performance of the organization in an increasingly complex and demanding global business environment.

173. (B) Modern disability rights movement.
The shift in perspective on disability from a purely medical issue to a fundamental human rights issue is a central theme of the modern disability rights movement. This movement emphasizes the importance of empowerment, inclusion, and the removal of societal barriers that prevent full participation. By advocating for equal rights and legal protections, the movement has challenged traditional views and pushed for systemic changes that recognize individuals with impairments as active and valued members of society.

174. (A) An intervention for gender-based violence.
Creating self-help groups for women to address domestic violence is a clear example of a social work intervention targeted at gender-based violence. These groups provide a safe space for survivors to share their experiences, gain emotional support, and collectively develop strategies for safety and legal action. By fostering empowerment and solidarity, such interventions help individuals overcome the trauma of violence and challenge the underlying social norms and power dynamics that contribute to gender-based harm.

175. (D) Performing brain surgery.
Psychiatric social workers perform several essential roles in mental health settings, but their responsibilities do not include clinical medical procedures like brain surgery. Their work involves conducting detailed psychosocial assessments, providing counseling to individuals and families, and coordinating with community resources to support rehabilitation. Their unique contribution lies in understanding and addressing the social factors that influence mental health, which complements the medical and psychological care provided by other members of the multidisciplinary team.

176. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Human resource management functions consist of various integrated activities designed to manage an organization's workforce effectively. Manpower planning involves forecasting future staffing needs, while job analysis determines the requirements of specific roles. Performance management focuses on evaluating employees against set standards, and collective bargaining serves as a vital negotiation process for determining employment terms. Together, these functions ensure that the organization has a capable and motivated workforce that is aligned with its broader strategic goals and objectives.

177. (B) Man is essentially religious and is driven by these beliefs to help others.
The religious theory of labour welfare is based on the idea that humans are naturally driven by their spiritual beliefs and values to help those in need. According to this perspective, employers provide welfare facilities for their workers out of a sense of religious duty and humanitarian concern. These measures are seen as a way to fulfill ethical obligations and contribute to the well-being of others, reflecting a commitment to compassionate and socially responsible management practices.

178. (A) The developmental tasks and challenges faced by individuals as they age, such as achieving integrity vs. despair.
Psychological theories of aging, such as Erikson's model, focus on the internal developmental challenges individuals face as they grow older. These theories examine the process of reflection and the search for meaning in later life, highlighting tasks like achieving a sense of integrity rather than despair. By understanding these internal psychological processes, social workers can provide better support to older adults as they navigate the unique emotional

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and personal changes that come with the aging process.

179. (C) (I), (II) and (III) only
Total Quality Management is a customer-focused approach that requires the commitment and involvement of everyone within an organization. Its primary goal is to achieve continuous improvement across all processes to enhance quality and efficiency. By making quality the responsibility of the entire workforce rather than just one department, organizations can create a more effective approach to meeting customer needs and ensuring long-term success. This culture of excellence is essential for maintaining a competitive edge in the modern business world.

180. (B) A more strategic and integrated approach to managing people.
The evolution of human resource management from traditional personnel management reflects a significant shift toward a more strategic and integrated role. Modern HRM views employees as valuable assets whose potential should be developed to help the organization achieve its goals. This proactive approach involves aligning HR practices with the broader strategic objectives of the company, ensuring that the management of people contributes directly to the overall success and competitiveness of the organization in a global market.

181. (A) Presence of physical symptoms suggesting a medical condition, but which are not fully explained by a medical condition.
A somatoform disorder is identified by the presence of physical symptoms that suggest a general medical condition but are not fully explained by biological findings. Individuals with these conditions experience real suffering and distress, often leading to significant impairment in their daily functioning and relationships. Because there is no clear medical cause, these symptoms are understood as psychological manifestations of distress, requiring therapeutic interventions to help the individual manage their emotions and improve their quality of life.

182. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Globalization has made industrial relations more complex by introducing new challenges such as managing a diverse workforce and navigating the pressures of international competition. Organizations must now consider cross-cultural differences and varied legal systems when managing their human resources. This increasingly interconnected global environment requires a more strategic and flexible approach to industrial relations, as companies strive to maintain efficiency and harmony while operating across different countries and regions with diverse social and economic conditions.

183. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The feminization of poverty is a major concern in gender studies because it highlights the disproportionate impact of economic hardship on women. This phenomenon is driven by systemic disparities in education, employment, and the right to own property, which limit women's financial independence. Recognizing these connections is essential for developing effective policies that promote gender equality and provide women with the resources and opportunities needed to improve their economic status and reduce their vulnerability to poverty.

184. (A) A manifestation of the broader class struggle in capitalist society.
The Marxist model of industrial relations views conflict in the workplace as an inevitable manifestation of the broader class struggle within a capitalist society. According to this perspective, the interests of management and labour are fundamentally opposed, and conflict is a natural result of these differing power dynamics. This model focuses on the structural inequalities inherent in the employment relationship and emphasizes the importance of collective action by workers to challenge managerial authority and achieve social and economic change.

185. (A) Helping an older person find new roles and activities to replace those they have lost, such as volunteering or joining a club.
A social work intervention based on activity theory would focus on helping older adults remain engaged and active in their communities. This involves identifying new roles and opportunities for social connection, such as volunteering or joining interest groups, to replace the roles they may have lost through retirement or other life changes. By encouraging continued

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activity and participation, social workers help older persons maintain their self-esteem and overall well-being, ensuring they lead fulfilling and meaningful lives.

186. (C) Article 15 of the Indian Constitution, which prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex.
Constitutional safeguards like Article 15 of the Indian Constitution provide fundamental legal protections against gender-based discrimination. By explicitly prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex, the constitution ensures that the principle of gender equality is a core part of the nation's legal framework. These high-level protections empower individuals to challenge unfair practices and provide the essential foundation for the development of laws and policies aimed at promoting equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, regardless of their gender.

187. (B) Meets a certain international standard for its quality management processes.
ISO certification indicates that an organization has established and maintained quality management processes that meet rigorous international standards. This certification demonstrates the company's commitment to excellence and its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer requirements. In the context of performance management, achieving ISO standards helps organizations improve their efficiency and reliability, enhancing their reputation and competitiveness in the global market by showing they adhere to recognized best practices in their operations.

188. (D) Capital investment and financial portfolio management.
Human resource management focuses on several core functions related to the management and development of an organization's workforce, such as recruitment, training, and compensation. These activities are designed to ensure the organization has the talent needed to succeed. Capital investment and financial portfolio management, however, are functions of finance and investment departments rather than HR. While they are critical for the company's financial health, they fall outside the scope of managing human talent and employee relations.

189. (B) Address the patient's adherence issues, family stress, and access to resources.
In the management of chronic illnesses like diabetes, the medical social worker's role is to address the psychosocial factors that can impact the effectiveness of treatment. This includes helping patients with adherence to their medical plans, managing family stress, and ensuring access to necessary resources. By providing emotional support and practical assistance, the social worker helps patients overcome the social and personal barriers to health, contributing to more sustainable and successful long-term management of their condition.

190. (B) To improve the working and living conditions of employees and their families.
A primary objective of labour welfare is to enhance the overall quality of life for workers and their families by providing necessary services and facilities. These measures, such as healthcare, housing, and educational opportunities, are designed to improve the physical and mental well-being of the workforce. By focusing on employee welfare, organizations can create a more satisfied and productive workforce, which contributes to more stable industrial relations and the long-term success of the entire organization.

191. (C) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only
Vulnerability among older persons manifests in several harmful ways, including neglect, physical or emotional abuse, and family abandonment. These issues are often driven by factors such as physical frailty and social isolation, which increase the risk of mistreatment. Recognizing and addressing these forms of vulnerability is a critical responsibility for social workers, as ensuring the safety and dignity of the elderly requires a combination of protective interventions and strong community and family support systems.

192. (A) Persons with disabilities are holders of rights, and society has an obligation to ensure they can exercise these rights.
The fundamental principle of a rights-based approach to disability is that all individuals, regardless of their impairments, are equal holders of human rights. According to this perspective, society and the state have an obligation to remove barriers and ensure that everyone can exercise

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234. (D) Maslow's Hierarchical Model.
Several established models provide different frameworks for analyzing the nature of industrial relations, such as Dunlop's system model and the pluralist and Marxist perspectives. These models focus on the interactions between actors and the management of workplace conflict. Maslow's hierarchy of needs, however, is a psychological theory of human motivation and is not a model of industrial relations. While it can inform employee motivation, it does not describe the systemic relationships that define the field of industrial relations.

235. (B) Causal factors, including biological, psychological, and social contributors.
Etiology in the context of mood disorders refers to the systematic study of the various factors that contribute to their development. This includes examining biological predispositions as well as psychological and social influences that may trigger or sustain emotional disturbances. Understanding these complex causes is essential for developing more effective and targeted treatments that address the diverse needs of individuals experiencing mood disorders, leading to better outcomes and a more holistic approach to managing their overall mental health.

236. (A) Discharge planning.
Discharge planning is one of the oldest and most fundamental roles of medical social workers, and it remains a critical part of patient care today. This process involves ensuring that patients have the necessary social support and resources to continue their recovery safely after leaving the hospital. By coordinating these essential factors, social workers help prevent readmission and ensure a successful transition home, demonstrating the long-standing commitment of the profession to addressing the social determinants of health and well-being.

237. (A) Employee training and skill enhancement.
A key component of human resource development is a commitment to continuous employee training and skill enhancement. This strategic focus emphasizes the ongoing growth of the workforce, ensuring that individuals have the knowledge and abilities needed to meet the evolving needs of the organization. By investing in employee development, companies can build a more capable and motivated staff, which is essential for maintaining a high-performing and adaptable organization that can succeed in an increasingly competitive global business environment.

238. (A) Physical, sexual, psychological, and economic.
Gender-based violence is a complex social problem that manifests in several harmful ways, including physical and sexual assault as well as psychological abuse and economic control. These acts are intended to harm or control individuals based on their gender and are driven by unequal power dynamics. Recognizing the diverse forms of violence is essential for developing comprehensive interventions that provide safety and support to survivors and address the underlying social norms that contribute to gender-based harm.

239. (A) Older persons have a right to basic care, respect, and dignity, and to be free from being ignored or having their needs unmet.
The rights of older persons against neglect emphasize their fundamental entitlement to live with dignity and have their basic needs met. This includes a right to respect and protection from being ignored by family members or society. Ensuring these rights are upheld is a primary focus of social work, as it requires a commitment to identifying at-risk individuals and providing the necessary support systems to ensure they receive the care and respect they deserve as they grow older.

240. (C) Strategic assets.
The evolution of human resource management theories reflects a profound shift in how employees are perceived within an organization. Modern HRM views workers not as simple costs to be minimized, but as strategic and valuable assets whose potential should be developed to gain a competitive advantage. This proactive approach involves aligning the management of people with the broader strategic goals of the company, ensuring that the development of human capital contributes directly to the overall success and stability of the organization.

241. (B) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only
India has established several significant legislative safeguards to address gender disparity and protect

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ensures that employees have the knowledge and abilities needed to meet future challenges. This investment in human capital is essential for maintaining a high-performing and adaptable organization that can succeed in a rapidly changing business environment.

200. (D) Provide immediate crisis intervention, support families, and gather crucial psychosocial information.
In the high-pressure environment of an emergency room, the social worker provides immediate support to patients and families experiencing trauma. Their primary responsibilities include conducting rapid psychosocial assessments, providing crisis counseling, and gathering essential social information that assists the medical team. This role ensures that the emotional and social needs of individuals are addressed alongside their physical injuries during critical and life-changing medical situations, contributing to more holistic and compassionate patient care in emergency settings.

201. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Various management and social concepts are defined by their primary areas of focus and purpose within an organization. Organizational behaviour examines the dynamics of individuals and groups, while organizational development involves planned interventions to enhance effectiveness. Personnel management focuses on administrative tasks like hiring and payroll, whereas human resource management takes a strategic approach to managing people as vital assets. Understanding these distinctions helps organizations develop more effective strategies for managing their workforce and achieving their overall objectives.

202. (A) Actions that appear to advance some social good, beyond the immediate interests of the firm.
Corporate social responsibility involves a business's commitment to go beyond profit-making and legal requirements to contribute to the social good. This includes taking actions that benefit the community and the environment, even if they do not provide an immediate financial return to the company. By engaging in these responsible practices, businesses can build trust with stakeholders and demonstrate their commitment to the long-term well-being of society, contributing to more sustainable and ethical economic development globally.

203. (C) It provides direct financial bailouts to failing companies.
The International Labour Organization performs several key functions focused on improving working conditions and promoting labour rights, but it does not provide financial bailouts to private businesses. Its primary role involves setting international standards, promoting fundamental rights at work, and encouraging decent employment opportunities. By fostering dialogue between governments, employers, and workers, the organization helps countries build more stable and fair labour markets, contributing to social justice and the overall well-being of workers across the globe.

204. (C) (I), (II) and (III) only
Corporate social responsibility is built on a commitment to ethical business practices, environmental protection, and meaningful community involvement. These practices require organizations to consider the social and environmental consequences of their operations and to contribute positively to the well-being of society. Ignoring labour rights to cut costs directly contradicts these principles, as responsible management involves treating all stakeholders with fairness and respect while maintaining a commitment to ethical standards in every aspect of business operations.

205. (C) What a job holder does, how it is done, and under what conditions the job is performed.
A job description is a key document that provides a clear and detailed account of the tasks, duties, and responsibilities associated with a specific role. It also describes the working conditions and the methods used to perform the work. By clearly defining these elements, the job description provides an essential foundation for recruitment, training, and performance evaluation, ensuring that both the employer and the employee have a clear understanding of the expectations and requirements of the job.

206. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Disengagement theory is a controversial model of aging that has been widely criticized for its claim that mutual withdrawal between the elderly and

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220. (A) 3.4 defects per million opportunities.
Six Sigma is a highly disciplined and data-driven management methodology aimed at improving process quality by reducing defects. The goal of the Six Sigma process is to achieve a level of performance where there are fewer than 3.4 defects per million opportunities. By identifying and removing the root causes of variability in organizational functions, companies can significantly increase their efficiency and ensure that their products and services consistently meet the highest possible standards of quality and excellence.

221. (C) The Investment Theory.
The investment theory of labour welfare suggests that the provision of welfare facilities is a sound strategic investment for an organization. According to this perspective, measures that improve the health and well-being of workers will lead to increased efficiency and higher productivity. This view sees welfare not as a simple cost or an act of charity, but as a practical business strategy that contributes to the long-term success and competitive advantage of the company by creating a more capable staff.

222. (B) Helping a group or individual perceive, understand, and act upon process events within their environment.
Process consultation is an organizational development intervention focused on helping groups and individuals understand and improve the way they work together. The consultant's role is to help members perceive and act upon the social and relational processes that occur within their environment. By focusing on how communication and problem-solving happen, this intervention helps organizations improve their internal dynamics and overall effectiveness, leading to better collaboration and more successful achievement of their common goals and objectives.

223. (C) Gender disparity in education.
Lower enrollment of girls in higher education and specific fields like STEM is a clear example of gender disparity in education. This inequality is often driven by traditional social norms and systemic barriers that limit girls' opportunities and discourage them from pursuing certain academic and career paths. Addressing these disparities requires a commitment to inclusive education policies and programs that promote equal access and encourage girls to explore diverse fields, ensuring they have the skills needed for future success.

224. (D) Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.
Sociological theories of aging, such as modernization theory and the life course perspective, examine how social structures and changes impact the experience of growing older. These theories focus on the roles, relationships, and status of the elderly within society. Maslow's hierarchy of needs, however, is a psychological theory focused on human motivation and the fulfillment of universal personal needs. While it can be applied to aging individuals, its primary focus is not on the social aspects of the aging process.

225. (A) Strengthening family and community support systems, and ensuring access to legal and protective services.
A primary social work intervention for the neglect of older persons involves strengthening the various support systems within the family and community. This includes providing education and resources to caregivers and ensuring the elderly have access to necessary legal and protective services. By building a robust network of support and advocacy, social workers can identify at-risk individuals and provide the interventions needed to ensure the safety, dignity, and overall well-being of the elderly in their care.

226. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Various areas of social work and management practice are characterized by their primary concerns and the target issues they address. Medical social work focuses on the psychosocial impact of physical illness, while gender and development studies often tackle the feminization of poverty. Human resource management uses performance management systems to ensure organizational success, and work with persons with disabilities is increasingly based on a rights-based approach that emphasizes inclusion and the removal of societal barriers to full participation.

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213. (D) Gender disparity in health.
Advocating for equal access to healthcare for women is a critical intervention that addresses gender disparities in health outcomes and services. In many societies, women face unique barriers to receiving quality care, which can be influenced by socio-economic status and cultural norms. By promoting policies that ensure all women have access to necessary medical services, social workers help reduce these health inequalities and improve the overall well-being and life expectancy of women across diverse communities and backgrounds.

214. (D) Factors that shape and influence the nature of the relationship between labour, management, and the state.
The determinants of industrial relations are the various external and internal factors that influence how labour, management, and the government interact. These include economic conditions, political stability, and the legal framework, as well as institutional factors like the strength of trade unions. By understanding these determinants, organizations and policymakers can better predict the outcomes of workplace negotiations and develop more effective strategies for maintaining stable and productive industrial relations within a complex and changing environment.

215. (C) Neglect and abuse.
The abandonment of older persons by their families is a serious form of neglect and abuse that can have devastating social and emotional consequences. This act involves the failure to provide for the basic needs and safety of an elderly individual within a relationship where there is an expectation of trust. Addressing abandonment requires a combination of legal protection and social support services to ensure that the older person is removed from harm and provided with a secure environment.

216. (B) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only
Personnel management covers a wide range of activities focused on the effective management of an organization's workforce. This includes recruitment and selection, the administration of wages and salaries, and the management of industrial relations and employee welfare. These functions ensure that the organization has a capable and motivated staff and that employment terms are fair and consistent. While product marketing is essential for financial success, it falls under the marketing department and is not part of personnel management.

217. (B) Help the patient and family understand the illness, manage symptoms, prevent relapse, and access community support.
In the management of schizophrenia, a primary function of the psychiatric social worker is to provide psychoeducation and support to the patient and their family. This involves helping them understand the nature of the illness, develop strategies for managing symptoms, and prevent potential relapses. By coordinating access to community resources, the social worker ensures that the patient has a comprehensive support system that promotes long-term recovery and improves the overall quality of life for the individual and their family.

218. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Corporate governance is a broad concept that involves balancing the interests of a company's many diverse stakeholders rather than just focusing on maximizing profits for shareholders. This includes considering the needs and concerns of employees, customers, suppliers, and the community, as well as managing relationships with the government and financiers. Effective governance ensures that the company is directed and controlled in an ethical and responsible manner, which is essential for maintaining trust and ensuring long-term success.

219. (B) Institutionalization and segregation to inclusion and participation.
The historical perspective of the disability movement shows a profound progression from a focus on institutional care and segregation to a modern emphasis on inclusion and full participation. This shift has been driven by a move toward a rights-based approach that recognizes individuals with impairments as active and valued members of society. By advocating for the removal of societal barriers and the promotion of equal rights, the movement has fundamentally changed how people with disabilities are supported on a global scale.

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their rights to inclusion and participation. This approach empowers persons with disabilities to be active subjects in their own lives and holds institutions accountable for creating a society that is accessible and fair for all.

193. (D) Geology.
Organizational behaviour is an interdisciplinary field that draws knowledge from several social sciences to understand human dynamics within a work environment. This includes psychology to study individual behaviour, sociology to examine group interactions, and anthropology to understand the role of culture within the organization. Geology, however, is a physical science focused on the earth's structure and materials, and it does not contribute to the understanding of individual or group behaviour within the context of an organization's performance.

194. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Collective bargaining is a key mechanism used in unionized environments to determine employment terms through formal negotiations between management and labour. This process allows workers to act collectively to negotiate wages, working hours, and other conditions of employment. By providing a structured and orderly way to resolve issues and reach agreements, collective bargaining helps maintain industrial peace and ensures that the interests of the workforce are represented in a professional and fair manner within the organization.

195. (A) Working with the school system and family, not just the individual child.
Managing child and adolescent mental health problems presents unique challenges, as social workers must work with multiple systems, including the family and the school. Because children's well-being is deeply influenced by their environment, effective interventions must address the dynamics within these settings. By coordinating with parents and educators, psychiatric social workers can provide more comprehensive support that helps young people overcome their challenges and achieve healthy development within their social and academic communities.

196. (B) The employer assumes a fatherly or parental attitude towards employees, providing for their well-being out of a sense of responsibility.
The paternalistic theory of labour welfare is based on the idea that employers should act as father figures who take responsibility for the well-being of their workers. According to this perspective, providing welfare facilities is a moral obligation that reflects a parental attitude toward the workforce. While this can lead to improved working conditions, it can also create a sense of dependency and is sometimes seen as a way for management to maintain control without formal collective bargaining.

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197. (A) (II), (I), (IV), (III)
International milestones in the movement for disability rights have followed a logical chronological progression, starting with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This was followed by the designation of an international year for disabled persons and the development of standard rules for the equalization of opportunities. This evolution culminated in the adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, representing a global commitment to the fundamental rights and inclusion of all individuals with impairments.

198. (A) A low representation of women in parliament and on corporate boards.
Gender disparity in decision-making is clearly reflected in the underrepresentation of women in significant leadership and political roles. A low percentage of women in national parliaments and on major corporate boards indicates that women have limited influence over high-level policy and organizational strategy. Addressing this disparity requires proactive efforts to remove the systemic barriers to leadership, ensuring that diverse perspectives are considered in the decision-making processes that affect all aspects of modern society and the economy.

199. (C) Human Resources Development (HRD).
Human resource development is the sub-system within HRM responsible for the continuous growth and development of an organization's employees. Its primary activities include career planning, skill enhancement programs, and management development. By focusing on the long-term potential of the workforce, HRD

227. (A) Understanding and predicting human behaviour at work.
Organizational behaviour is a critical field of study for managers because it provides a systematic framework for understanding and predicting how individuals and groups act within the workplace. By studying human dynamics, managers can develop more effective strategies for motivating employees, building cohesive teams, and managing organizational change. This knowledge is essential for creating a productive and positive work environment that supports the achievement of both individual and organizational goals in an increasingly complex and demanding professional world.

228. (A) Bio-psycho-social model of health.
The evolution of the medical social worker's role reflects a growing understanding that health is a complex phenomenon influenced by biological, psychological, and social factors. This bio-psycho-social model recognizes that effective medical treatment requires addressing more than just physical symptoms. By considering a patient's emotional state and social environment, medical social workers provide a more holistic approach to care that helps improve health outcomes and ensures that the diverse needs of the patient are met during their recovery.

229. (C) (I), (II) and (III) only
Labour welfare is supported by several theoretical frameworks that explain the various motivations for providing facilities for workers. These include the policing theory focused on legal compliance, the religious theory based on humanitarian values, and the philanthropic theory driven by a genuine concern for others. Each of these theories offers a different perspective on why organizations should invest in employee well-being, highlighting the complex mix of legal, moral, and strategic reasons that drive modern labour welfare practices.

230. (A) Human Resource Planning.
Manpower planning, also commonly referred to as human resource planning, is a strategic process used by organizations to ensure they have the right number and kind of people to achieve their goals. This involves analyzing current staffing levels and forecasting future requirements to guide recruitment and training activities. By aligning the workforce with the organization's strategic objectives, effective human resource planning helps ensure that the company has the necessary talent to remain productive and competitive in its industry.

231. (B) The need for social connection, belonging, and meaningful relationships.
A primary social need of older persons is the desire for social connection and a sense of belonging within their families and communities. Maintaining meaningful relationships is essential for their emotional well-being and helps prevent the loneliness and isolation that can often accompany aging. Social work interventions that promote community engagement and provide opportunities for social interaction are vital for ensuring that the elderly lead fulfilling lives and continue to feel valued and connected to others.

232. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Industrial relations is a broad and complex field that encompasses the totality of relationships among employers, employees, and the government. It is not limited to individual supervisor-subordinate interactions but involves a wider system of interactions shaped by legal, social, and economic factors. Understanding these broad dynamics is essential for managing workplace conflict and for developing strategies that promote cooperation and stability within the industrial environment, contributing to more successful and sustainable organizational performance and worker well-being.

233. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social work interventions for persons with disabilities often prioritize advocacy for policy change because the social model identifies systemic barriers as a primary cause of disablement. This perspective argues that changing discriminatory laws and practices is a key strategy for empowering individuals and promoting inclusion. By working to remove these external obstacles, social workers help create a more accessible society where everyone has the legal right to participate fully, reflecting the model's focus on rights rather than fixes.

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society is both natural and universal. Critics argue that the theory ignores the diverse experiences of aging and fails to account for the many older adults who remain active and engaged. While it was historically significant, it is not considered the most accurate model, as contemporary research highlights the importance of social connection for healthy aging.

207. (D) The re-experiencing of a traumatic event, avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma, and heightened arousal.
Stress-related disorders, such as PTSD, are identified by specific symptoms that occur after a traumatic event. These manifestations include re-experiencing the trauma through flashbacks or nightmares, avoiding reminders of the event, and experiencing a state of heightened emotional arousal. These symptoms can cause significant distress and interfere with daily functioning, requiring specialized psychological and social interventions to help the individual process the trauma and build the resilience needed to manage their symptoms and recover their well-being.

208. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Psychiatric social workers are essential members of multidisciplinary teams because the management of mental illness requires a holistic approach that addresses diverse needs. By working alongside psychiatrists, psychologists, and nurses, social workers contribute a social and environmental perspective that is critical for a full understanding of the patient's condition. This collaborative model ensures that the biological, psychological, and social dimensions of mental illness are all addressed, leading to more comprehensive and effective care and rehabilitation for the patient.

209. (D) Surgical assistance and post-operative care.
Medical social workers perform several functional responsibilities that focus on the psychosocial aspects of patient care, such as conducting assessments and providing family counseling. They also play a critical role in discharge planning and connecting patients with community resources. However, their work does not include clinical medical tasks like providing surgical assistance. The social worker's expertise lies in addressing the social and emotional barriers to health, which complements the medical treatments provided by doctors and other healthcare professionals.

210. (B) The Social Model.
An intervention focused on building a wheelchair ramp is a clear application of the social model of disability. This perspective identifies physical barriers in the environment as the primary obstacles to inclusion rather than the individual's impairment. By advocating for changes to the physical structure of buildings, social workers help create an accessible environment that allows persons with disabilities to participate fully in public life, demonstrating the model's focus on systemic change rather than individual medical fixes.

211. (A) The debate over whether a company's primary responsibility is to its shareholders or to a broader group of stakeholders.
A central issue in corporate social responsibility is the ongoing debate between shareholder and stakeholder perspectives on a company's primary purpose. While the traditional view focuses on maximizing profits for owners, the CSR perspective argues that businesses are accountable to a wider range of groups, including employees, customers, and the community. This debate is fundamental to how companies define their ethical obligations and how they balance their economic goals with their responsibility to contribute positively to society and the environment.

212. (A) Human Resource Development (HRD).
A company's commitment to internal promotion and heavy investment in training reflects a strong focus on human resource development. This strategic approach emphasizes the ongoing growth and development of employees, viewing them as vital organizational assets. By providing opportunities for career advancement and skill enhancement, the company can build a more capable and motivated workforce, which contributes to higher levels of performance and helps the organization maintain its competitive edge in a rapidly changing and demanding business environment.

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the rights of women. These include amendment acts on succession and laws against domestic violence and workplace sexual harassment. Furthermore, the Indian Constitution provides fundamental protections through articles that guarantee equality before the law. Together, these measures provide a strong legal framework for promoting gender equality and for empowering women to challenge discriminatory practices and live with dignity and safety in every aspect of their lives.

242. (A) Empower them to know and claim their rights, and advocate for systems that uphold these rights.
The main goal of a rights-based approach to working with older persons is to empower them to understand and claim their fundamental rights. This involves advocating for legal and social systems that uphold their dignity and ensure they receive the support they deserve. By moving away from a purely charity-based model, this approach encourages older adults to be active participants in their own lives and holds institutions accountable for ensuring their rights are respected and protected.

243. (A) Both statements are about different but related HR concepts. Statement II correctly defines Job Analysis.
Human resource management involves several related but distinct concepts, such as job analysis and job evaluation. Job analysis is primarily concerned with the systematic collection of information about the duties and responsibilities of a specific role. Job evaluation, on the other hand, focus on determining the worth of a job for salary purposes. Understanding the difference between these processes is essential for developing effective HR strategies that support recruitment, training, and fair compensation within the entire organization.

244. (D) Physical symptoms that suggest a physical disorder but for which there are no demonstrable organic findings.
Somatoform disorders are characterized by the clinical manifestation of physical symptoms that suggest a general medical condition but are not supported by any demonstrable medical findings. Individuals with these conditions experience significant distress and impairment in their daily functioning despite the lack of a clear biological cause. Because these symptoms are psychological in origin, they require therapeutic interventions designed to help the individual manage their emotions and address the underlying distress that is being expressed through their physical health.

245. (A) Board of Directors and management to the shareholders and other stakeholders.
A key element of corporate governance is ensuring that the board of directors and management are held accountable to the company's shareholders and other diverse stakeholders. This framework of rules and practices is designed to promote fairness, transparency, and responsibility in all organizational operations. Effective governance protects the interests of all parties involved and ensures that the company is directed in a manner that supports its long-term sustainability and ethical performance in an increasingly complex and demanding global business environment.

246. (A) The charity model sees disability as a misfortune requiring pity, while the rights-based model sees it as a human rights issue requiring social change.
The charity and rights-based models of disability represent fundamentally different perspectives on impairment and the appropriate societal response. While the charity model views individuals with pity and focuses on voluntary acts of kindness, the rights-based model identifies disability as a human rights issue that necessitates systemic social change. This modern approach emphasizes empowerment and the removal of societal barriers, ensuring that individuals with impairments are recognized as equal citizens with the legal right to full inclusion and participation.

247. (A) Governments, employers, and workers.
The unique tripartite structure of the International Labour Organization brings together representatives of governments, employers, and workers to shape global employment practices. This inclusive approach ensures that the interests of all major stakeholders are considered in the development of international labour standards and the promotion of rights at work. By fostering dialogue between these three groups, the organization helps build more balanced and

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on active or passive neglect and violence. These issues represent serious violations that require professional intervention to ensure a secure and dignified life.

263. (C) protecting their rights and addressing vulnerabilities like abuse and neglect.
Professional support for the elderly focuses on safeguarding individuals from potential mistreatment, including violence and abandonment. These interventions involve providing direct assistance, advocating for policy improvements, and establishing community-based care systems. By working with families and institutions, practitioners aim to prevent violations of rights and promote a safe, supportive environment that addresses the unique needs of older populations.

264. (D) Opportunities for continued community engagement.
Beyond physical health and emotional well-being, the aging process involves specific requirements for maintaining connections with others. Meaningful relationships and active participation in social activities are essential for a fulfilling life in later years. These social interactions help prevent isolation and ensure that older individuals remain integrated into their communities, fulfilling their need for belonging and social involvement.

265. (A) It can manifest in multiple those, including emotional and financial.
Mistreatment of older individuals is a multifaceted problem that extends beyond physical harm. It encompasses various forms of harmful behavior, such as emotional distress and financial exploitation. Neglect can also be active or passive, further complicating the issue. Recognizing these diverse manifestations is crucial for implementing effective interventions that protect the rights and dignity of vulnerable elderly populations.

266. (B) Disability is a social construct created by societal barriers and lack of accommodation.
This perspective shifts the focus away from individual impairments toward the environment. It argues that the challenges faced by people with impairments result from physical, structural, and attitudinal barriers within society. By highlighting how a lack of accommodation excludes individuals, this model emphasizes that societal changes and the removal of barriers are necessary to ensure full inclusion and participation.

267. (B) viewing persons with disabilities as objects of charity to subjects of law.
The historical trajectory of disability advocacy marks a transition from welfare-based approaches to rights-based frameworks. Initially, individuals were often seen as passive recipients of pity and charitable care. Modern movements now assert that persons with disabilities are active holders of inalienable rights. This paradigm shift emphasizes legal protections, non-discrimination, and the right to full participation in all aspects of life.

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268. (A) They have moved towards promoting empowerment, advocacy, and removing societal barriers.
Support strategies have transformed in response to the rights-based understanding of disability. Instead of merely providing care-taking services under a welfare model, practitioners now focus on fostering self-determination. Their roles involve advocating for policy changes and working to eliminate the social and environmental obstacles that hinder inclusion. This shift aims to empower individuals to exercise their rights and achieve full social integration.

269. (C) Persons with disabilities are seen as individuals requiring pity and charitable support.
Traditional frameworks often viewed individuals with impairments through a lens of dependency. This perspective emphasizes providing care and protection based on humanitarian concern or pity, rather than recognizing fundamental rights. Such an approach treats people as objects of charity, focusing on their perceived needs for welfare and protection rather than their capabilities or their right to participate fully in society.

270. (D) They have been instrumental in formally establishing the rights of persons with disabilities.
Laws at both national and international levels have played a vital role in transforming social concepts into enforceable rules. These measures codify rights such as accessibility, non-discrimination, and full participation. By providing a formal legal framework, legislation

patients and families to help them navigate various health crises. Additionally, these professionals engage in advocacy to protect individual rights and ensure that necessary resources and services are accessible to those under their care in clinical settings.

255. (C) They operate within a multidisciplinary context focused on holistic patient recovery.
Professionals in hospital settings work alongside various healthcare providers to address the comprehensive needs of patients. This environment requires conducting psychosocial assessments, facilitating discharge planning, and connecting individuals with community resources. By addressing social, emotional, and financial factors alongside physical treatment, these workers ensure that the recovery process considers the patient's entire psychosocial environment for better health outcomes.

256. (B) Analyzing the distribution and determinants of mental health conditions within populations.
The study of mental health at a population level focuses on how specific conditions are spread across different groups and the factors that influence these patterns. This approach identifies the frequency of disorders and explores the various biological, social, and psychological determinants involved. Such analysis helps in understanding the broader impact of mental illness within the general public.

257. (D) Somatoform Disorders
Certain mental health conditions manifest as physical complaints that cannot be traced to an identifiable medical or biological pathology. These disorders represent a specific category where psychological distress is expressed through bodily symptoms. Despite the absence of a discernible physical cause, the individuals experience real distress, requiring specialized clinical assessment to distinguish them from purely biological ailments.

258. (A) Schizophrenia can involve a loss of touch with reality, while Neurotic disorders typically do not.
Major psychiatric conditions like schizophrenia involve severe disruptions in thought and perception, often leading to a break from objective reality. In contrast, neurotic disorders are characterized by chronic distress and emotional difficulties but typically do not result in a loss of contact with the real world. This distinction is crucial for clinical diagnosis and determining appropriate treatment strategies.

259. (C) To provide a framework for treatment, protect patient rights, and prevent abuse.
Legal frameworks in the mental health sector establish essential rules for treatment procedures and involuntary commitment. These laws are designed to safeguard individuals from discrimination and abuse while ensuring they receive appropriate care. By codifying rights, such legislation forms a vital component of the management system, balancing clinical needs with the protection of fundamental human freedoms and dignity.

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260. (A) often shaped by societal and cultural contexts.
The distinction between standard and atypical behavior is not purely biological or fixed. Instead, these definitions are frequently influenced by prevailing cultural values and social expectations within a specific community. Understanding what constitutes a disorder requires considering how different societies interpret various behaviors, highlighting the role of social norms in defining the boundaries of mental health and illness.

261. (D) Psychological theories examine individual adaptation and personality, while sociological theories analyze societal roles and structures.
Theoretical perspectives on the aging process differ in their primary level of analysis. Individual-focused frameworks investigate cognitive changes, personality shifts, and how persons adapt to growing older. Conversely, broader societal frameworks explore the institutional roles and social expectations that influence the lives of older persons. Together, these theories provide a comprehensive understanding of both individual experience and social context.

262. (B) Social isolation due to technological changes.
Older persons face various risks that threaten their safety and fundamental rights, such as physical or emotional abuse, financial exploitation, and abandonment. While social needs include community engagement, specific vulnerabilities mentioned in the context of mistreatment focus

effective labour laws that contribute to social justice and the overall well-being of workers in diverse countries across the globe.

248. (D) Industry is an integral part of the larger social system and interacts with it.
The idea that industrial development is a sub-system of society highlights the deep interconnectedness and mutual influence between economic growth and the broader social structure. Developments within industry affect family life, community dynamics, and national culture, while social norms and political decisions shape how industries operate and grow. Recognizing this relationship is essential for understanding the historical development of societies and for developing more effective strategies for managing the social and economic consequences of industrialization in a modern world.

249. (A) Teaching coping skills, providing supportive counseling, and mobilizing social support networks.
Social work interventions for stress-related disorders focus on helping individuals manage their symptoms and build resilience through several non-medical strategies. This includes teaching practical coping skills to handle daily challenges and providing supportive counseling to address emotional distress. Additionally, mobilizing social support networks is a key part of the intervention, as strong connections with family and community can significantly improve an individual's ability to recover from trauma and maintain their overall psychological well-being in the long term.

250. (B) It has evolved from a matter of paternalism and philanthropy to a right of workers, often mandated by law.
The concept of labour welfare has undergone a significant transformation from its origins in paternalistic and philanthropic practices. Initially viewed as a voluntary act of kindness by employers, it has increasingly become recognized as a fundamental right of workers. Contemporary welfare measures are often mandated by national legislations to ensure that employees receive necessary amenities and facilities, reflecting a broader commitment to worker dignity and the strategic importance of employee well-being in achieving a more stable and productive industrial environment.

251. (B) Medical Social Workers primarily address the psychosocial impact of physical health issues, while Psychiatric Social Workers focus on mental and emotional disorders.
Healthcare settings utilize social workers to manage social and financial impacts of physical ailments and recovery processes. Conversely, mental health domains employ specialized professionals to handle psychiatric disorders. These practitioners focus on the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of emotional and mental health conditions within multidisciplinary teams, whereas medical counterparts anchor their services primarily to physical health crises.

252. (A) The insufficiency of medical treatment without addressing a patient's psychosocial context.
The emergence of professional support within healthcare environments stems from the understanding that physical healing requires more than just biological intervention. Practitioners recognize that clinical treatment alone cannot ensure recovery without considering the social, emotional, and financial factors affecting patients. This perspective integrates psychosocial assessments and family counseling into the broader medical treatment framework to provide holistic care.

253. (C) Participating in the clinical diagnosis and treatment of a mood disorder.
Specialized practitioners in mental health settings engage in the assessment and treatment of specific emotional and behavioral disorders. Their functions involve clinical case management and psychotherapy, working as part of a mental health team. While medical colleagues handle physical health repercussions, these professionals are specifically responsible for the diagnosis and clinical management of complex mental health conditions.

254. (D) Advocating for patient rights and providing counseling.
Both medical and psychiatric practitioners share core responsibilities involving support and representation within their respective healthcare environments. They provide counseling to

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moves beyond optional welfare or charity, ensuring that the self-determination and social inclusion of individuals with impairments are protected by law.

271. (C) The disproportionate prevalence of poverty among women and female-headed households.
This economic phenomenon describes a situation where women face a higher risk of financial hardship compared to men. It is often a consequence of interconnected disadvantages, such as limited access to education, unequal property rights, and wage disparities. As a result, female-headed households frequently bear a larger burden of poverty, highlighting the deep-seated economic vulnerability linked to gender inequality.

272. (B) both a cause and an effect of broader gender inequality.
Harmful behaviors directed at individuals based on gender are intricately linked to systemic disparities. Such violence arises from existing power imbalances and social inequalities while simultaneously reinforcing these disadvantages. It serves as a major barrier to equitable development, creating a cycle where economic vulnerability and social exclusion both contribute to and result from the prevalence of various forms of violence.

273. (D) Disparities in genetic predispositions.
Disparities between genders manifest in multiple social and economic spheres, including education, health, and property ownership. Women often encounter unequal opportunities in employment and are underrepresented in political and community decision-making. While these systemic issues reflect social and structural barriers, the provided text does not identify biological or genetic predispositions as an area where these specific gender disparities are expressed or analyzed.

274. (A) To provide a formal framework for protecting and advancing women's rights.
Constitutional and legal provisions establish the necessary structure for addressing systemic inequalities. These safeguards are designed to promote equality by codifying rights related to health, education, and economic participation. They offer a legal basis for challenging discrimination and implementing programs that protect individuals from violence, thereby ensuring that efforts to achieve gender equity are grounded in a recognized legal framework.

275. (C) The economic vulnerability associated with gender disparity and feminization of poverty.
Programs that focus on financial independence directly target the disproportionate burden of poverty faced by women. By organizing groups for economic development, these interventions address the unequal access to livelihoods and property that often leads to financial instability. Such efforts aim to empower women economically, reducing their vulnerability and countering the systemic issues that contribute to the feminization of poverty.

276. (A) The Placating Theory
This specific perspective on industrial support suggests that welfare measures are primarily implemented to manage and control a potentially rebellious or demanding labor force. According to this view, providing amenities and services serves as a strategy to appease workers and prevent industrial unrest. The adoption of such schemes is seen as a tactical move to maintain stability within the organization.

277. (D) To provide a legal mandate for minimum standards of worker welfare, health, and safety.
Laws governing the workplace transform voluntary or charitable actions into mandatory obligations for employers. These statutes establish essential benchmarks for protecting the physical well-being and security of the workforce. By creating a formal legal framework, such legislation ensures that basic amenities and safe conditions are guaranteed, thereby safeguarding the interests of workers within the complex dynamics of industrial development.

278. (B) services, facilities, and amenities provided to improve workers' conditions.
The concept involves a broad range of support mechanisms offered by employers, the state, or other agencies to enhance the lives of employees. These provisions include various benefits and facilities designed to improve both working environments and general living standards. The dynamic nature of these services aims to foster

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295. (C) system by which a company is directed and controlled.
This concept refers to the formal structure of rules, practices, and processes that oversee the management of an organization. It defines the relationships between the board of directors, management, and other stakeholders. A robust system ensures that the company pursues its objectives effectively while remaining accountable to its employees, customers, and the community, providing a stable framework for operations.

296. (D) Personnel Management focuses on individual employee management, while Industrial Relations focuses on collective relationships.
Organizational management divides its focus between individual and group dynamics. One function deals with specific tasks like hiring, training, and evaluating single employees to ensure efficiency. The other concentrates on the broader, collective interactions between management, employee groups, and the state. This distinction separates the administrative management of individual workers from the complex negotiations and systemic relationships within the labor force.

297. (A) Conducting job analysis and manpower planning.
Managing the human element in an organization involves systematic activities to procure and organize the workforce. This includes examining specific roles to understand their requirements and planning for future staffing needs. These administrative and developmental tasks are essential for ensuring that the right people are in the right positions, ultimately supporting the efficient operation and productivity of the entire organization.

298. (B) To set international labour standards and promote decent work.
This global organization plays a critical role by establishing benchmarks for fair treatment and working conditions across different nations. Its primary objectives include advancing social justice and ensuring that employment remains dignified for all. By creating these international frameworks, it provides guidance for national labor laws and helps maintain consistent standards for the global workforce in various industries.

299. (B) reflectors that indicate the quality of industrial relations.
Certain measurable factors serve as signs of the overall health of relationships between management and employees. High rates of staff leaving or frequent disagreements suggest underlying issues within the collective environment. By monitoring these specific indicators, organizations can assess whether their industrial relations are healthy or if adjustments are needed to improve cooperation, stability, and satisfaction within the industrial system.

300. (A) Collective Bargaining.
This formal process involves discussions between employers and representatives of the employees to reach agreements on essential work-related issues. These negotiations typically cover topics such as wages, working hours, and general labor conditions. By engaging in this collective activity, both parties aim to establish mutually acceptable terms, ensuring a structured way to handle labor relations and prevent potential industrial disputes.

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287. (C) Total Quality Management (TQM)
This comprehensive management approach emphasizes that every member of an organization is responsible for maintaining and improving standards. It seeks to meet or exceed customer expectations through continuous improvement in all processes and activities. By involving everyone from entry-level staff to senior leadership, the philosophy aims to foster a culture of excellence and efficiency across the entire organization.

288. (B) a data-driven methodology aimed at eliminating defects and improving processes.
This rigorous management tool uses statistical analysis to identify and remove the causes of errors in business operations. Its primary goal is to improve process efficiency and ensure the highest possible quality in products and services. By relying on objective data and systematic methodologies, it provides a structured approach for organizations to minimize variations and achieve consistent, high-level performance.

289. (D) cultivating a culture of quality, efficiency, and continuous improvement.
Development programs for the workforce aim to do more than just improve individual skills. By integrating principles of quality management and process efficiency into training, organizations can create an environment focused on excellence. This cultural shift leads to better performance and innovation, ultimately helping the business stand out in the market and achieve long-term success through its superior human capital.

290. (A) HRD integrates principles from these concepts to improve skills and foster a quality culture.
Professional development functions incorporate various quality management philosophies to enhance the capabilities of the workforce. By utilizing these frameworks and methodologies within training programs, organizations can ensure consistency and excellence in their operations. This integration helps align individual skill development with the broader organizational goals of efficiency and continuous improvement, creating a more robust and high-performing human resource system.

291. (C) The integration of social and environmental concerns into business operations.
Modern business practices involve a multifaceted approach where companies consider their impact on society and the planet alongside their economic goals. This involves addressing ethical labor practices, sustainability, and community development. By balancing the interests of various stakeholders with their core activities, businesses aim to operate responsibly and contribute positively to the broader social and environmental landscape.

292. (A) Effective Corporate Governance provides the structure for implementing CSR initiatives.
The system of rules and processes used to direct a company serves as the necessary framework for its social commitments. Proper management and control ensure that a business acts in the best interests of its stakeholders, including the community and environment. Consequently, strong leadership and oversight are essential for translating social responsibility goals into sustainable and meaningful organizational practices.

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293. (D) Accountability, transparency, and ethical conduct.
Responsible business behavior is built on fundamental principles that ensure honesty and responsibility in all operations. This includes being open about activities, taking responsibility for impacts, and maintaining high moral standards in interactions with employees, customers, and the community. These elements are essential for building trust with stakeholders and ensuring that social and environmental initiatives are implemented effectively.

294. (B) can range from simple charity to strategic initiatives creating shared value.
Socially responsible activities in business are diverse and vary depending on the organization's goals. They encompass everything from one-time philanthropic donations to complex, long-term strategies that benefit both the company and society. This broad range reflects a move towards more integrated approaches where social and environmental concerns become part of the core business strategy to create lasting positive impacts.

better industrial relations and increase the overall efficiency of the workforce.

279. (C) To enhance worker efficiency and promote healthy industrial relations.
Implementing support services in the workplace aims to achieve several key organizational goals. By improving conditions and providing essential amenities, employers seek to increase the productivity and commitment of their employees. Furthermore, these measures help in building positive relationships between management and staff, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing conflict within the industrial system for more effective operations.

280. (D) humanitarian concern.
This theoretical approach views the provision of benefits to workers as a reflection of compassion and moral duty. It suggests that employers implement welfare schemes out of a sincere desire to improve the well-being of their employees, rather than being forced by law or tactical needs. Under this view, welfare is an expression of humanitarianism and social responsibility toward the workforce.

281. (A) A process of managing the workforce to achieve organizational objectives.
Management of human resources is a strategic activity focused on utilizing an organization's people effectively to meet specific goals. This comprehensive process includes various functions, from hiring and development to maintaining positive employee relations. It views the workforce as a critical asset whose effective management is essential for driving performance and ensuring the long-term success of the entire organization.

282. (B) From its origins in personnel management to a strategic organizational role.
The discipline has undergone a significant transformation over time, moving away from its initial focus on basic administrative tasks and record-keeping. Modern practices have elevated the function to a critical strategic level within organizations. This shift highlights the recognition of human resources as a key driver of overall performance, rather than just a reactive department for handling employment paperwork.

283. (B) The Harvard Model
This specific framework highlights how various environmental conditions and the interests of different groups influence management policies. It emphasizes that human resource strategies should lead to outcomes such as commitment, competence, and cost-effectiveness. By considering both situational factors and stakeholder needs, this model provides a comprehensive understanding of the complex social and organizational dynamics involved in managing a diverse workforce effectively.

284. (A) The mechanisms like recruitment and performance management through which HR policies are implemented.
These interconnected components serve as the practical tools for executing organizational strategies. Examples include processes for hiring new talent, assessing employee output, and determining compensation. By effectively managing these specific areas, an organization can translate its broad human resource policies into everyday actions that support strategic goals and improve the overall performance and development of its people.

285. (C) strategic and performance-driven.
Modern approaches to managing people are characterized by a proactive focus on achieving long-term organizational goals and improving productivity. Unlike traditional methods that were often reactive and limited to administrative tasks, contemporary practices align human resource activities with the overall business strategy. This strategic orientation emphasizes the role of the workforce in creating competitive advantage and driving sustainable organizational performance.

286. (D) To identify, measure, and develop performance aligned with strategic goals.
This continuous management process focuses on assessing the output of individuals and teams within an organization. By tracking performance and providing feedback, it ensures that employee contributions are directly supporting the broader objectives of the business. Additionally, it highlights areas for professional development, helping to enhance the capabilities of the workforce and maintain alignment with the organization's strategic vision.

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CHAPTER 10
Areas of Social Work Practice II

1. Which of the following best defines the concept of 'Social Defence'?
(A) A penal system primarily focused on punishing criminal offenders through long-term incarceration.
(B) An integrated approach for society's protection and the rehabilitation of criminal offenders.
(C) A national military strategy designed to protect borders from external territorial threats.
(D) A local community-led initiative for crime prevention independent of state involvement.

2. What is the core philosophy underpinning modern Social Defence?
(A) Rehabilitating and reintegrating offenders to effectively prevent criminal recidivism.
(B) Applying retributive justice principles where the imposed punishment fits the crime.
(C) Achieving social deterrence through the use of severe and public legal penalties.
(D) Ensuring the protection of society by segregating all convicted criminal offenders.

3. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Probation is a judicial act that allows an offender to remain in the community under supervision.
Statement II : Parole is an administrative act that allows for the early release of a prisoner to serve the remainder of their sentence in the community.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. Which of the following is NOT generally categorized as a group of children requiring special attention within the framework of Social Defence?
(A) Juveniles in conflict with law
(B) Street and working children
(C) Children in need of care and protection
(D) Children of political refugees

5. Which legislation primarily governs the framework for 'Juveniles in conflict with law' in India?
(A) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1986 regarding exploitation.
(B) The Probation of Offenders Act of 1958 for non-custodial sentencing.
(C) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
(D) The Prison Act governing the administration of adult penal institutions.

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6. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The dimensions of Social Defence have been changing from a punitive approach to a more rehabilitative and community-based approach.
Reason (R) : There is a growing recognition that incarceration alone is often ineffective in reducing recidivism and promoting the social reintegration of offenders.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

7. What is the primary purpose of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986?
(A) Regulating the commercial sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products.

(B) Prohibiting the employment of children within dangerous hazardous industries.
(C) Controlling the illegal smuggling of goods across national international borders.
(D) Preventing human trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.

8. Consider the following situation: A 16-year-old is apprehended for a petty theft. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, which of the following actions is the most appropriate initial step?
(A) Production before the Juvenile Justice Board.
(B) Immediate imprisonment in an adult jail.
(C) Release with a stern warning without any legal process.
(D) Imposition of a heavy financial penalty on the parents.

9. Identify the correct statement regarding the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
(A) It mandates a specific minimum prison sentence for every convicted criminal offender.
(B) It is applicable strictly only to juvenile offenders under the legal age of 18.
(C) It allows courts to release certain offenders on probation instead of sentencing them.
(D) It exclusively manages offenders convicted under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance laws.

10. Match List I (Legislation) with List II (Primary Focus) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Legislation)
P. Juvenile Justice Act, 2000
Q. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986
R. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
S. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1986
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Alternative to imprisonment
2. Children's care and protection
3. Combating drug abuse and trafficking
4. Preventing sexual exploitation
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

11. The Beggary Prevention Act is primarily aimed at which of the following objectives?
(A) Providing a universal basic income to all citizens living in poverty.
(B) Establishing a national fund for localized poverty alleviation grant programs.
(C) Regulating the administrative activities of charitable organizations distributing food.
(D) Criminalizing public solicitation of alms and providing for the detention of beggars.

12. A core component of the Criminal Justice System includes all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Law enforcement agencies
(B) The legislative assembly
(C) The judiciary
(D) Correctional services

13. Consider the following emerging issues in Social Defence:
I. Cybercrime involving youth
II. Radicalization of young offenders
III. Transnational organized crime
IV. The role of restorative justice
V. The impact of media on crime reporting
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) I, II, III, IV, and V
(D) II and IV only

14. Consider the following statements regarding the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1986:
Statement I : The Act provides for stringent punishments for drug trafficking.
Statement II : The Act also includes provisions for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

15. What is the fundamental difference between a 'Child in Need of Care and Protection' (CNCP) and a 'Juvenile in Conflict with Law' (JCL) under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000?

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(A) A CNCP is a victim or at risk, while a JCL is alleged to have committed an offence.
(B) A JCL is always older than a CNCP.
(C) A CNCP is dealt with by the regular police, while a JCL is handled by special social workers.
(D) A JCL is provided with education, while a CNCP is provided with vocational training.

16. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the functions of a family?
(A) Procreation and socialization of children.
(B) Total regulation of individual autonomy and maintaining complete independence.
(C) Provision of economic and emotional security.
(D) Transmission of culture and social status.

17. The 'Structural Model' of family functioning primarily focuses on what aspect of family life?
(A) The flexibility and cohesion within the family system.
(B) The family's organizational structure, including boundaries, subsystems, and hierarchy.
(C) The problem-solving and communication patterns.
(D) The emotional responsiveness and affective involvement among family members.

18. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Family dynamics are a critical area of assessment in social work with families.
Reason (R) : The patterns of interaction and communication within a family significantly influence the well-being and functioning of its members.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

19. In the context of family developmental stages, the 'launching' stage typically involves which major transition?
(A) The birth of the first child.
(B) Children beginning their school years.
(C) The departure of children from the family home to start their own lives.
(D) The retirement of the parents from their careers.

20. Which theoretical model of family functioning uses the dimensions of 'cohesion' and 'adaptability' to describe and assess family dynamics?
(A) Structural Model
(B) McMaster Model
(C) Bowenian Family Systems Model
(D) Circumplex Model

21. Consider the following statements about the McMaster Model of Family Functioning:
I. It assesses families on six dimensions.
II. Problem Solving is one of its key dimensions.
III. It completely ignores the role of communication.
IV. Affective Involvement is a central concept in this model.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and III

22. Consider the following situation: A social worker is helping a family establish clearer boundaries between parents and children, where the children are overly involved in marital conflicts. Which of the following models is being applied?
(A) Circumplex Model
(B) Structural Model
(C) McMaster Model
(D) Narrative Therapy Model

23. Which of the following identifies a correct pair related to the Circumplex Model?
(A) High Cohesion - Disengaged Family
(B) Low Adaptability - Chaotic Family
(C) High Adaptability - Rigid Family
(D) Balanced Cohesion and Adaptability - Healthy Functioning

24. The 'historical context' of child development in India refers to:
(A) Changing societal perceptions and the

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treatment of children in India over time.
(B) The evolution of child psychology theories primarily within Western countries.
(C) The complete history of pediatric medicine and healthcare practices in India.
(D) The specific demographic shifts in the child population since the 19th century.

25. Understanding the demographic profile of children in India is important for social work practice. What does this profile primarily include?
(A) Information on the favorite pastimes and hobbies of modern children.
(B) A list of popular children's authors and television entertainment shows.
(C) Essential data on child population, sex ratio, mortality, and literacy.
(D) Detailed records of individual children's academic performance in schools.

26. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional provision directly related to the rights and protection of children in India?
(A) Right to form political associations for children above 14 years.
(B) Right to free and compulsory education for children aged 6-14.
(C) Prohibition of employment of children in factories and hazardous jobs.
(D) The state's duty to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

27. Arrange the following legislative/policy milestones for children in India in chronological order of their inception or enactment:
I. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
II. National Policy on Children
III. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
IV. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the sequence?
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) II, I, IV, III

28. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is built upon four core principles. Which of the following is one of these core principles?
(A) The right to family privacy.
(B) The best interests of the child.
(C) The parents' right to discipline.
(D) The state's right to control education.

29. Consider the following statements regarding the National Policy on Children:
Statement I : The National Policy on Children recognizes children as a "supremely important asset".
Statement II : This policy framework guides the planning and programming for child welfare across all sectors in India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

30. The term 'Female Feticide' refers to what specific act?
(A) The deliberate abandonment of a female infant immediately after birth.
(B) Providing inadequate nutrition to a girl child compared to a boy child.
(C) The trafficking of young girls for the purpose of domestic labour.
(D) Abortion of a female fetus based on illegal sex-detection tests.

31. Match List I (Concept/Programme) with List II (Description) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Concept/Programme)
P. Adoption
Q. Foster Care
R. Guardianship
S. Female Feticide
List II: (Description)
1. Temporary placement of a child with a family
2. Legal process creating a permanent parent-child relationship
3. Sex-selective abortion
4. Legal authority to care for a child's person or property
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

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(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

32. What is the primary role of a social worker in cases of adoption?
(A) To conduct the official legal proceedings within the court of law.
(B) Preparing home study reports and counseling all involved parties.
(C) To perform the mandatory medical examination of the adopted child.
(D) To issue the official final adoption certificate to the new parents.

33. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pairing of a concept and its definition in the context of child protection?
(A) Guardianship - Legal responsibility for a child, often temporary and for specific purposes.
(B) Foster Care - Permanent legal transfer of all parental rights to new parents.
(C) Adoption - Legal and social process establishing a permanent parent-child bond.
(D) Child Marriage - A formal or informal union where one or both parties are under the age of 18.

34. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Social work interventions are crucial in preventing child marriage.
Reason (R) : Social workers can engage in community awareness, counsel families on the negative impacts of child marriage, and link girls to educational opportunities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. The concept of "differential impact" of environmental degradation implies that:
(A) All sections of modern society are affected by environmental problems equally.
(B) Environmental problems have a uniformly positive impact on all human beings.
(C) Environmental problems more severely affect poor and vulnerable groups.
(D) Wealthy populations are the only ones impacted by environmental issues.

36. Which of the following best represents the 'Environment in the Human Rights Perspective'?
(A) The idea that corporations have a right to exploit natural resources for economic growth.
(B) The view that environmental protection should always take precedence over human needs.
(C) The perspective that only animals and plants have rights to a clean environment.
(D) Recognition that a healthy and sustainable environment is a human right.

37. Consider the following statements regarding the role of social work in environmental issues:
I. Advocating for policies that promote environmental justice.
II. Organizing community-based conservation and waste management projects.
III. Ignoring the linkage between poverty and environmental degradation.
IV. Empowering communities affected by environmental hazards to seek redressal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, III and IV

38. 'Environmental movements' are best described as:
(A) Government-led initiatives for pollution control.
(B) Collective actions by people to advocate for environmental change.
(C) Corporate social responsibility programs focused on tree plantation.
(D) Scientific research projects studying climate change.

39. Consider the following situation: A social worker is organizing a campaign to protect a local forest from being cleared for a commercial project, involving indigenous populations who

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(A) Ensure every offender serves a prison sentence.
(B) Abolish the prison system entirely.
(C) Prevent offenders from becoming hardened criminals in prison.
(D) Provide vocational training inside all prisons.

73. Consider the following situation: A social worker identifies a family where the members are overly dependent on each other, with very little individual autonomy. Which pattern best describes this?
(A) Enmeshment
(B) Disengagement
(C) Autocracy
(D) Equifinality

74. The "protection" aspect for children, within the demographic context of children in India, refers to safeguarding them from:
(A) Difficult school examinations.
(B) Exposure to foreign cultures.
(C) Healthy competition with peers.
(D) Abuse, exploitation, violence, and neglect.

75. Which one of the following is NOT a right guaranteed under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)?
(A) Right to survival and development
(B) Right to unconditional autonomy from parents
(C) Right to protection from harm
(D) Right to participation in matters affecting them

76. A key social work intervention for ensuring the rights of children in foster care is:
(A) Minimizing contact between the child and the social worker.
(B) Encouraging the foster parents to adopt the child immediately.
(C) Monitoring well-being and providing support in the foster home.
(D) Limiting the child's contact with their biological family under all circumstances.

77. The differential impact of environmental degradation on women often includes:
(A) Greater access to educational opportunities.
(B) More representation in environmental policy-making bodies.
(C) Reduced domestic responsibilities.
(D) Increased burden of collecting essential natural resources.

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78. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The human rights perspective on the environment links the quality of the environment to human well-being and dignity.
Reason (R) : Degradation of the environment can violate fundamental rights such as the right to life, health, and an adequate standard of living.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

79. What is the most appropriate role for a social worker within an environmental movement?
(A) To act as a silent observer.
(B) To facilitate community mobilization and advocate for affected people.
(C) To provide financial investment for the movement.
(D) To focus solely on the legal aspects, ignoring community dynamics.

80. In disaster management, 'mitigation' refers to:
(A) Actions taken immediately after a disaster to save lives.
(B) Long-term measures taken to reduce future disaster impact.
(C) The process of rebuilding infrastructure after a disaster.
(D) The distribution of food and water in relief camps.

81. Which of the following correctly describes a 'subsystem' within the Structural Model of family therapy?
(A) A smaller grouping of family members based on generation, gender, or function, such as the spousal or sibling subsystem.
(B) The family's belief system about the world.

48. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of disasters:
Statement I : The impact of a disaster is solely measured by the number of deaths and injuries.
Statement II : Disasters also have severe psychological, social, and economic impacts on the affected population.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

49. Consider the following situation: A social worker is conducting trauma counseling for survivors after an earthquake. In which type of intervention is the social worker engaging?
(A) Pre-disaster mitigation
(B) Post-disaster psycho-social support
(C) Hazard mapping
(D) Early warning system development

50. Match List I (Disaster Term) with List II (Example) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Disaster Term)
P. Hazard
Q. Vulnerability
R. Risk
S. Disaster
List II: (Example)
1. High probability of flooding in a densely populated, poorly constructed riverside settlement
2. A severe earthquake striking a major city, causing widespread destruction
3. A seismic fault line running through a region
4. Houses built with weak materials in an earthquake-prone zone
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

51. The concept of 'Parole' in the correctional system refers to:
(A) A sentence served in the community in lieu of imprisonment.
(B) A period of mandatory community service imposed by a judge.
(C) Conditional release of a prisoner before the sentence completion.
(D) The final, unconditional release of a prisoner after serving their full term.

52. Which of the following statements about 'Street and Working Children' is most accurate from a social defence perspective?
(A) They are primarily a law and order problem to be solved through arrests.
(B) They are a homogenous group with identical needs and problems.
(C) They should be institutionalized in adult prisons to deter them from crime.
(D) They are vulnerable to abuse and require care and protection.

53. Consider the following statements about the Indian Criminal Justice System:
I. It is adversarial in nature.
II. It comprises the police, judiciary, and prisons.
III. The Probation of Offenders Act is an integral part of its reformative approach.
IV. Its sole purpose is to punish the guilty.
V. It has no role in the rehabilitation of offenders.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, IV, and V
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) IV and V only
(D) I, III, and IV only

54. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986 provides for the establishment of which of the following?
(A) Special courts for trying drug offences.
(B) Protective homes for the rehabilitation of victims.
(C) Juvenile Justice Boards.
(D) Family courts for resolving marital disputes.

55. According to the McMaster Model of Family Functioning, the dimension of 'Roles' refers to:
(A) The degree of emotional bonding among family members.
(B) The family's ability to adapt to new situations.
(C) The expression of feelings and emotions within the family.
(D) Established behavior patterns for handling

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depend on it. In which field is the social worker engaged?
(A) Clinical social work
(B) Family therapy
(C) Gerontological social work
(D) Environmental social work

40. Which of the following is NOT a primary cause of environmental degradation as commonly understood?
(A) Sustainable agricultural practices
(B) Industrial pollution
(C) Deforestation
(D) Unplanned urbanization

41. In the context of disaster management, what is the definition of a 'Hazard'?
(A) The complete breakdown of a community's functioning.
(B) The probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses resulting from interactions between hazards and vulnerable conditions.
(C) A physical process or human activity that may cause loss of life.
(D) The characteristics and circumstances of a community that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.

42. What is 'Vulnerability' in the context of disasters?
(A) Conditions that increase community susceptibility to hazard impacts.
(B) The physical force of a natural event like an earthquake or a flood.
(C) The emergency services and response mechanisms in place after a disaster strikes.
(D) A synonym for 'hazard', referring to the disaster agent itself.

43. Which of the following correctly distinguishes between 'Risk' and 'Disaster'?
(A) Risk is the disaster event itself, while a disaster is the probability of it happening.
(B) Risk refers only to man-made events, while disaster refers only to natural events.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
(D) Risk is the potential for loss, while a disaster is the actual realization.

44. Which of the following is a classic example of a 'man-made disaster'?
(A) A volcanic eruption.
(B) A major industrial chemical spill.
(C) A tsunami.
(D) A cyclone.

45. In the classification of disaster interventions into 'Pre and Post Disaster' phases, which of the following activities belongs to the 'Pre-Disaster' phase?
(A) Search and rescue operations.
(B) Setting up temporary shelters for displaced people.
(C) Conducting vulnerability assessments and creating early warning systems.
(D) Providing psycho-social support to trauma victims.

46. Consider the following components of Post-Disaster interventions:
I. Long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation
II. Damage and needs assessment
III. Mitigation and preparedness planning for future events
IV. Relief distribution and medical assistance
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I and III only

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47. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Disaster management initiatives must involve community participation to be effective.
Reason (R) : Local communities possess valuable traditional knowledge and are the first responders in any disaster situation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

64. A social work intervention that focuses on helping an indigenous community secure legal rights to their ancestral forest lands is an example of:
(A) Social work in a disaster context.
(B) Social work intervention from a human rights and environmental justice perspective.
(C) Correctional social work.
(D) Family-centered social work practice.

65. A sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community and causes human, material, economic, or environmental losses that exceed the community's ability to cope using its own resources is defined as a:
(A) Hazard
(B) Disaster
(C) Vulnerability
(D) Risk

66. Match List I (Act) with List II (Year of Enactment) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Act)
P. Probation of Offenders Act
Q. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act
R. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act
S. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
List II: (Year of Enactment)
1. 1986
2. 2000
3. 1958
4. 1986
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

67. A 'Young Offender' as a category in social defence typically refers to:
(A) Any person below the age of 18 who commits a crime.
(B) Any first-time offender regardless of age.
(C) An offender usually aged 18-21 within the justice system.
(D) An offender who has committed a non-violent crime.

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Prison Act and correctional philosophy:
Statement I : The Prison Act primarily outlines the administration and management of prisons in India.
Statement II : The modern philosophy of corrections emphasizes that prisons should solely be places of punishment, excluding any reformative activities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

69. Which of the following is NOT a form of natural disaster?
(A) Cyclone
(B) Terrorism
(C) Earthquake
(D) Flood

70. Consider the following situation: A social worker is assessing a family where the parents are unable to control their children and the family rules are inconsistent and constantly changing. According to the Circumplex Model, how would this family be described?
(A) Rigid
(B) Structured
(C) Disengaged
(D) Chaotic

71. Consider the following statements about Social Defence and its dimensions:
I. It is exclusively concerned with the welfare of prisoners.
II. Its philosophy has shifted from retribution to reformation and rehabilitation.
III. It encompasses preventive, therapeutic, and rehabilitative measures.
IV. It includes handling of specific groups like juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I and IV

72. The primary objective of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, is to:

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89. Arrange the following disaster management activities in a logical sequence, from pre-disaster to post-disaster:
I. Search and Rescue
II. Mitigation and Prevention
III. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
IV. Preparedness and Early Warning
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the sequence?
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) II, I, IV, III

90. The philosophy of 'parens patriae' is most relevant to which legislation?
(A) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986
(B) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1986
(C) The Prison Act
(D) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

91. The "differential impact" of environmental degradation on indigenous populations often manifests as:
(A) Increased political power and representation.
(B) Loss of traditional lands, cultural identity, and resources.
(C) Greater economic opportunities through industrialization of their lands.
(D) Improved health outcomes due to modern medical facilities.

92. Consider the following statements regarding social work interventions in disaster management:
Statement I : Social work interventions in disaster management are limited to the distribution of relief materials.
Statement II : Social workers also play a vital role in psycho-social care, community organization, and long-term rehabilitation of disaster-affected populations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

93. What is the key focus of social work intervention with families?
(A) To judge the family's lifestyle and impose a new one.
(B) To provide financial support to all families regardless of their need.
(C) To focus only on the individual problems of one family member.
(D) Enhancing family functioning by intervening in dynamics.

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94. Consider the following statements about legislative measures for children:
I. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act sets the minimum legal age for marriage.
II. Adoption is legally governed to ensure the best interests of the child.
III. Foster care is a formal system of permanent placement for a child.
IV. Guardianship laws provide for the care of a child and their property.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I
(B) II
(C) III
(D) IV

95. Which term is defined as "a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources"?
(A) Hazard
(B) Disaster
(C) Vulnerability
(D) Risk

96. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The concept of social defence has evolved to include preventive measures in addition to correctional services.
Reason (R) : It is recognized that preventing individuals from entering the criminal justice system is more socially and economically effective than dealing with them after they have committed a crime.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

(C) The unwritten rules that govern family behavior.
(D) The communication style used by the family.

82. Consider the following groups of children:
I. Children who are homeless and without any ostensible means of subsistence.
II. Children who are found begging.
III. Children who are victims of armed conflict or civil unrest.
IV. Children who are mentally or physically challenged.
V. Children whose parents are in prison.
Which of these would be classified as 'Children in Need of Care and Protection' under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000?
(A) I and II only
(B) III, IV, and V only
(C) I, II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

83. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1986, aims to:
(A) Legalize recreational consumption of psychotropic substances.
(B) Systematically promote the commercial export of opium and cannabis.
(C) Provide financial subsidies for companies producing medical drugs.
(D) Consolidate laws to strictly regulate narcotic operations.

84. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000?
(A) It provides for two separate systems for children in need of care and protection and juveniles in conflict with law.
(B) It establishes Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards.
(C) It mandates that all juveniles in conflict with law be tried as adults.
(D) It promotes rehabilitation and social reintegration of children.

85. Match List I (Family Model Dimension) with List II (Description) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Family Model Dimension)
P. Boundaries (Structural Model)
Q. Cohesion (Circumplex Model)
R. Problem Solving (McMaster Model)
S. Adaptability (Circumplex Model)
List II: (Description)
1. Emotional bonding among family members
2. Ability of the family system to change its power structure and roles
3. The family's effectiveness in resolving issues that threaten its functioning
4. Invisible barriers that regulate contact between subsystems
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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86. The "developmental stages" of a family imply that:
(A) A family's structure and functions remain static throughout its life.
(B) Family development is a random process with no discernible pattern.
(C) The concept only applies to the financial development of a family.
(D) Families progress through predictable stages with specific tasks.

87. The historical context of child development helps a social worker understand:
(A) How current societal attitudes towards children have been shaped over time.
(B) The genetic predispositions of a particular child.
(C) The specific timeline of a child's physical growth.
(D) The future career prospects of a child.

88. Consider the following situation: A social worker is involved in a program that helps children leave street life and reintegrate with their families or find alternative care. Which issue is being directly addressed?
(A) Young offenders
(B) Parole
(C) Street and working children
(D) Probation

family functions.

56. Arrange the following stages of family development in their typical chronological sequence:
I. Family with adolescents
II. Beginning family (newly married couple)
III. Family with young children
IV. Family at mid-life (launching children)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the sequence?
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV

57. A family characterized by extremely low cohesion (emotional bonding) and very high flexibility (leadership and rules) would be described as what type in the Circumplex Model?
(A) Rigidly Enmeshed
(B) Flexibly Separated
(C) Chaotically Disengaged
(D) Structurally Connected

58. Identify the INCORRECT pair of family patterns:
(A) Single-Parent Family - A family headed by a child under 18.
(B) Nuclear Family - Parents and their dependent children.
(C) Extended Family - Multiple generations living in the same household.
(D) Blended Family - A family formed by the merging of two previous families.

59. The demographic profile included in reports on the state of children in India is crucial for social workers to:
(A) Select children for international sports competitions.
(B) Records of individual children's academic performance in schools.
(C) Write fictional stories about children's lives.
(D) Plan and advocate for relevant and need-based services.

60. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) has significantly influenced child-related legislation in India.
Reason (R) : India is a signatory to the UNCRC and is obligated to align its domestic laws and policies with the principles of the convention.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. Social work interventions to combat female feticide would most appropriately include:
(A) Promoting the use of advanced sex-detection technologies.
(B) Advocating for smaller family norms irrespective of gender.
(C) Enforcing the PC-PNDT Act and running awareness campaigns.
(D) Offering financial incentives for families who only have sons.

62. The concept of 'Guardianship' differs from 'Adoption' primarily in that:
(A) Guardianship is always permanent, while adoption can be temporary.
(B) Only relatives can be guardians, whereas anyone can adopt.
(C) Guardianship is only for the child's property, while adoption is for the child's person.
(D) Guardianship does not terminate birth parents' legal rights.

63. Consider the following consequences of environmental degradation:
I. Increased incidence of respiratory and water-borne diseases.
II. Displacement of communities due to development projects.
III. Loss of biodiversity and traditional livelihoods.
IV. Improved air quality in urban centers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

97. Consider the following situation: A social worker helps a family renegotiate roles and responsibilities after the primary earner loses their job. This is an example of working with:
(A) Family dynamics and developmental transitions.
(B) Environmental management.
(C) The criminal justice system.
(D) Disaster relief.

98. The international perspective on child rights is most comprehensively encapsulated in which document?
(A) The National Policy on Children
(B) The Probation of Offenders Act
(C) The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
(D) The Beggary Prevention Act

99. Consider the following situation: A social worker advocates against the construction of a large dam that would displace thousands of poor villagers without adequate compensation. This intervention is related to:
(A) Family therapy
(B) Juvenile delinquency
(C) Disaster relief
(D) Environment in the Human Rights Perspective

100. Which of the following statements correctly represents the philosophy of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000?
(A) The Act is based on punitive measures for all children.
(B) The Act treats children in need of care and protection as offenders.
(C) The Act prioritizes the best interests of the child and their rehabilitation.
(D) The Act recommends institutionalization as the only solution for all children.

101. Match List I (Model) with List II (Core Concept) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Model)
P. Circumplex Model
Q. McMaster Model
R. Structural Model
S. Social Defence
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Subsystems and Boundaries
2. Cohesion and Adaptability
3. Rehabilitation and Reintegration
4. Problem Solving and Communication
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

102. Consider the following examples of social work interventions in promoting and protecting the environment:
I. Facilitating participatory resource management with local communities.
II. Advocating for stricter enforcement of pollution control laws.
III. Conducting awareness campaigns on climate change and its impact.
IV. Empowering communities displaced by environmental degradation.
V. Promoting corporate interests over environmental concerns.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I, III and V only

103. In the context of the family life cycle, the "empty nest" syndrome is most likely to occur during which stage?
(A) Family at mid-life (launching children)
(B) Beginning family
(C) Family with young children
(D) Family with adolescents

104. Consider the following statements regarding the Beggary Prevention Act:
Statement I : The Beggary Prevention Act is uniformly implemented and enforced across all states in India.
Statement II : The Act has been criticized from a human rights perspective for criminalizing poverty and homelessness.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

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Which of these fall under the purview of policies, programmes, and social work interventions for children?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II, III, IV, and V
(C) II, IV and V only
(D) I and V only

160. What is the most significant consequence of a disaster from a social work perspective?
(A) The disruption of the physical environment.
(B) The opportunity for international media coverage.
(C) The temporary halt in economic production.
(D) Social breakdown leading to significantly heightened vulnerability.

161. The constitutional provision for the "Protection of life and personal liberty" has been interpreted by the Indian judiciary to include the right to a clean and healthy environment. This reflects:
(A) The principles of disaster management.
(B) The environment in the human rights perspective.
(C) The philosophy of social defence.
(D) The models of family functioning.

162. A family that demonstrates balanced levels of cohesion and adaptability is described in the Circumplex Model as:
(A) Mid-range or healthy
(B) Dysfunctional
(C) Chaotic
(D) Rigid

163. The role of a social worker in an environmental movement involves:
(A) Forcing the community to accept the government's plan.
(B) Focusing only on individual counseling of affected people.
(C) Linking the community, government, and various stakeholders.
(D) Leading violent protests against industrial projects.

164. The primary goal of post-disaster intervention is to:
(A) Punish those responsible for the disaster.
(B) Relocate the entire affected population permanently.
(C) Document the disaster for historical records.
(D) Helping affected communities recover and build back better.

165. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, emphasizes non-institutional, family-based care for children.
Reason (R) : Institutionalization is often seen as a last resort, as it can have negative effects on a child's overall development compared to a family environment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of a 'man-made disaster'?
(A) It is caused by human intent, negligence, or error.
(B) Its occurrence is completely independent of human activity.
(C) It can be an industrial accident or a transport accident.
(D) A major chemical leak from a factory is an example.

167. Social work interventions with families are primarily aimed at:
(A) Providing financial aid.
(B) Choosing careers for the children.
(C) Deciding on a religion for the family.
(D) Improving interaction patterns and family functioning.

168. The concept of 'Changing Dimensions' in Social Defence implies that the field is:
(A) Dynamic and responsive to evolving crime and social values.
(B) Static and rooted in historical punishments.
(C) Becoming less relevant in modern society.
(D) Entirely focused on international terrorism.

169. Consider the following activities:

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(B) Recovery
(C) Preparedness
(D) Rehabilitation

115. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : In the Structural Model of family functioning, 'enmeshed' boundaries are considered problematic.
Reason (R) : Enmeshment leads to a lack of individual autonomy and differentiation among family members, making it difficult for them to function independently.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. Which of the following is NOT a direct focus of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986?
(A) Punishing the trafficking of persons for prostitution.
(B) Detaining persons from brothels.
(C) Regulating child adoption procedures.
(D) Establishing protective homes.

117. The impact of disasters on marginalized groups is often disproportionately severe. Why?
(A) Because they are inherently less resilient than other groups.
(B) Because they live in high-risk areas with limited resources.
(C) Because they intentionally choose to live in dangerous locations.
(D) Because disaster relief agencies prioritize affluent areas.

118. A social work intervention focused on creating livelihood opportunities for women to reduce their dependency on forest resources is an example of:
(A) A correctional intervention.
(B) A disaster relief intervention.
(C) A family counseling intervention.
(D) An environmental intervention linking social and economic factors.

119. A sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community and causes human, material, economic, or environmental losses that exceed the community's ability to cope using its own resources is defined as a:
(A) Hazard
(B) Disaster
(C) Vulnerability
(D) Risk

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120. Match List I (Act) with List II (Year of Enactment) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Act)
P. Probation of Offenders Act
Q. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act
R. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act
S. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
List II: (Year of Enactment)
1. 1986
2. 2000
3. 1958
4. 1986
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

121. The concept of 'just and humane' society is a central tenet of the philosophy of which of the following?
(A) Structural Family Therapy
(B) Environmental Economics
(C) Social Defence
(D) Disaster Risk Calculation

122. Consider the following statements regarding the Circumplex Model:
Statement I : The Circumplex Model plots families on a two-dimensional grid.
Statement II : The two dimensions are Hierarchy and Alliances.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

(B) Capacity of a community to respond to and recover from a disaster.
(C) Conditions increasing community susceptibility to hazard impacts.
(D) Financial cost of a disaster event.

142. Consider the following statements regarding post-disaster interventions:
Statement I : Post-disaster interventions are primarily focused on physical reconstruction.
Statement II : Psycho-social rehabilitation and livelihood restoration are equally critical components of post-disaster recovery.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

143. Which of the following is NOT a developmental stage of the family life cycle?
(A) The financially independent family
(B) The beginning family
(C) The child-bearing family
(D) The family with school-age children

144. Social work interventions for 'children in need of care and protection' focus on:
(A) Punishing the children for being vulnerable.
(B) Ensuring safety and development through various care options.
(C) Enrolling them in military schools for discipline.
(D) Ignoring their situation until they commit an offense.

145. Consider the following statements about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC):
I. It is an international human rights treaty.
II. It sets out the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of children.
III. It defines a child as any human being below the age of 21.
IV. Its principles include the best interests of the child and non-discrimination.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I, III and IV

146. A social work role in the context of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, would most likely involve:
(A) Preparing social investigation reports and supervising probationers.
(B) Arresting the offender.
(C) Acting as a judge in the courtroom.
(D) Prosecuting the offender in court.

147. Arrange the following disaster-related concepts from the cause to the outcome:
I. Vulnerability
II. Hazard
III. Disaster
IV. Risk
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the sequence?
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) II, IV, I, III

148. The primary difference between natural and man-made disasters lies in their:
(A) Impact
(B) Scale
(C) Cost
(D) Origin

149. "Disaster Management Initiatives" refers to:
(A) The spontaneous actions of individuals during a crisis.
(B) The financial aid provided by foreign countries.
(C) Organized efforts by governments to manage all disaster phases.
(D) The media coverage of a disaster event.

150. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Social work with families often adopts a systems theory approach.
Reason (R) : Systems theory views the family as an interconnected system where a change in one part affects the whole system.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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solving and roles.

133. According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the principle of 'participation' means:
(A) Children must participate in all family decisions.
(B) Children must participate in paid labor to support their families.
(C) Children have the right to express views in matters affecting them.
(D) Children have the right to participate in political protests.

134. Which of the following is an example of a post-disaster social work intervention?
(A) Creating a community hazard map.
(B) Running a psycho-social support group for survivors.
(C) Advocating for stronger building codes.
(D) Stockpiling emergency supplies.

135. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Women, the poor, and marginalised groups are often more vulnerable to the impacts of environmental degradation.
Reason (R) : These groups often have limited access to resources, political power, and alternative livelihoods, making them less able to cope with environmental shocks and stresses.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. What is the fundamental difference between 'Probation' and 'Parole'?
(A) Probation is community sentencing, whereas parole is early release.
(B) Probation is a pre-trial release, while parole is a post-conviction release.
(C) Probation is granted by the police, while parole is granted by the judge.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are used interchangeably.

137. Which of the following is an example of an environmental movement in India?
(A) The Non-Cooperation Movement
(B) The Quit India Movement
(C) The Chipko Movement
(D) The Bhakti Movement

138. The demographic profile of children in India is important for:
(A) Identifying the scale of issues like child labor and education.
(B) Creating an international ranking of children's happiness.
(C) Deciding the curriculum for primary schools.
(D) Marketing products for children.

139. Consider the following situation: A social worker engaged in family therapy notices that the parents consistently undermine each other's authority when dealing with their teenage son. Using the Structural Model, which of the following identifies this problem?
(A) Sibling subsystem.
(B) Family's boundary with the outside world.
(C) Family's communication style.
(D) Spousal subsystem and parental hierarchy.

140. Match List I (Legislation) with List II (Core Purpose) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Legislation)
P. Beggary Prevention Act
Q. Probation of Offenders Act
R. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act
S. Prison Act
List II: (Core Purpose)
1. Provides an alternative to incarceration for certain offenders
2. Regulates the administration of jails
3. Prohibits soliciting alms
4. Combats commercial sexual exploitation
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

141. The concept of 'vulnerability' in disaster management refers to the:
(A) Physical intensity of the hazard.

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123. Which of the following best describes 'Hazard' in the context of disaster management?
(A) The likelihood of a community suffering from a disaster.
(B) The social and economic factors that make a population susceptible to harm.
(C) The process of rebuilding after a calamitous event.
(D) A potentially damaging physical event or human activity.

124. Consider the following statements about foster care:
I. It is a permanent solution for child placement.
II. It is a family-based, non-institutional form of care.
III. The primary goal is often eventual reunification with the biological family.
IV. Social workers play a role in supervising the placement.
V. It is identical to adoption.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and V
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I and V only
(D) II, IV, and V

125. Which one of the following is NOT a fundamental function of the family as per sociological understanding?
(A) Socialization
(B) Economic cooperation
(C) Political governance
(D) Emotional support

126. The term 'risk' in disaster management is a function of which two factors?
(A) Hazard and Response
(B) Vulnerability and Recovery
(C) Response and Mitigation
(D) Hazard and Vulnerability

127. From a Human Rights Perspective, environmental degradation disproportionately affecting indigenous populations can be seen as a violation of their right to:
(A) Culture and self-determination.
(B) Free speech.
(C) Urban life.
(D) Political asylum.

128. Consider the following situation: An intervention where a social worker helps family members to stop interrupting each other and speak for themselves is an attempt to restructure:
(A) Family finances
(B) Communication patterns and boundaries
(C) Family rituals
(D) The physical layout of the house

129. The main purpose of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1986, is NOT:
(A) To control the manufacture of narcotic drugs.
(B) To promote the use of drugs for recreational purposes.
(C) To regulate the transport of psychotropic substances.
(D) To punish for illicit trafficking in drugs.

130. The creation of the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) is a provision under which Act?
(A) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
(B) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986
(C) The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
(D) The Prison Act

131. Consider the following statements:
I. Social Defence is only about punishing criminals.
II. Probation and Parole are key components of correctional services.
III. The concept of Social Defence is static and unchanging.
IV. It includes care and protection for vulnerable children.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) II, III, and IV

132. The 'McMaster Model' of family functioning is particularly useful for a social worker wanting to assess:
(A) The family's genetic history of mental illness.
(B) The physical structure of the family's home.
(C) The level of cohesion and adaptability in the family system.
(D) Functional effectiveness across problem-

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding 'social defence'?
(A) It includes the protection of society from crime.
(B) It involves the rehabilitation of offenders.
(C) It addresses issues of juveniles in conflict with law.
(D) Its scope is limited strictly to activities within prison walls.

152. According to the Structural Model, consider a family where parents are unable to manage their children and a grandparent has taken over the parental role. Which of the following identifies the problem?
(A) Hierarchy and boundaries
(B) Communication
(C) Affective involvement
(D) Problem-solving skills

153. A social work intervention aiming to empower a community to demand safe drinking water from the local government is an example of applying:
(A) Correctional social work techniques.
(B) Family therapy models.
(C) Environmental justice and human rights perspectives.
(D) Probationary supervision.

154. Match List I (Child Protection Measure) with List II (Key Feature) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Child Protection Measure)
P. Female Feticide Legislation (PC&PNDT Act)
Q. Adoption
R. Foster Care
S. Child Marriage Prohibition Act
List II: (Key Feature)
1. Temporary family-based care
2. Sets minimum age for marriage
3. Prohibits sex-selective abortion
4. Creates a permanent legal parent-child relationship
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

155. Which of the following statements about the causes and consequences of environmental degradation is true?
(A) The causes are purely natural and not linked to human activity.
(B) The consequences are limited to the animal kingdom.
(C) The only consequence of environmental degradation is an aesthetic decline in landscapes.
(D) Human activity causes degradation leading to health and climate problems.

156. Pre-disaster interventions by a social worker would include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Conducting vulnerability assessments.
(B) Providing long-term trauma counseling.
(C) Participating in the development of early warning systems.
(D) Organizing community preparedness drills.

157. Consider the following statements regarding juvenile justice institutions:
Statement I : The Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) deals with children in need of care and protection.
Statement II : The Child Welfare Committee (CWC) adjudicates on matters concerning juveniles in conflict with law.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

158. The 'Circumplex Model' is a useful tool for social workers to:
(A) Diagram the family's genealogical history.
(B) Evaluate the family's financial management.
(C) Write a legal report on the family.
(D) Assess the balance of cohesion and flexibility in families.

159. Consider the following issues:
I. Preventing child marriage
II. Facilitating legal adoption
III. Combating female feticide
IV. Arranging foster care placements
V. Establishing guardianship for a minor

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(D) Search and rescue operation

178. Arrange the following chronologically based on their enactment year:
I. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act
II. Probation of Offenders Act
III. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
IV. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the sequence?
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, IV, I, II

179. The phrase "Children in Need of Care and Protection" is a legal category defined in:
(A) The Indian Penal Code
(B) The Constitution of India
(C) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
(D) The Factories Act

180. The primary consequence of deforestation for local communities, especially indigenous populations, is:
(A) Increased availability of timber for housing.
(B) Better access to urban markets.
(C) Improved air quality due to less pollen.
(D) Loss of livelihood, food, and medicinal resources.

181. Consider the following statements about social work and disaster management:
I. Social work is only relevant in the immediate relief phase.
II. Social workers can help in capacity building and preparedness before a disaster.
III. Psycho-social care is a key post-disaster social work intervention.
IV. Social workers advocate for the rights of vulnerable groups during recovery.
V. The role of a social worker is identical to that of an engineer in reconstruction.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and V
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I and V only
(D) I, III, and IV

182. A family social worker focusing on the clarity of roles, rules, and communication patterns is likely using which theoretical model?
(A) Psychodynamic Model
(B) McMaster Model
(C) Circumplex Model
(D) Crisis Intervention Model

183. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the National Policy on Children?
(A) To ensure the all-round development of children.
(B) To provide a framework for action for children.
(C) To protect children against neglect, cruelty, and exploitation.
(D) Mandating a single uniform parenting style for all.

184. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986 focuses on penalizing the victims of trafficking.
Reason (R) : The primary intent of the law is to combat the organization of prostitution and punish those who profit from trafficking.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

185. A social worker advocating for policy changes to ensure that industries bear the cost of the pollution they create is working on the principle of:
(A) Family Cohesion.
(B) Probationary Reform.
(C) Polluter Pays Principle in environmental justice.
(D) Disaster Mitigation.

186. The difference between a 'street child' and a 'working child' is that:
(A) 'Street child' refers to their primary location, while 'working child' refers to their activity;

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I. Lobbying for stronger environmental laws.
II. Organizing a self-help group for widows in a disaster-hit village.
III. Preparing a social investigation report for a juvenile court.
IV. Conducting a family therapy session using the Structural Model.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding their relevance to social work practice?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II, III, and IV
(D) I and IV only

170. Which of the following best describes the social work role in managing the "differential impact" of environmental issues?
(A) Advocating specifically for needs of poor and marginalized groups.
(B) Ignoring the differences and providing uniform solutions.
(C) Focusing exclusively on the needs of the wealthy who can fund environmental projects.
(D) Blaming the marginalized groups for their own vulnerability.

171. The legal and social process by which a child becomes a permanent and legal member of another family is called:
(A) Foster Care
(B) Guardianship
(C) Probation
(D) Adoption

172. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Associated Idea) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Vulnerability
Q. Social Defence
R. Family Dynamics
S. Environmental Justice
List II: (Associated Idea)
1. Patterns of family interaction
2. Susceptibility to harm
3. Fair treatment in environmental matters
4. Rehabilitation of offenders
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-2

173. The demographic status of children in India includes their status in terms of:
(A) Political affiliations and voting patterns.
(B) Brand preferences and consumer behavior.
(C) Demographic profile, education, and protection.
(D) Performance in extracurricular activities.

174. The function of parole boards is primarily related to which aspect of the correctional system?
(A) The initial sentencing of offenders.
(B) The management and administration of prisons.
(C) The investigation of crimes.
(D) Deciding the conditional release of eligible prisoners.

175. Consider the following statements regarding environmental movements:
Statement I : Environmental movements are often spontaneous and lack any organized structure.
Statement II : Many successful environmental movements are characterized by strong community mobilization, clear leadership, and strategic advocacy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

176. Which model of family functioning places a strong emphasis on assessing 'affective responsiveness' and 'behavior control'?
(A) Circumplex Model
(B) McMaster Model
(C) Structural Model
(D) Bowenian Model

177. Consider the following situation: A social worker is helping a community to identify its weaknesses (e.g., weak housing, lack of awareness) and strengths in the face of potential floods. In which of the following is the social worker conducting?
(A) Risk transfer
(B) Vulnerability and capacity assessment
(C) Post-disaster damage assessment

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(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

105. The concept that environmental burdens (like pollution) and benefits (like green spaces) are unequally distributed among different social groups is known as:
(A) Environmental justice/injustice
(B) Environmental sustainability
(C) Environmental determinism
(D) Environmental conservation

106. Consider the following situation: A court releases a first-time offender, convicted of a minor crime, on the condition of good behavior for a specified period under the supervision of an officer. This is an application of:
(A) Parole
(B) Acquittal
(C) Remand
(D) Probation

107. Which of the following actions is a key component of 'Preparedness' in the disaster management cycle?
(A) Rebuilding destroyed houses.
(B) Developing evacuation plans and conducting drills.
(C) Distributing food aid.
(D) Carrying out search and rescue.

108. The McMaster Model of Family Functioning is best used for assessing:
(A) The family's financial assets.
(B) The family's genetic history.
(C) Functionality patterns across multiple core dimensions.
(D) The family's social network outside the home.

109. The 'protection' of children as a theme is most comprehensively addressed by which of the following?
(A) Providing high-quality education only to children.
(B) Ensuring children have consistent access to digital entertainment.
(C) Focusing exclusively on nutritional needs of children.
(D) Integrating legislative measures, social programs, and community work.

110. Consider the following statements regarding social work with families:
I. It is based on a systems perspective.
II. It aims to identify a single 'problem person' to blame.
III. It utilizes theoretical models like the Structural and Circumplex models for assessment.
IV. Interventions focus on changing dysfunctional interaction patterns.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV

111. The term 'young offender' bridges the gap between which two legal categories?
(A) Victim and witness
(B) Juvenile and adult offender
(C) Civil and criminal offender
(D) First-time and repeat offender

112. Arrange the following policy or legal instruments in the chronological order of their adoption or enactment:
I. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
II. Probation of Offenders Act
III. National Policy on Children (India)
IV. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the sequence?
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, II, IV, I
(D) II, I, III, IV

113. The National Policy on Children in India serves as:
(A) A policy framework guiding action for child well-being.
(B) A legally binding criminal statute.
(C) An international treaty on child rights.
(D) A set of guidelines for private schools only.

114. Consider the following situation: A social worker is helping a community develop a local disaster response plan. In which phase of disaster management is the social worker engaged?
(A) Response

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the categories can overlap.
(B) All working children live on the street.
(C) Street children do not work, they only beg.
(D) Working children are always above 18, while street children are below 18.

187. Which of the following is a key social work intervention related to child marriage?
(A) Officiating at child marriages to ensure they are done correctly.
(B) Providing financial loans for dowry to prevent conflict.
(C) Ignoring the issue as it is a cultural practice.
(D) Counseling families and promoting girls' education.

188. 'Emerging issues in Social Defence' would likely include:
(A) Traditional forms of theft like cattle rustling.
(B) The use of the internet by youth for criminal activities.
(C) The decline in the prison population.
(D) The abolition of the police force.

189. In a post-disaster scenario, a social worker's role in 'social reconstruction' involves:
(A) Only rebuilding houses and roads.
(B) Providing short-term food aid and then leaving.
(C) Restoring social institutions and community networks.
(D) Conducting a census of the deceased.

190. Match List I (Term) with List II (Context) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Parole
Q. Enmeshment
R. Vulnerability
S. UNCRC
List II: (Context)
1. Disaster Management
2. Child Rights
3. Correctional Services
4. Family Dynamics
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

191. Consider the following statements regarding family models:
Statement I : The Structural Model of family functioning was developed by Salvador Minuchin.
Statement II : This model is primarily concerned with assessing the family's cohesion and adaptability.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

192. Which of the following is a primary function of a family?
(A) To provide formal education and certification.
(B) To act as the primary agent of socialization for a child.
(C) To enforce criminal laws.
(D) To regulate international trade.

193. The concept of 'Environment in the Human Rights Perspective' implies that:
(A) Human rights are subservient to environmental protection.
(B) A healthy environment is essential for enjoying rights.
(C) Environmental issues have no connection to human rights.
(D) Only environmental activists have a right to a clean environment.

194. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of a 'man-made' disaster?
(A) Large forest fire from an unattended campfire.
(B) A flash flood in a mountain valley.
(C) A powerful hurricane making landfall.
(D) A major earthquake along a fault line.

195. Consider the following statements regarding the role of social workers:
I. Advocating for environmental justice for marginalized communities.
II. Preparing a home study report for a couple wishing to adopt.
III. Supervising an offender released on probation.
IV. Facilitating a support group for disaster survivors.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, III, and IV
(D) None of the above

196. What is the fundamental principle of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958?
(A) Every crime deserves a harsh prison sentence.
(B) Offenders should be publicly shamed.
(C) The act only applies to wealthy offenders.
(D) Reformation is preferable to jail for certain offenders.

197. The differential impact of a drought would be most severe on:
(A) A salaried urban professional.
(B) A large-scale industrialist with a private water source.
(C) A small-scale farmer dependent on rain-fed agriculture.
(D) A software engineer working from home.

198. The 'McMaster Model' and the 'Structural Model' of family functioning are tools used by social workers for:
(A) Financial auditing of a family.
(B) Assessing family dynamics to guide intervention.
(C) Deciding the custody of children in a divorce.
(D) Tracing the family's ancestry.

199. The establishment of Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPUs) is a key feature of which Act?
(A) The Prison Act
(B) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986
(C) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1986
(D) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

200. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Post-disaster interventions must be culturally sensitive.
Reason (R) : Relief and rehabilitation efforts that ignore local customs, beliefs, and social structures can be ineffective and may even cause additional harm or conflict.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

201. Which of the following is the best example of a pre-disaster mitigation activity?
(A) Distributing blankets in a relief camp.
(B) Clearing debris after a landslide.
(C) Constructing earthquake-resistant buildings in a seismic zone.
(D) Providing trauma counseling to victims.

202. The philosophy behind social work interventions with families is that:
(A) The family is a resource and the primary context for individual development and problem-solving.
(B) The family is the problem.
(C) Individuals should be treated in isolation from their families.
(D) The state should replace the family in its functions.

203. The term 'Female Feticide' is a critical issue related to which of the following themes?
(A) Social Defence
(B) Disaster Management
(C) Environmental Movements
(D) Policies for children and gender discrimination.

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204. "A potential threat to humans and their welfare" is a simple definition for which disaster-related concept?
(A) Vulnerability
(B) Hazard
(C) Capacity
(D) Recovery

205. Consider the following statements regarding legislation and child adoption:
Statement I : The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986, is the primary legislation in India dealing with adoption.
Statement II : The Act's main purpose is

to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

206. A key difference between 'Foster Care' and 'Guardianship' is that:
(A) Foster care is always permanent, while guardianship is temporary.
(B) Guardianship is only for financial matters, while foster care is for emotional well-being.
(C) Foster care is for older children, while guardianship is for infants.
(D) Foster care is agency-led; guardianship is court-granted.

207. Which of the following actions is inconsistent with the principles of Social Defence?
(A) Using torture to extract confessions from young offenders.
(B) Providing vocational training in prisons.
(C) Releasing a first-time offender on probation.
(D) Running a community-based crime prevention program.

208. The main focus of social work intervention in the management of the environment is to:
(A) Conduct scientific research on new species.
(B) Addressing human and social environmental dimensions.
(C) Fund large-scale industrial projects.
(D) Focus solely on wildlife conservation, ignoring human populations.

209. The 'risk' of a disaster is said to be high when:
(A) A severe hazard exists but the population has low vulnerability.
(B) A severe hazard coincides with a population that has high vulnerability.
(C) A minor hazard exists and the population has low vulnerability.
(D) There is no hazard, regardless of vulnerability.

210. The concept of 'family patterns' includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The family's credit score
(B) Nuclear family structure
(C) Extended family structure
(D) Single-parent family structure

211. Consider the following aspects of family functioning:
I. Role allocation
II. Affective involvement
III. Communication
IV. Behaviour Control
V. Problem Solving
Which of the above statement(s) is/are key dimensions of the McMaster Model?
(A) Structural Model
(B) Circumplex Model
(C) McMaster Model
(D) Systems Model

212. Which of the following is a key social work intervention for street and working children?
(A) Arresting them and sending them to adult jails.
(B) Ignoring them as a transient population.
(C) Forcing them to work in organized factories.
(D) Providing outreach, drop-in centers, and education.

213. The legislative measures related to female feticide, such as the PC&PNDT Act, primarily aim to:
(A) Encourage families to have more children.
(B) Provide financial benefits for every girl child born.
(C) Prevent the misuse of diagnostic sex determination.
(D) Make all pre-natal testing illegal.

214. From a social work perspective, environmental movements are important because they:
(A) Focus exclusively on preserving nature without human consideration.
(B) Represent collective action for environmental justice.
(C) Are always led by professional social workers.
(D) Offer a way to disrupt economic development.

215. A family with very rigid rules, an authoritarian leadership style, and an inability to adapt to change would be described as 'Rigid' on the adaptability continuum of which model?
(A) McMaster Model

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233. The focus on 'family dynamics' in social work practice is important because:
(A) It helps in assigning blame for a problem.
(B) It reveals patterns of interaction that target change.
(C) It is the only way to secure funding for the family.
(D) It allows the social worker to judge the family's culture.

234. The recognition that a poor harvest due to climate change can lead to farmer suicides highlights:
(A) Interconnectedness of environmental and social issues.
(B) Irrelevance of environmental social work.
(C) Success of disaster management.
(D) Effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

235. The primary objective of providing 'foster care' for a child is to:
(A) Provide a permanent alternative to the biological family.
(B) Prepare the child for institutional life.
(C) Punish the biological parents for their failures.
(D) Offer safe, temporary, and nurturing environments.

236. The term 'Probation' is derived from the Latin word 'probare', which means:
(A) To punish
(B) To test or to prove
(C) To release
(D) To confine

237. The Indian Parliament enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to fulfill its commitment to which international instrument?
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(B) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
(C) The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
(D) The Kyoto Protocol

238. A social work intervention that focuses on building community resilience to future disasters is part of:
(A) The immediate response phase.
(B) The damage assessment phase.
(C) The search and rescue phase.
(D) The long-term recovery and mitigation phase.

239. Which statement is INCORRECT regarding the impact of environmental degradation?
(A) It uniformly improves the quality of life for all urban dwellers.
(B) It has a differential impact, affecting the poor and marginalized more.
(C) It can lead to forced migration and create 'environmental refugees'.
(D) It is a human rights issue.

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240. Which of the following is NOT one of the six dimensions assessed by the McMaster Model of Family Functioning?
(A) Problem Solving
(B) Family Cohesion
(C) Communication
(D) Affective Responsiveness

241. Consider the following situation: A social worker is conducting an awareness program in a village about the legal age of marriage for boys and girls. Which issue is being intervened upon?
(A) Female Feticide
(B) Child Marriage
(C) Adoption
(D) Disaster Management

242. The philosophy of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, is based on the idea that:
(A) Community-based correction prevents criminal recidivism.
(B) Imprisonment is the only way to reform an offender.
(C) Society has no role in the rehabilitation of offenders.
(D) All offenders, regardless of their crime, should be released on probation.

243. The concepts of Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability are central to the practice of:
(A) Social Work with Families
(B) Social Defence
(C) Social Work and Disaster Management
(D) Child Development

(A) Capacity
(B) Vulnerability
(C) Response
(D) Recovery

225. Which one of the following is NOT a form of man-made disaster?
(A) A nuclear reactor meltdown.
(B) A tsunami generated by a sub-oceanic earthquake.
(C) A major oil spill from a tanker.
(D) A terrorist bomb blast in a crowded market.

226. Consider the following statements regarding family social work:
Statement I : Social work with families always focuses on blaming the parents for the problems.
Statement II : The focus is on understanding the family as a system and facilitating positive change in its interaction patterns.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

227. A primary role for social workers in promoting environmental protection is:
(A) Ignoring the connection between poverty and environmental degradation.
(B) Lobbying for weaker environmental regulations to boost industrial growth.
(C) Empowering community participation in sustainability.
(D) Conducting geological surveys for mineral exploration.

228. Consider the following key principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC):
I. The right to development
II. Non-discrimination
III. The best interests of the child
IV. The right to participation
Which of the above statement(s) is/are considered the core principles?
(A) All are core principles.
(B) Only I and II are core principles.
(C) Only III and IV are core principles.
(D) These are not related to the UNCRC.

229. The main distinction between 'Children in Need of Care and Protection' and 'Juveniles in Conflict with Law' is based on:
(A) Age
(B) Gender
(C) The child's status as a victim versus an alleged offender
(D) Socio-economic background

230. Consider the following situation: A social worker is working with a family where members rarely talk to each other and lead completely separate emotional lives. In the Circumplex Model, how would this family be described?
(A) Enmeshment
(B) Disengaged
(C) Cohesive
(D) Structured

231. Consider the following activities related to disaster management:
I. Conducting evacuation drills.
II. Setting up early warning sirens.
III. Stockpiling food and water.
IV. Creating a family communication plan.
V. Educating the public about risks.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the phase of disaster management they belong to?
(A) Response
(B) Recovery
(C) Preparedness
(D) Mitigation

232. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The concept of social defence is broader than just prison administration.
Reason (R) : It encompasses a range of preventive, non-custodial, and rehabilitative measures aimed at protecting society and reintegrating offenders.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the paragraph, what is the fundamental shift in the philosophy of Social Defence?
(A) From a community-based approach to an institutional one
(B) From a punitive model to one emphasizing reformation and social reintegration
(C) From a rehabilitative model to a strictly punitive one
(D) From focusing on young offenders to focusing solely on adult criminals

252. Which of the following is identified in the text as an integral non-custodial alternative in Social Defence?
(A) Probation and parole
(B) Institutionalization and solitary confinement
(C) Community policing initiatives
(D) Punitive sentencing and fines

253. The paragraph suggests that the primary objective of Social Defence is to:
(A) ensure the permanent institutionalization of all offenders.
(B) prioritize punishment as the main deterrent to crime.
(C) transform individuals into law-abiding citizens for long-term societal safety.
(D) focus exclusively on legal reform without social work intervention.

254. Based on the source, which of the following is considered an emerging issue in the field of Social Defence?
(A) The management of traditional property crimes
(B) The historical origins of the prison system
(C) The decline in the number of young offenders
(D) The challenges posed by cybercrime

255. The text implies that an effective Social Defence strategy requires:
(A) a singular focus on the role of the judiciary.
(B) a reduction in all forms of community participation.
(C) a multifaceted approach involving legal, social, and community efforts.
(D) a reliance solely on institutional correctional facilities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indian legal framework for social defence and criminal justice is constituted by several key legislations designed to address specific social problems and protect vulnerable groups. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, provides a specialized system for adjudicating matters concerning children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, emphasizing a child-friendly approach. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986, aims to combat the commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of persons. Another cornerstone legislation is the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, which empowers courts to release certain offenders on probation, offering them a chance for reformation without undergoing imprisonment. To tackle the issue of destitution, various states have enacted Beggery Prevention Acts. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1986, establishes stringent provisions for the control and regulation of operations relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, alongside measures for the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. The Prison Act governs the management and administration of prisons. Collectively, these acts form a critical part of the Criminal Justice System, reflecting a legislative intent to balance punitive measures with rehabilitative and protective mandates.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which legislation mentioned in the paragraph specifically focuses on providing a child-friendly judicial process?
(A) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986
(B) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
(C) The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
(D) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1986

257. What is the primary purpose of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, as described in the text?

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244. Consider the following situation: A social worker is helping a family establish clear and flexible boundaries where they were previously chaotic. Which models are being applied?
(A) McMaster and Freudian
(B) Narrative and Solution-Focused
(C) Behavioral and Cognitive
(D) Structural and Circumplex

245. The 'changing dimensions' of social defence refer to a shift from:
(A) Rehabilitation to punishment.
(B) A state-centric to a purely private approach.
(C) A narrow, punitive focus to broader rehabilitation.
(D) A focus on adults to a focus only on juveniles.

246. Consider the following statements regarding post-disaster interventions:
Statement I : Post-disaster interventions should be planned and implemented with the active participation of the affected community.
Statement II : Community participation ensures that interventions are appropriate, sustainable, and empower the local population.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

247. The term 'parole' refers to the conditional release of a prisoner from:
(A) A police lock-up before a trial.
(B) A mental health asylum.
(C) A juvenile home.
(D) A correctional institution after serving part of their sentence.

248. The most crucial role of a social worker in cases of adoption is:
(A) Ensuring the process serves the child's best interests.
(B) To act as the child's legal representative.
(C) To finance the adoption process for the prospective parents.
(D) To conduct a medical check-up of the adoptive parents.

249. An industrial gas leak that affects a nearby residential area is classified as:
(A) A natural disaster.
(B) A meteorological hazard.
(C) A man-made disaster.
(D) A geological hazard.

250. As an emerging issue in the field of Social Defence, 'Restorative Justice' is primarily concerned with:
(A) Ensuring that the punishment strictly matches the severity of the crime without exception.
(B) Repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior through a cooperative process involving the victim, offender, and community.
(C) Increasing the use of solitary confinement to deter future offences.
(D) The immediate acquittal of all first-time juvenile offenders.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social Defence encompasses a comprehensive framework aimed at the protection of society and the prevention of crime through a rehabilitative and correctional approach. The philosophy underpinning Social Defence has evolved from a purely punitive model to one that emphasizes reformation and social reintegration of offenders. Its changing dimensions reflect a growing recognition of the socio-economic and psychological factors contributing to deviant behaviour. This field specifically addresses vulnerable populations such as children in need of care and protection, juveniles in conflict with law, street and working children, and young offenders. Key correctional services like probation and parole are integral to this approach, serving as non-custodial alternatives that facilitate the offender's readjustment into the community under supervised conditions. Emerging issues within Social Defence include the challenges posed by cybercrime, the need for specialized interventions for substance abusers, and the development of community-based correctional programmes that reduce reliance on institutionalization. The overarching goal is not merely to punish but to transform individuals into law-abiding citizens, thereby ensuring long-term societal safety and well-being. This requires a multi-pronged strategy involving legal reform, social work intervention, and community participation.

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(B) Structural Model
(C) Narrative Model
(D) Circumplex Model

216. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, was a landmark legislation in India.
Reason (R) : It brought Indian law in line with the principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, establishing separate systems for children in need of care and those in conflict with law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

217. In post-disaster situations, social workers often work to restore the "social fabric" of a community. This refers to:
(A) Weaving new clothes for the survivors.
(B) Analyzing the soil quality after the disaster.
(C) Restoring relationships and community networks.
(D) Documenting the history of the community.

218. The "criminal justice system" refers to the network of:
(A) Government agencies and processes established to control crime and impose penalties.
(B) Social welfare agencies and NGOs.
(C) Educational institutions and universities.
(D) Private security companies.

219. Consider the following situation: A social worker is helping a family define who is in the 'parental subsystem' and who is in the 'sibling subsystem' and clarifying the roles of each. Which of the following concepts is being applied?
(A) Cohesion from the Circumplex model.
(B) Affective Involvement from the McMaster model.
(C) Risk from disaster management.
(D) Boundaries from the Structural model.

220. The constitutional provisions for children in India reflect the State's commitment to:
(A) Treat children as miniature adults.
(B) Provide special protection and opportunities for their growth and development.
(C) Limit their access to education.
(D) Employ them in government jobs from an early age.

221. Consider the following statements about disaster management:
I. It is a continuous and integrated process.
II. It involves planning, organizing, coordinating, and implementing measures.
III. It is only concerned with the response after a disaster strikes.
IV. Its aims include mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I, III and IV

222. Social work intervention in the context of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1986, would most appropriately focus on:
(A) The cultivation and sale of illegal substances.
(B) The policing and arrest of drug traffickers.
(C) The prescription of psychotropic substances by doctors.
(D) Treatment and rehabilitation for substance disorders.

223. The 'historical context' of child development is important because it:
(A) Evolves child welfare concepts, influencing practice.
(B) Provides a universal template for how all children grow.
(C) Is the only factor determining a child's future.
(D) Is irrelevant to modern social work practice.

224. Consider the following situation: The impact of a cyclone is felt most severely by a fishing community living in makeshift huts on the coast. In this scenario, what do the community's location and housing type represent?

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(A) To increase the number of individuals in prisons
(B) To provide a legal framework for managing prisons
(C) To regulate the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances
(D) To enable the release of certain offenders on probation for reformation

258. The source indicates that the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986, is primarily concerned with:
(A) combating commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking.
(B) preventing the act of beggary in public places.
(C) rehabilitating offenders released on parole.
(D) regulating the administration of the criminal justice system.

259. According to the paragraph, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1986, includes provisions for both control of substances and:
(A) the prevention of child marriage.
(B) the management of street and working children.
(C) the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.
(D) the establishment of juvenile homes.

260. What overarching legislative intent is reflected by the collection of acts described in the paragraph?
(A) A balance between punitive, rehabilitative, and protective mandates
(B) An exclusive focus on punitive measures for all crimes
(C) A complete replacement of the prison system with community service
(D) A primary emphasis on controlling beggary over other social issues

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social work with families is a specialized field that addresses the intricate web of relationships and functional patterns within the family unit. The family serves fundamental functions, including socialization of children, emotional support, and economic provision, which evolve across its developmental stages from formation to dissolution. Family patterns, which can be nuclear, extended, single-parent, or blended, significantly influence the dynamics and well-being of its members. To understand these complexities, social work practitioners utilize theoretical models of family functioning. The Circumflex Model, for instance, assesses family systems based on the dimensions of cohesion and adaptability, suggesting that balanced levels of both are optimal for healthy functioning. The McMaster Model of Family Functioning evaluates families across six dimensions: problem-solving, communication, roles, affective responsiveness, affective involvement, and behaviour control. Another key framework, the Structural Model, developed by Salvador Minuchin, focuses on the family's structure, including its subsystems, boundaries, and hierarchies, and aims to restructure dysfunctional patterns. Social work interventions are subsequently tailored based on the insights gained from these models, employing techniques to improve communication, redefine roles, and strengthen the family's overall structure and coping mechanisms.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the paragraph, which theoretical model of family functioning focuses on cohesion and adaptability as key dimensions?
(A) The Structural Model
(B) The McMaster Model
(C) The Developmental Model
(D) The Circumflex Model

262. The Structural Model of family functioning, as described in the text, is primarily concerned with:
(A) the family's life cycle and developmental stages.
(B) the family's structure, including subsystems, boundaries, and hierarchies.
(C) the emotional responsiveness and involvement of family members.
(D) the family's ability to solve problems and communicate effectively.

263. What is the main purpose of using theoretical models like the McMaster Model in social work with families?
(A) To categorize families into rigid, unchangeable types

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(B) To focus solely on the economic functions of the family
(C) To evaluate specific dimensions of family functioning to guide interventions
(D) To replace the need for direct communication with family members

264. The paragraph suggests that social work interventions with families are designed to:
(A) impose a single, ideal family pattern on all clients.
(B) primarily address the individual problems of each member in isolation.
(C) dissolve dysfunctional family units as the primary solution.
(D) tailor strategies to improve communication, roles, and family structure.

265. The McMaster Model of Family Functioning evaluates families on six dimensions. Which of the following is NOT one of those dimensions mentioned in the text?
(A) Financial management
(B) Problem-solving
(C) Affective responsiveness
(D) Behaviour control

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social Defence interventions are critically important for addressing the needs of specific vulnerable groups who come into contact with the justice system or are at its periphery. A primary focus is on Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP), who require support due to abandonment, abuse, or other circumstances that render them vulnerable. Another distinct group is Juveniles in Conflict with Law (JCL), for whom the justice system prioritizes rehabilitation over punishment, in line with child rights principles. The phenomena of street and working children present complex challenges, as these children are often deprived of education and protection, making them susceptible to exploitation and involvement in illicit activities. For these groups, as well as for young offenders transitioning from juvenile to adult systems, correctional services are paramount. Probation, a non-custodial measure, allows an offender to remain in the community under the supervision of a probation officer, subject to specific conditions. Parole, on the other hand, is the conditional release of a prisoner before the completion of their sentence. Both probation and parole are designed to facilitate social reintegration and reduce recidivism, representing a core component of the modern correctional philosophy that values rehabilitation and second chances within the social defence framework.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the key distinction made in the paragraph between "Children in Need of Care and Protection" (CNCP) and "Juveniles in Conflict with Law" (JCL)?
(A) CNCP are offenders, whereas JCL are victims.
(B) CNCP require care due to vulnerability, while JCL have allegedly committed an offense.
(C) CNCP are exclusively street children, while JCL are young offenders.
(D) CNCP are handled by the adult justice system, while JCL are not.

267. The text describes parole as:
(A) a non-custodial sentence given in place of imprisonment.
(B) the conditional release of a prisoner before their sentence is completed.
(C) the supervision of an offender within the community from the start of their sentence.
(D) a support system exclusively for children in need of care and protection.

268. According to the passage, why are street and working children considered a focus for Social Defence?
(A) Because their circumstances make them susceptible to exploitation and illicit activities.
(B) Because they are all classified as juveniles in conflict with law.
(C) Because they represent a failure of the education system exclusively.
(D) Because they are always placed in institutional care immediately.

269. The primary goal of probation and parole, as stated in the source, is to:
(A) ensure offenders serve their full prison

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sentences.
(B) provide a more punitive alternative to imprisonment.
(C) facilitate social reintegration and reduce the likelihood of re-offending.
(D) transfer responsibility for offenders from the state to the family.

270. The modern correctional philosophy mentioned in the paragraph values which of the following?
(A) Strict punishment and isolation as the only effective deterrents
(B) The expansion of prison facilities over community-based programmes
(C) The equal treatment of juvenile and adult offenders in the justice system
(D) Rehabilitation and the provision of second chances

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The field of child development, within the context of social work, is understood through a specific philosophy and historical lens that recognizes children as rights-holders. Historically, children were often viewed as miniature adults or as the property of their parents, but this perspective has shifted towards acknowledging their unique developmental needs and vulnerabilities. The philosophy now emphasizes the 'best interests of the child' as a primary consideration in all actions concerning them. An examination of the state of children in India reveals a complex demographic profile. While progress has been made, significant challenges remain in the areas of education and protection. Many children, particularly from marginalized communities, lack access to quality education, and issues like child labour and school dropouts persist. In terms of protection, children face risks such as abuse, neglect, trafficking, and exploitation. Understanding this demographic reality is crucial for social workers to design and implement effective interventions. The state of children is not just a collection of statistics but a reflection of societal values and the effectiveness of its protective and developmental systems. Therefore, social work practice must be informed by both a universal philosophy of child rights and the specific socio-demographic context of children in India.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What fundamental shift in the philosophy of child development is highlighted in the paragraph?
(A) From viewing children as rights-holders to viewing them as parental property
(B) From a focus on education to a focus solely on protection
(C) From viewing children as parental property to recognizing them as rights-holders with unique needs
(D) From emphasizing developmental needs to emphasizing their role as economic contributors

272. The paragraph suggests that the demographic profile of children in India indicates:
(A) the complete eradication of child labour and school dropouts.
(B) the persistence of significant challenges in education and protection.
(C) universal access to quality education for all children.
(D) a reality where no children face risks of abuse or exploitation.

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273. According to the text, what principle should be the primary consideration in all actions concerning children?
(A) The economic capacity of the family
(B) The traditional customs of the community
(C) The administrative convenience of institutions
(D) The 'best interests of the child'

274. The source implies that effective social work practice with children must be informed by:
(A) a combination of a universal child rights philosophy and specific demographic realities.
(B) focusing only on global statistics without local context.
(C) an approach that separates the issues of education and protection.
(D) a historical perspective that views children as miniature adults.

275. The text identifies which of the following as a key protection risk faced by children in India?
(A) Excessive access to higher education

(B) Over-involvement in extracurricular activities
(C) Abuse, neglect, and trafficking
(D) A lack of engagement with digital technology

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The protection and welfare of children in India are supported by a robust framework of policies and programmes, rooted in national and international commitments. The Constitution of India contains several provisions that safeguard the rights of children, ensuring their right to life, education, and protection from exploitation. Central to the policy landscape is the National Policy on Children, which articulates the government's commitment to the holistic development and protection of all children. This domestic framework is complemented by an international perspective, most notably the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which India has ratified. The UNCRC establishes universal standards for the rights of children to survival, development, protection, and participation. In response to specific issues, a range of legislative measures have been enacted. These laws address critical problems such as female feticide, and they provide legal structures for processes like adoption, foster care, and guardianship, offering alternative family-based care for children without parental support. Legislation also exists to prohibit child marriage. Social work interventions play a crucial role in the implementation of these policies and laws, involving advocacy, direct service provision to children and families, and working within the legal system to ensure children's rights are upheld.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the role of the National Policy on Children as described in the paragraph?
(A) To articulate the government's commitment to the holistic development and protection of children
(B) To provide a legal framework solely for prohibiting child marriage
(C) To function as the primary international treaty on child rights
(D) To focus exclusively on constitutional provisions without creating new programmes

277. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is presented in the text as:
(A) a domestic policy exclusive to India.
(B) a legislative measure specifically targeting female feticide.
(C) a programme for managing adoption and foster care agencies.
(D) a framework that establishes universal standards for children's rights.

278. The paragraph identifies adoption, foster care, and guardianship as:
(A) processes that are prohibited by Indian law.
(B) legal structures providing alternative family-based care.
(C) legislative measures that address the issue of child marriage.
(D) policies exclusively guided by the Constitution without specific acts.

279. According to the source, what is the fundamental basis for child protection measures within India's legal system?
(A) The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child exclusively
(B) State-level policies only
(C) Provisions within the Constitution of India
(D) Directives from non-governmental organizations

280. The text suggests that the role of social work intervention in the context of child protection policies is to:
(A) operate entirely outside the legal system.
(B) focus only on advocating for new laws.
(C) replace the functions of the government and judiciary.
(D) help implement policies and laws through advocacy and direct service.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The intersection of environment and social work is a critical area of practice that addresses the profound social consequences of environmental degradation. The causes of environmental problems, such as industrial pollution, deforestation, and climate change, have far-reaching consequences that are not borne equally

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by all sections of society. There is a differential impact, with women, the poor, marginalised groups, and indigenous populations often bearing the brunt of environmental damage. For instance, resource depletion disproportionately affects communities that are directly dependent on natural resources for their livelihood and sustenance. This nexus between environmental issues and social justice has led to the framing of environmental concerns within a human rights perspective, asserting that a safe and healthy environment is a fundamental human right. In response to these challenges, various environmental movements have emerged, advocating for policy changes and corporate accountability. Social work interventions in this domain are multifaceted; they include community organizing to resist harmful projects, advocating for sustainable development policies, helping communities adapt to environmental changes, and ensuring that the voices of the most affected populations are heard in the management, protection, and promotion of the environment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the paragraph, who is disproportionately affected by the consequences of environmental degradation?
(A) Women, the poor, marginalised groups, and indigenous populations
(B) Urban elites and industrial leaders
(C) Government policymakers and regulators
(D) Transnational corporations and financial institutions

282. The text frames environmental concerns within a human rights perspective by asserting that:
(A) only indigenous populations have a right to a healthy environment.
(B) a safe and healthy environment is a fundamental human right.
(C) environmental protection is secondary to economic development.
(D) human rights are unrelated to environmental conditions.

283. One of the key social work interventions in environmental management mentioned in the source is:
(A) Promoting industrial expansion in rural areas
(B) Advocating for sustainable development policies and community organizing
(C) Discouraging all forms of environmental activism
(D) Focusing exclusively on the scientific aspects of climate change

284. The paragraph suggests that the differential impact of environmental damage is linked to:
(A) the direct dependency of certain communities on natural resources.
(B) the random and unpredictable nature of ecological disasters.
(C) a lack of interest in environmental issues among marginalised groups.
(D) the uniform distribution of environmental benefits across society.

285. The emergence of environmental movements, as described in the text, is a response to:
(A) the need for greater industrialization.
(B) a government mandate to form such groups.
(C) the challenges of environmental degradation and the need for accountability.
(D) the successful resolution of all environmental problems.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Disaster management is an essential area of social work practice that requires a clear understanding of fundamental concepts. A 'hazard' is defined as a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon, or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury, property damage, or environmental degradation. 'Risk' is the probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses, resulting from interactions between hazards and vulnerable conditions. 'Vulnerability' refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system, or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Finally, a 'disaster' occurs when a hazard strikes a vulnerable population, causing significant disruption, damage, and human suffering that exceeds the community's capacity to cope using its own resources. Disasters can be categorized into natural forms, such as earthquakes and floods, and man-made forms, like industrial accidents or conflicts. The impact

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exploitation while ensuring that survivors receive necessary care and protective services.

8. (A) Production before the Juvenile Justice Board.
When a minor is apprehended for an alleged offense, the legal framework prioritizes their protection and rehabilitation over traditional criminal proceedings. The immediate and mandatory procedural step is the production of the juvenile before the Juvenile Justice Board. This specialized body determines the appropriate course of action based on the child's best interests. This process ensures that the juvenile is handled within a welfare-oriented system rather than being subjected to adult jails.

9. (C) It allows courts to release certain offenders on probation instead of sentencing them.
The Probation of Offenders Act of 1958 introduced a significant reform in the Indian criminal justice system by providing a non-custodial alternative to imprisonment. It empowers courts to release specific categories of offenders, particularly first-time or minor offenders, on probation for good conduct. This approach aims to prevent individuals from becoming hardened criminals through exposure to prison environments. The focus is on rehabilitation under the supervision of specialized probation officers.

10. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Indian social legislation targets specific vulnerabilities through specialized acts. The Juvenile Justice Act focuses on child protection, while the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act addresses sexual exploitation. The Probation of Offenders Act provides alternatives to prison, allowing for community-based rehabilitation. Finally, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act regulates drug trafficking and abuse. Together, these laws form a comprehensive framework for social defence by addressing delinquency, exploitation, addiction, and the rehabilitation of offenders.

11. (D) Criminalizing public solicitation of alms and providing for the detention of beggars.
Beggary prevention laws in various Indian states aim to control public solicitation by treating it as a punishable offense. These acts provide for the apprehension and detention of individuals found begging in public places. The primary objective is often cited as maintaining public order and providing institutional care for those who are destitute. However, these laws have faced criticism for criminalizing poverty and focusing on detention rather than addressing the socio-economic causes.

12. (B) The legislative assembly
The criminal justice system is comprised of several interconnected components that work together to maintain social order and administer justice. Key pillars include law enforcement agencies for crime detection, the judiciary for adjudication, and correctional services for the punishment and rehabilitation of offenders. While the legislative assembly creates the laws that the system enforces, it is not considered a functional component of the criminal justice system's daily operational and administrative framework.

13. (C) I, II, III, IV, and V
Modern social defence must adapt to diverse challenges that impact community safety and offender rehabilitation. Issues such as cybercrime, the radicalization of youth, and transnational organized crime require updated legal and social responses. Simultaneously, the integration of restorative justice practices and understanding the influence of media on public perception of crime are essential for a holistic approach. These emerging dimensions reflect the complexity of maintaining social order in an increasingly globalized and digital world.

14. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985 serves a dual purpose in the fight against drug abuse. It establishes a rigorous legal framework for the prohibition and punishment of drug trafficking, ensuring significant deterrents against the illegal drug trade. Simultaneously, the act recognizes the need for a compassionate approach toward users by including provisions for the treatment, education, and rehabilitation of addicts, viewing addiction as a health and social issue.

15. (A) A CNCP is a victim or at risk, while a JCL is alleged to have committed an offence.
The distinction between these two categories is fundamental to the juvenile justice framework. A

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infrastructure

292. Which of the following is an example of a 'mitigation' activity as described in the text?
(A) Advocating for the enforcement of stronger building codes
(B) Psychosocial support to trauma survivors
(C) Distributing food and shelter after a flood
(D) Conducting a rapid needs assessment in a disaster-hit area

293. The role of social workers in the immediate 'response' phase of a disaster includes:
(A) developing long-term community disaster plans.
(B) promoting sustainable land use for future prevention.
(C) advocating for changes in national disaster management policy.
(D) providing psychosocial support and helping with emergency relief.

294. The paragraph suggests that 'preparedness' activities are designed to:
(A) eliminate all possible hazards permanently.
(B) enhance a community's ability to respond effectively to a disaster.
(C) compensate survivors for their economic losses.
(D) focus solely on the physical reconstruction of buildings.

295. What is the ultimate goal of the long-term 'recovery' phase in disaster management?
(A) To provide temporary shelter until residents can be relocated
(B) To conduct drills and training for the next potential disaster
(C) To help communities rebuild in a way that fosters greater future resilience
(D) To exclusively document the events for historical records

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social work practice with families necessitates a deep understanding of family dynamics, which are the patterns of interaction and relationship between family members. These dynamics are shaped by family functions, developmental stages, and overarching family patterns. To operationalize this understanding, several theoretical models offer frameworks for assessment and intervention. The Circumflex Model of Marital and Family Systems posits that balanced levels of cohesion (emotional bonding) and flexibility (adaptability to change) are most conducive to healthy family functioning. Extreme levels—either too high (enmeshed/chaotic) or too low (disengaged/rigid)—are considered problematic. The McMaster Model of Family Functioning provides a more detailed diagnostic tool, assessing six dimensions: Problem Solving, Communication, Roles, Affective Responsiveness, Affective Involvement, and Behavior Control. It helps practitioners pinpoint specific areas of dysfunction. The Structural Model, meanwhile, views the family as a system with a specific organizational structure. It examines subsystems (e.g., spousal, parental), boundaries (the rules defining who participates and how), and power hierarchies. A social worker using the Structural Model would intervene to restructure the family, for example, by strengthening a weak spousal subsystem or clarifying ambiguous boundaries between parents and children, thereby improving overall functioning.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the Circumflex Model described in the text, which combination is considered most conducive to healthy family functioning?
(A) Low cohesion and high flexibility
(B) High cohesion and low flexibility
(C) Extremely high levels of both cohesion and flexibility
(D) Balanced levels of cohesion and flexibility

297. A social worker who is assessing a family based on its communication patterns, roles, and problem-solving abilities is most likely using which model?
(A) The McMaster Model
(B) The Structural Model
(C) The Developmental Model
(D) The Circumflex Model

298. The Structural Model of family functioning places a primary emphasis on:
(A) the family's emotional bonding and adaptability to change.

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of a disaster is multifaceted, affecting the physical, social, economic, and psychological well-being of the affected population. Consequently, disaster management initiatives involve a continuous cycle of activities, with social workers playing a vital role in both pre- and post-disaster interventions to mitigate risk and support recovery.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the text, what is the definition of 'vulnerability' in the context of disaster management?
(A) The probability of harmful consequences resulting from a hazard
(B) A potentially damaging physical event or human activity
(C) The capacity of a community to cope using its own resources
(D) The characteristics that make a community susceptible to a hazard's effects

287. A 'disaster' is said to occur when which two elements interact?
(A) Risk and mitigation
(B) Intervention and recovery
(C) Hazard and vulnerability
(D) A natural event and a man-made event

288. How does the paragraph distinguish between a 'hazard' and a 'risk'?
(A) A hazard is always man-made, while risk is always natural.
(B) A hazard is the event itself, while risk is the probability of harmful consequences from it.
(C) A hazard is the consequence, while risk is the cause.
(D) There is no distinction; the terms are used interchangeably.

289. The source indicates that a situation becomes a 'disaster' when the resulting disruption:
(A) is reported by international media outlets.
(B) is caused exclusively by a natural event.
(C) affects only the physical infrastructure of a region.
(D) exceeds the community's capacity to cope with its own resources.

290. Based on the paragraph, which of the following best exemplifies a 'man-made disaster'?
(A) A major industrial accident
(B) An earthquake
(C) A hurricane
(D) A volcanic eruption

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social work interventions in disaster management are structured around the disaster life cycle, encompassing both pre- and post-disaster phases. Pre-disaster interventions are proactive and primarily focused on mitigation and preparedness. Mitigation involves actions taken to reduce or eliminate the risk to life and property from hazards. This can include advocating for stronger building codes, promoting sustainable land use, and participating in environmental protection initiatives. Preparedness activities aim to enhance the capacity of communities to respond effectively when a disaster does occur. Social workers contribute by developing community-based disaster plans, conducting drills and training, creating awareness about risks, and establishing early warning systems. Post-disaster interventions, on the other hand, are reactive and focus on response and recovery. The immediate response phase involves search and rescue, providing emergency relief such as food, shelter, and first aid, and conducting rapid needs assessments. Social workers are crucial in providing psychosocial support and counseling to survivors dealing with trauma. The long-term recovery phase involves helping communities rebuild their lives and livelihoods, facilitating access to compensation and government schemes, and working towards restoring social infrastructure and community well-being in a way that builds greater resilience for the future.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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291. According to the paragraph, what is the primary focus of pre-disaster interventions?
(A) Providing emergency relief and psychosocial support
(B) Conducting search and rescue operations
(C) Mitigation and preparedness to reduce risk and enhance capacity
(D) Rebuilding livelihoods and social

ANSWERS

1. (B) An integrated approach for society's protection and the rehabilitation of criminal offenders.
Social defence represents a non-punitive approach to criminal justice that seeks to protect society through the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. It moves beyond traditional retribution by emphasizing the re-socialization and rehabilitation of individuals who have broken the law. This framework integrates legal, social, and psychological interventions to ensure that offenders can eventually reintegrate into the community as productive and law-abiding citizens.

2. (A) Rehabilitating and reintegrating offenders to effectively prevent criminal recidivism.
The core philosophy of modern social defence shifts the focus from purely punishing criminal acts to understanding and addressing the underlying causes of criminal behavior. By prioritizing rehabilitation and reintegration, the justice system aims to reduce the likelihood of recidivism. This approach acknowledges that providing offenders with necessary skills and support is more effective for long-term community safety than simple incarceration without any reformative measures.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Probation and parole serve as essential community-based alternatives to traditional incarceration. Probation is a judicial decision made at the time of sentencing, allowing an offender to remain in the community under supervision instead of entering prison. In contrast, parole is an administrative decision involving the early release of a prisoner who has served part of their sentence. Both mechanisms prioritize social reintegration while maintaining public safety through structured supervision.

4. (D) Children of political refugees
Social defence frameworks in India specifically target groups of children who are exceptionally vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, or conflict with the legal system. This includes juveniles in conflict with the law, street children, and those requiring care and protection due to abandonment or neglect. While children of political refugees face significant challenges, they are typically addressed through international human rights protocols and refugee policies rather than specific national social defence legislation.

5. (C) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2000 established the primary legal framework for handling minors in India. It distinguishes between children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with the law. This legislation emphasizes a child-friendly approach, focusing on rehabilitation and social reintegration rather than punishment. It mandates the creation of specialized bodies like Juvenile Justice Boards to oversee cases involving young offenders.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The evolution of social defence signifies a transition from punitive measures toward rehabilitative and community-based strategies. This shift is driven by the understanding that long-term incarceration often fails to address the root causes of criminal behavior. Recognizing that isolation can hinder successful reintegration, modern systems emphasize reformative interventions. Consequently, the focus remains on reducing recidivism by equipping offenders with the tools needed to function effectively and law-abidingly within society.

7. (D) Preventing human trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.
The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1986 serves as the primary legislative tool for combating human trafficking in India. Its main objective is to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of individuals and to provide for the rescue and rehabilitation of victims. By criminalizing the activities of traffickers and brothel keepers, the act aims to dismantle the infrastructure of

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children from marital stress. This restructuring helps restore the family's proper functional order, allowing each member to occupy their appropriate role.

23. (D) Balanced Cohesion and Adaptability - Healthy Functioning
According to the circumplex model, families function most effectively when they exhibit balanced levels of cohesion and adaptability. Balanced cohesion allows for emotional closeness without sacrificing individual autonomy, while balanced adaptability enables the family to change rules and roles when necessary without becoming chaotic. Extreme levels on either dimension, such as being disengaged or rigidly enmeshed, are often associated with dysfunction. Therefore, the goal of intervention is typically to move families toward these balanced, healthy midpoints.

24. (A) Changing societal perceptions and the treatment of children in India over time.
The historical context of child development in India examines how childhood has been constructed and understood through different eras. It traces the shift from traditional views of children as family assets or laborers to the modern recognition of children as individuals with specific rights and developmental needs. Understanding this history is essential for social workers to appreciate the evolution of child welfare policies and the current legal frameworks designed to protect and nurture children.

25. (C) Essential data on child population, sex ratio, mortality, and literacy.
A demographic profile provides a quantitative snapshot of the status of children within a specific region or country. This profile includes critical indicators such as the total child population, the sex ratio, infant and child mortality rates, and literacy levels. For social work practitioners, this data is vital for identifying major trends, assessing the effectiveness of existing welfare programs, and advocating for resource allocation to address specific gaps in health, education, and protection.

26. (A) Right to form political associations for children above 14 years.
The Indian Constitution contains several specific provisions aimed at protecting the rights and welfare of children. These include the right to free and compulsory education for those aged six to fourteen and the prohibition of child labor in hazardous industries. Furthermore, the state is tasked with providing early childhood care. However, there is no constitutional provision granting children the right to form political associations, as political participation is generally tied to adult citizenship and the age of majority.

27. (A) II, IV, I, III
India's commitment to child welfare is reflected in a series of policy and legislative milestones over several decades. The National Policy on Children was first adopted in 1974, followed by the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act in 1986. The landmark Juvenile Justice Act was enacted in 2000 to reform the treatment of children in the legal system. Finally, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act was introduced in 2006 to strengthen the legal age requirements for marriage.

28. (B) The best interests of the child.
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is based on four guiding principles that inform all actions concerning children. These include non-discrimination, the right to life and development, the right to participation, and the primary consideration of the best interests of the child. This final principle requires that in all legal or administrative decisions, the welfare and needs of the child must be prioritized above other competing interests, including those of the parents or state.

29. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The National Policy on Children establishes the foundational perspective that children are a nation's most valuable asset and deserve prioritized investment. This policy serves as a comprehensive framework that directs all government departments to incorporate child welfare into their planning and programming. By emphasizing that children's needs are paramount, the policy guides the development of diverse services across health, nutrition, and

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child in need of care and protection is someone who is vulnerable due to abandonment, abuse, or lack of subsistence. Conversely, a juvenile in conflict with the law is an individual below eighteen years who is alleged to have committed a legal offense. While both require intervention, the former focuses on protective welfare while the latter focuses on rehabilitative justice.

16. (B) Total regulation of individual autonomy and maintaining complete independence.
In sociological and social work contexts, the family is viewed as a primary institution for support and socialization. Core functions include the procreation and care of children, the provision of emotional and economic security, and the transmission of cultural values. While families influence behavior, their role is not to totally regulate individual autonomy or enforce complete independence. Instead, healthy family functioning balances individual needs with collective responsibilities to promote the overall well-being of all members.

17. (B) The family's organizational structure, including boundaries, subsystems, and hierarchy.
The structural model of family functioning emphasizes the importance of the family's internal organization and the rules that govern interactions. It examines how subsystems, such as the parental or sibling groups, are formed and how boundaries regulate the flow of information and influence between them. By focusing on hierarchy and structural alignment, practitioners can identify dysfunctional patterns and help the family reorganize into a more balanced and healthy system for all members.

18. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assessment of family dynamics is a cornerstone of social work because the family serves as the most immediate social environment for an individual. Patterns of interaction, communication, and emotional support within the family unit directly impact the psychological and social development of its members. Understanding these dynamics allows social workers to identify the root causes of individual problems and design interventions that strengthen the family system, thereby improving the long-term well-being of everyone involved.

19. (C) The departure of children from the family home to start their own lives.
The launching stage is a significant milestone in the family life cycle, representing the transition as young adult children leave the parental home for education, work, or marriage. This phase requires the family to renegotiate its internal relationships, particularly as parents transition back to a two-person household and children establish their independence. Success in this stage involves maintaining supportive bonds while allowing for the necessary autonomy required for the children to function as adults.

20. (D) Circumplex Model
The circumplex model of marital and family systems is a powerful tool used to assess family dynamics through two primary dimensions: cohesion and adaptability. Cohesion refers to the emotional bonding between family members, while adaptability measures the family's ability to change its power structure and roles in response to stress. By plotting families on these scales, social workers can identify whether a family is balanced, mid-range, or extreme in its functional patterns.

21. (A) I, II and IV
The McMaster Model of Family Functioning provides a comprehensive framework for assessing families across six distinct dimensions. These include problem solving, roles, affective responsiveness, behavior control, and affective involvement. Crucially, communication is also a central dimension of this model, not ignored. By evaluating these areas, social workers can determine how effectively a family performs basic tasks and maintains its health. The model emphasizes that successful functioning depends on the balanced integration of these various dimensions.

22. (B) Structural Model
When a practitioner focuses on clarifying boundaries and addressing the inappropriate involvement of children in parental conflicts, they are applying the principles of the structural model. This approach views family problems as the result of dysfunctional organizational structures. By reinforcing the parental hierarchy and creating healthy boundaries between subsystems, the intervention aims to protect

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(B) the family's organizational structure, including subsystems and boundaries.
(C) the life-cycle stage of the family.
(D) the specific communication skills of individual family members.

299. What would be a typical intervention for a social worker using the Structural Model, based on the paragraph?
(A) Measuring the family's level of emotional bonding
(B) Strengthening a weak spousal subsystem to clarify hierarchy
(C) Teaching general communication techniques
(D) Assessing the family's ability to manage behaviour control

300. The paragraph suggests that enmeshed and chaotic families would be classified as having what according to the Circumflex Model?
(A) Extremely high levels of cohesion or flexibility
(B) Balanced levels of cohesion and flexibility
(C) Extremely low levels of cohesion and flexibility
(D) Optimal levels of functioning

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education, ensuring a holistic approach to child development and protection throughout India.

30. (D) Abortion of a female fetus based on illegal sex-detection tests.
Female feticide is a grave social issue involving the selective termination of a pregnancy because the fetus is female. This practice is often driven by a cultural preference for male children and is facilitated by the illegal use of prenatal sex-determination technologies. It leads to skewed sex ratios and significant social imbalances. Legislation such as the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act aims to prevent this practice by strictly regulating the use of medical imaging.

31. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Various child welfare mechanisms address different needs within the social defence framework. Adoption creates a permanent, legally binding parent-child relationship for children without families. Foster care provides temporary, family-based care for children who cannot live with their biological parents. Guardianship involves granting legal authority to an individual to manage a child's care or property. Female feticide refers to the illegal act of sex-selective abortion. Together, understanding these concepts is crucial for effective social work intervention and child protection.

32. (B) Preparing home study reports and counseling all involved parties.
In the adoption process, social workers play a critical role as facilitators and evaluators. Their primary responsibility involves conducting thorough home study reports to assess the suitability and readiness of prospective adoptive parents. Additionally, they provide essential counseling to both the adoptive family and, where possible, the biological parents to ensure a smooth transition. By monitoring the child's adjustment, social workers ensure that the placement serves the long-term best interests and well-being of the child.

33. (B) Foster Care - Permanent legal transfer of all parental rights to new parents.
It is important to distinguish between different forms of alternative care for children. Adoption involves the permanent and total legal transfer of parental rights and responsibilities. In contrast, foster care is intended to be a temporary arrangement where a child is placed with a family under agency supervision, often with the goal of eventually reuniting the child with their biological parents. Misunderstanding these terms can lead to significant legal and emotional complications in the administration of child welfare services.

34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social workers are vital in the fight against child marriage due to their unique position within communities. They address the root causes by educating families about the health and social risks associated with early marriage. By advocating for girls' education and providing links to economic opportunities, they offer viable alternatives to traditional practices. Their ability to mobilize community awareness and influence local leaders makes social work interventions highly effective in preventing child marriage and protecting the rights of young girls.

35. (C) Environmental problems more severely affect poor and vulnerable groups.
Environmental degradation does not impact all members of society equally; instead, it often exacerbates existing social and economic inequalities. Poor and marginalized populations are typically more vulnerable because they live in high-risk areas with limited resources to mitigate environmental hazards. This differential impact means that issues like pollution, climate change, and resource depletion often fall hardest on those who have the least power to protect themselves or influence environmental policy and management.

36. (D) Recognition that a healthy and sustainable environment is a human right.
The human rights perspective on the environment recognizes that the enjoyment of fundamental rights, such as the right to life and health, is dependent on a clean and safe environment. This view posits that a sustainable environment is not just a policy goal but a basic right for all individuals. It emphasizes that states have an obligation to protect the environment to ensure human dignity and well-being, linking ecological health directly to the protection of human rights.

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51. (C) Conditional release of a prisoner before the sentence completion.
Parole serves as a vital rehabilitative mechanism within the correctional system, allowing prisoners to serve the remainder of their sentence in the community. This conditional release is typically granted based on good behavior and the assessment that the individual is ready for social reintegration. During the parole period, the individual remains under supervision and must adhere to specific conditions. This process helps bridge the gap between incarceration and full freedom, promoting successful and safe societal re-entry.

52. (D) They are vulnerable to abuse and require care and protection.
From a social defence perspective, street and working children are viewed as a highly vulnerable population rather than a law and order issue. These children often face neglect, physical abuse, and exploitation due to their lack of a stable family environment. Rather than criminalizing their status or subjecting them to institutionalization, social defence emphasizes providing them with adequate care, protection, and opportunities for development. Interventions focus on outreach, education, and reintegrating them into safe and nurturing environments.

53. (B) I, II, and III only
The Indian criminal justice system is based on an adversarial model where the police investigate, the judiciary adjudicates, and the prison system manages corrections. Crucially, the system includes reformative measures like the Probation of Offenders Act, which provides alternatives to incarceration. Contrary to being purely punitive, modern justice incorporates rehabilitation to help offenders reintegrate into society. Therefore, the purpose of the system extends beyond punishment to encompass the social reform of individuals and the prevention of future crimes.

54. (B) Protective homes for the rehabilitation of victims.
The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1986 includes specific provisions for the establishment of protective homes. these institutions are designed to provide shelter, care, and rehabilitation for individuals rescued from trafficking and sexual exploitation. By providing a safe environment and vocational training, these homes aim to empower victims and facilitate their successful reintegration into society. This rehabilitative focus is a key component of the act's broader strategy to combat trafficking and support those affected by commercial exploitation.

55. (D) Established behavior patterns for handling family functions.
Within the McMaster Model of Family Functioning, the dimension of roles refers to the set of repetitive behavior patterns by which family members fulfill necessary family functions. These functions include providing resources, nurturing and support, personal development, and the management of the family system. Effective functioning requires that roles are clearly defined, appropriately assigned to family members, and performed consistently. When roles are confused or unfairly distributed, it can lead to significant stress and dysfunction within the family unit.

56. (C) II, III, I, IV
Families typically progress through a series of developmental stages, each with its own set of challenges and tasks. The cycle begins with the newly married couple, followed by the addition of young children. As the children grow into adolescence, the family must adapt to their increasing need for autonomy. Finally, the mid-life stage involves launching children into their own independent lives. Understanding this chronological sequence allows social workers to anticipate the specific transitions and stressors a family may be experiencing.

57. (C) Chaotically Disengaged
In the circumplex model, a family with extreme scores on cohesion and flexibility is classified as having a dysfunctional pattern. Low cohesion, termed disengagement, indicates a lack of emotional bonding and high individuality. High flexibility, termed chaotic, indicates inconsistent leadership and frequently changing rules. A chaotically disengaged family lacks both emotional connection and a stable structure, making it difficult for members to support each other or maintain order. Interventions for such families aim to increase emotional closeness and establish consistent boundaries.

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developing effective mitigation and preparedness strategies in vulnerable areas.

44. (B) A major industrial chemical spill.
Disasters are generally classified into natural and man-made categories based on their origin. Natural disasters, such as volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and cyclones, result from geological or meteorological processes. Man-made disasters, however, are caused by human activities, negligence, or technological failures. A major industrial chemical spill is a classic example of a man-made disaster, as it stems directly from human industrial processes and can have devastating impacts on both human health and the environment.

45. (C) Conducting vulnerability assessments and creating early warning systems.
The pre-disaster phase focuses on measures taken to reduce the impact of potential hazards and improve the community's readiness. Key activities include conducting vulnerability assessments to identify high-risk areas and populations, and developing early warning systems to provide timely alerts. These proactive steps are essential for minimizing loss of life and property. Unlike search and rescue or relief distribution, which occur after an event, pre-disaster interventions aim to prevent a hazardous event from becoming a full-scale disaster.

46. (B) I, II, and IV only
Post-disaster interventions encompass the activities performed immediately following an event and during the long-term recovery period. These include immediate relief distribution and medical assistance to save lives, as well as damage and needs assessments to guide recovery efforts. Long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation aim to restore the community's functioning and infrastructure. While mitigation and preparedness planning for future events are influenced by past disasters, they are technically categorized as pre-disaster activities within the ongoing disaster management cycle.

47. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Community participation is the foundation of effective disaster management because local residents are the first to experience and respond to an event. They possess unique traditional knowledge about local hazards and resources that external agencies may lack. By involving the community in planning and response, disaster management initiatives become more sustainable and tailored to local needs. Empowering communities as first responders ensures a more rapid and effective reaction, ultimately reducing the overall impact of the disaster.

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48. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The impact of a disaster extends far beyond physical casualties and property damage. While deaths and injuries are the most visible consequences, disasters also cause profound psychological trauma, social disruption, and long-term economic instability. Affected populations may suffer from displacement, loss of livelihoods, and the breakdown of community support networks. Therefore, comprehensive disaster management must address these varied impacts through psycho-social support and economic rehabilitation, rather than focusing solely on physical relief and infrastructure repair.

49. (B) Post-disaster psycho-social support
Providing trauma counseling to survivors after a catastrophic event is a critical component of post-disaster intervention. This type of psycho-social support focuses on the mental health and emotional well-being of individuals who have experienced significant loss or stress. While physical reconstruction is important, addressing the invisible scars of trauma is essential for the long-term recovery of the community. This intervention occurs during the response and recovery phases, helping survivors process their experiences and build resilience for the future.

50. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Disaster management utilizes specific terms to describe different aspects of risk and impact. A hazard is the potential threat, like a fault line. Vulnerability describes the conditions increasing risk, such as weak housing. Risk is the probability of loss in a specific settlement. A disaster is the actual realization of that risk, such as a major earthquake causing citywide destruction. Understanding these examples helps practitioners accurately assess and address the threats facing a community within the disaster cycle.

for human dignity and the enjoyment of fundamental rights. When the environment is degraded, it can directly threaten the right to life, health, and a decent standard of living. For instance, pollution can lead to serious health crises, while resource depletion can undermine economic survival. This perspective emphasizes that environmental protection is not just an ecological goal but a legal and moral obligation necessary to safeguard human rights for all.

79. (B) To facilitate community mobilization and advocate for affected people.
Within environmental movements, social workers serve as vital facilitators of collective action. Their role involves mobilizing communities to voice their concerns and advocating for the rights of those most affected by environmental problems. By providing organizational support and helping communities navigate legal and political systems, social workers empower marginalized groups to demand environmental justice. This advocacy ensures that the human and social dimensions of environmental issues are prioritized, linking ecological preservation directly to the well-being and rights of the local population.

80. (B) Long-term measures taken to reduce future disaster impact.
Mitigation in disaster management involves implementing long-term strategies and measures to minimize the potential impact of future hazards. This can include structural measures like building embankments or earthquake-resistant infrastructure, as well as non-structural measures such as land-use planning and public education. Unlike immediate response activities, mitigation aims to reduce the underlying risk and vulnerability of a community. By taking these proactive steps before a disaster occurs, society can significantly decrease the likelihood of widespread loss and disruption when a hazardous event strikes.

81. (A) A smaller grouping of family members based on generation, gender, or function, such as the spousal or sibling subsystem.
In structural family therapy, the family is viewed as a complex system composed of various subsystems. These subsystems are smaller groups within the family that carry out specific functions. For example, the spousal subsystem focuses on the couple's relationship, while the parental subsystem manages child-rearing. Healthy family functioning requires clear boundaries between these subsystems so that they can perform their roles effectively without inappropriate interference from others, such as children becoming involved in the parents' marital disputes.

82. (D) I, II, III, IV, and V
The Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 provides a broad and inclusive definition for children in need of care and protection. This category encompasses children who are homeless, destitute, or found begging, as well as victims of armed conflict or civil unrest. It also specifically includes children with physical or mental challenges and those whose parents are incarcerated. By recognizing these diverse vulnerabilities, the act ensures that a wide range of marginalized children can access the protective services and support necessary for their well-being.

83. (D) Consolidate laws to strictly regulate narcotic operations.
The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985 was enacted to provide a comprehensive and stringent legal framework for controlling drug abuse in India. It consolidated and updated previous laws to better regulate the cultivation, manufacture, transport, and sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The act aims to prevent illegal trafficking through severe penalties while also establishing a system for the legitimate use of such substances in medicine. Its overarching goal is to protect public health and maintain social order.

84. (C) It mandates that all juveniles in conflict with law be tried as adults.
A primary feature of the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 is its commitment to treating minors differently from adults within the legal system. It explicitly avoids trial in adult courts for juveniles, instead establishing specialized Juvenile Justice Boards focused on rehabilitation. The act emphasizes that children should be handled in a child-friendly manner that prioritizes their social reintegration. Mandating adult trials for all juveniles would contradict the act's core philosophy of care, protection, and the recognition of a child's developmental status.

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58. (A) Single-Parent Family - A family headed by a child under 18.
Family patterns are defined by the structural arrangement of members living together. A nuclear family consists of parents and their children, while an extended family includes multiple generations. A blended family is formed when two previously separate families merge. However, a single-parent family is correctly defined as a family headed by one adult parent, not a child. Recognizing these diverse structures is essential for social workers to provide appropriate support and understand the unique dynamics and challenges faced by different households.

59. (D) Plan and advocate for relevant and need-based services.
For social workers, the demographic profile of children in India serves as a critical evidence base for professional practice. By analyzing data on literacy, health, and protection, practitioners can identify the most pressing issues facing children in different regions. This information is essential for designing effective programs, allocating resources where they are most needed, and advocating for policy changes. Quantitative data ensures that interventions are targeted and responsive to the actual life conditions and vulnerabilities of the child population.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
As a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, India has a legal and moral obligation to align its national laws with international standards. This commitment has led to significant legislative reforms, most notably the enactment of the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000. These changes reflect a move toward a more rights-based approach to child welfare, prioritizing protection, development, and participation. The UNCRC provides the comprehensive framework that continues to guide Indian child-related policies and programs.

61. (C) Enforcing the PC-PNDT Act and running awareness campaigns.
Addressing female feticide requires a combination of strict legal enforcement and broad social change. Social work interventions focus on ensuring the rigorous implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act to prevent illegal sex-selective practices. Simultaneously, practitioners conduct awareness campaigns to challenge deep-seated gender biases and promote the value of the girl child. By combining legal deterrents with community education, social workers aim to change the cultural attitudes that drive this practice and ensure gender equality from birth.

62. (D) Guardianship does not terminate birth parents' legal rights.
Adoption and guardianship represent two distinct legal paths for the care of children. Adoption involves the total and permanent transfer of parental rights, creating a new legal relationship while severing the legal bond with the birth parents. Guardianship, however, is often a more flexible or temporary arrangement where an individual is granted legal authority to care for a child without terminating the birth parents' fundamental rights. This distinction is critical in child welfare, as it determines the permanency and legal nature of the child's family ties.

63. (C) I, II and III only
Environmental degradation has wide-ranging negative consequences that severely impact human societies. It leads to an increase in health problems, such as respiratory and water-borne diseases, and causes the displacement of communities due to large-scale development projects or habitat loss. Furthermore, the loss of biodiversity often results in the destruction of traditional livelihoods for those dependent on natural resources. Contrary to improving air quality, degradation typically results in higher pollution levels, creating significant challenges for both public health and environmental sustainability.

64. (B) Social work intervention from a human rights and environmental justice perspective.
When a social worker advocates for the land rights of indigenous populations in the face of environmental exploitation, they are operating from a human rights and environmental justice framework. this approach recognizes that vulnerable groups are often the most impacted by environmental destruction and the loss of their traditional territories. By focusing on legal rights and empowerment, the practitioner addresses

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the systemic inequality that links environmental health to human dignity and cultural survival, ensuring that marginalized voices are heard in resource management.

65. (B) Disaster
A disaster is characterized by its scale and its impact on the community's ability to function. It is not merely a hazardous event, but one that results in losses exceeding the local capacity to cope. This definition emphasizes that disasters are social as much as physical phenomena, as they represent a breakdown in the community's established systems and resources. Effective disaster management requires external assistance and long-term recovery efforts to restore stability and help the affected population rebuild after such a calamitous disruption.

66. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
India has enacted several key pieces of legislation to address different social defence issues over the years. The Probation of Offenders Act was passed in 1958, establishing alternatives to incarceration. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act and the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act both date to 1986, targeting trafficking and drug abuse respectively. Finally, the Juvenile Justice Act was enacted in 2000 to modernize child protection and delinquency laws. Understanding this chronological development highlights the evolving legal framework for social welfare.

67. (C) An offender usually aged 18-21 within the justice system.
The category of young offender is designed to address individuals who have transitioned out of the juvenile category but may still benefit from rehabilitative rather than strictly punitive measures. Typically encompassing the eighteen to twenty-one age group, this classification acknowledges that these individuals are in a developmental stage where reform is still highly achievable. Specialized interventions for this group aim to prevent them from becoming career criminals by focusing on education, vocational training, and social reintegration within the community.

68. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Prison Act serves as the foundational legal document for managing penal institutions in India, outlining the administrative rules and procedures for detention. However, the philosophy of modern corrections has evolved significantly from a purely punitive model. Contemporary correctional philosophy emphasizes that prisons should also be places of reformation and rehabilitation. This includes providing prisoners with education, vocational skills, and psychological support to prepare them for life after release, recognizing that successful reintegration is essential for reducing long-term crime rates.

69. (B) Terrorism
Disasters are categorized based on their origin to help determine the most appropriate response and mitigation strategies. Natural disasters result from environmental processes, such as earthquakes, floods, and cyclones, which are beyond direct human control. In contrast, man-made disasters are the result of human actions, intent, or negligence. Terrorism is a prime example of a man-made disaster, as it is a deliberate act of violence aimed at causing widespread harm and disruption. Distinguishing between these categories is essential for effective emergency planning.

70. (D) Chaotic
According to the circumplex model, families that lack consistent leadership and have frequently changing rules are described as chaotic on the adaptability dimension. This extreme level of flexibility often results in a lack of structure, making it difficult for parents to provide guidance or for children to understand expectations. Such instability can lead to significant behavioral and emotional challenges within the family unit. Social work interventions for chaotic families focus on establishing predictable routines, clear roles, and consistent consequences to build a more stable environment.

71. (B) II, III, and IV
Social defence is a broad and evolving field that encompasses far more than the welfare of prisoners. Its core philosophy has shifted from retribution to prioritizing the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. The field includes preventive measures to reduce crime, therapeutic interventions, and specific programs for vulnerable groups like juveniles and children

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in need of care. By integrating these various dimensions, social defence aims to protect society while ensuring that those who enter the justice system are given opportunities for social reintegration.

72. (C) Prevent offenders from becoming hardened criminals in prison.
The primary goal of the Probation of Offenders Act of 1958 is to divert individuals, especially first-time and minor offenders, away from the negative influences of the prison system. By allowing them to remain in the community under supervision, the act aims to promote their rehabilitation and prevent them from developing more serious criminal behaviors. This approach recognizes that exposure to hardened criminals in correctional facilities can be counterproductive to reform. Probation provides a chance for individuals to correct their behavior within a social context.

73. (A) Enmeshment
Enmeshment occurs in families where the boundaries between members are blurred, leading to extreme emotional closeness and a significant lack of individual autonomy. In such systems, the feelings and problems of one person are intensely felt by others, making it difficult for individuals to develop their own identities or make independent decisions. While enmeshed families may seem very close, the lack of personal space can be stifling and dysfunctional. Social work interventions aim to help these families establish healthier, more distinct boundaries.

74. (D) Abuse, exploitation, violence, and neglect.
In the context of the demographic status of children in India, the theme of protection focuses on ensuring that children are safe from harmful environments and behaviors. This includes safeguarding them against physical and emotional abuse, commercial exploitation such as child labor, and various forms of violence and neglect. Establishing robust protection mechanisms is a critical priority for social work, as it ensures that children can grow up in a secure environment that supports their physical, psychological, and social development.

75. (B) Right to unconditional autonomy from parents
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child guarantees a wide range of fundamental rights, including survival, development, and protection from harm. It also emphasizes the right of children to participate in decisions that affect them. However, it does not grant children unconditional autonomy from their parents. Instead, the convention recognizes the rights and responsibilities of parents to provide guidance and direction, balanced with the child's evolving capacities. The goal is to ensure a supportive environment that respects both parental roles and child rights.

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76. (C) Monitoring well-being and providing support in the foster home.
In foster care, the primary role of a social worker is to ensure the safety and well-being of the child within the temporary family environment. This involves regular monitoring of the foster home and providing ongoing support to both the child and the foster parents. By maintaining consistent contact, the social worker can address any challenges that arise and ensure that the child's developmental needs are being met. This proactive supervision is essential for protecting the rights of children in alternative care arrangements.

77. (D) Increased burden of collecting essential natural resources.
Environmental degradation often has a disproportionate impact on women, particularly in rural and marginalized communities where they are traditionally responsible for household resource management. As natural resources like water and firewood become scarce due to degradation, women must travel further and spend more time collecting these essentials. This increased burden reduces their time for education, income generation, and rest, further entrenching gender inequalities. Social work interventions in this context focus on empowering women and advocating for sustainable resource management that reduces these domestic pressures.

78. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The human rights perspective on the environment recognizes that ecological health is a prerequisite

37. (C) I, II and IV
Social workers play a multi-faceted role in addressing environmental challenges and their social consequences. They advocate for policies that promote environmental justice, ensuring that marginalized communities are not unfairly burdened by pollution. Additionally, they engage in community-based conservation projects and empower affected populations to seek redress for environmental hazards. By recognizing the deep link between poverty and environmental health, social work practitioners can address both ecological sustainability and the socio-economic well-being of the communities they serve.

38. (B) Collective actions by people to advocate for environmental change.
Environmental movements are characterized by organized collective efforts from civil society to address ecological concerns and promote sustainable practices. These movements often emerge from the grassroots level and seek to influence government policy, corporate behavior, and public attitudes toward the environment. Whether focused on forest conservation, pollution control, or climate justice, these movements reflect the active participation of citizens in protecting their natural surroundings and ensuring a healthy future for subsequent generations.

39. (D) Environmental social work
When a practitioner works to protect natural resources while simultaneously advocating for the rights of indigenous populations dependent on those resources, they are practicing environmental social work. This specialized field focuses on the intersection of human well-being and the natural environment. It recognizes that environmental degradation often leads to social injustice and displacement. By engaging in advocacy and community organization in this context, the social worker addresses both ecological preservation and the protection of vulnerable social groups.

40. (A) Sustainable agricultural practices
Environmental degradation is primarily driven by activities that deplete natural resources and pollute the ecosystem. Major causes include large-scale industrial pollution, widespread deforestation, and rapid, unplanned urbanization. These activities disrupt ecological balances and lead to long-term environmental damage. Conversely, sustainable agricultural practices are designed to maintain soil health and conserve water, actually helping to prevent degradation. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for developing effective strategies for environmental conservation and sustainable community development.

41. (C) A physical process or human activity that may cause loss of life.
A hazard is defined as a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon, or human activity that can cause injury, loss of life, property damage, or environmental degradation. Hazards can be natural, such as earthquakes and floods, or man-made, such as industrial accidents and pollution. While a hazard represents the potential for harm, it only becomes a disaster when it interacts with vulnerable human conditions, resulting in significant losses that exceed the affected community's ability to cope.

42. (A) Conditions that increase community susceptibility to hazard impacts.
Vulnerability refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system, or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. These conditions can be physical, social, economic, or environmental. For example, poor construction quality, lack of awareness, and limited financial resources all contribute to high vulnerability. In disaster management, reducing vulnerability is as critical as mitigating hazards, as it directly decreases the likelihood that a hazardous event will result in a catastrophic disaster.

43. (D) Risk is the potential for loss, while a disaster is the actual realization.
In disaster management, a clear distinction is made between the potential for harm and the actual occurrence of a catastrophic event. Risk represents the probability of negative consequences resulting from the interaction between hazards and vulnerable conditions. A disaster, however, is the actual realization of that risk, where the impact exceeds the community's ability to cope using its own resources. Understanding this relationship is crucial for

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85. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Different family functioning models emphasize various core dimensions. The structural model focuses on boundaries that regulate interactions between subsystems. The circumplex model assesses cohesion, or emotional bonding, and adaptability, which is the system's ability to change its structure. The McMaster model highlights problem solving as a key indicator of family effectiveness. Understanding these dimensions allows social workers to use the most appropriate model for assessing family dynamics and designing interventions that address specific patterns of interaction and functional challenges within the household.

86. (D) Families progress through predictable stages with specific tasks.
The concept of family developmental stages posits that family life follows a discernible pattern of growth and transition. Each stage, from the initial formation of the couple to the addition of children and their eventual departure, presents unique challenges and developmental tasks. Successfully navigating these transitions requires the family to adapt its structure and roles. Understanding these stages allows social work practitioners to provide age-appropriate support and anticipate the typical stressors that families face as they move through the life cycle.

87. (A) How current societal attitudes towards children have been shaped over time.
Understanding the historical context of child development allows social workers to see how childhood is a socially constructed concept that has changed over time. It reveals how past economic, cultural, and legal shifts have influenced current societal attitudes and policies toward children. This perspective is essential for recognizing the progress made in child rights and for identifying lingering biases or traditional practices that may still impact child welfare. It provides a deeper understanding of the foundations of modern child-centered social work.

88. (C) Street and working children
Outreach programs that focus on helping children leave life on the streets and find stable care directly address the specific needs of street and working children. These interventions aim to provide an alternative to the hazardous and vulnerable conditions these children face daily. By focusing on family reunification or alternative care, the social worker addresses the root causes of their displacement and works toward their long-term protection and development. This is a key area of intervention within the broader framework of child welfare and social defence.

89. (B) II, IV, I, III
Disaster management follows a logical cycle that begins long before an event occurs. The sequence starts with mitigation and prevention to reduce risk, followed by preparedness and early warning systems to ensure readiness. When a disaster strikes, the immediate response phase includes search and rescue operations. Finally, the post-disaster phase focuses on long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation to restore the community. This continuous cycle ensures that each phase informs the next, building greater resilience and improving the effectiveness of future disaster management efforts.

90. (D) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
The legal doctrine of parens patriae grants the state the authority to act as the ultimate guardian for those who cannot care for themselves, particularly children. This philosophy is the foundation of the Juvenile Justice Act, which empowers the state to intervene in the best interests of minors who are neglected or in conflict with the law. By prioritizing protection and welfare over punishment, the act ensures that the state fulfills its duty to provide care for vulnerable youth and oversee their development.

91. (B) Loss of traditional lands, cultural identity, and resources.
Indigenous populations often experience the most severe consequences of environmental degradation due to their close and often sacred relationship with their natural surroundings. Degradation frequently leads to the loss of their ancestral lands and the resources essential for their traditional livelihoods. This displacement not only undermines their economic survival but also threatens their cultural identity and spiritual practices. Social work interventions for these groups focus on advocating for their land rights

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and empowering them to maintain their cultural heritage in the face of environmental change.

92. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Social work's role in disaster management is comprehensive and extends far beyond the immediate distribution of relief supplies. While material aid is critical in the early stages, social workers also provide essential long-term support through psycho-social care to address trauma. They engage in community organization to empower survivors and participate in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of social networks and livelihoods. This holistic approach ensures that the social and emotional needs of the affected population are met, facilitating a more sustainable and complete recovery.

93. (D) Enhancing family functioning by intervening in dynamics.
The primary focus of family-centered social work is to improve the overall health and effectiveness of the family system. Rather than focusing on individual members in isolation, the practitioner examines the patterns of interaction, communication, and emotional support within the unit. By intervening in these dynamics, the social worker helps the family develop better problem-solving skills and establish healthier boundaries. The ultimate goal is to enhance the family's ability to function as a supportive and nurturing environment for all its members.

94. (C) III
While foster care is an important part of the child welfare system, it is incorrectly identified as a permanent solution. Foster care is designed to be a temporary arrangement where a child receives family-based care until they can be safely reunited with their biological family or placed in a more permanent legal situation, such as adoption. In contrast, adoption is intended to be permanent, and guardianship laws provide for the ongoing care of a child. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for proper placement and long-term planning for vulnerable children.

95. (B) Disaster
A disaster is characterized by its scale and its impact on the community's ability to function. It is not merely a hazardous event, but one that results in losses exceeding the local capacity to cope. This definition emphasizes that disasters are social as much as physical phenomena, as they represent a breakdown in the community's established systems and resources. Effective disaster management requires external assistance and long-term recovery efforts to restore stability and help the affected population rebuild after such a calamitous disruption.

96. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The evolution of social defence reflects a growing recognition that prevention is more effective than correction alone. By implementing early interventions and addressing the root causes of criminal behavior, society can prevent individuals from entering the justice system in the first place. This proactive approach is not only more humane but also more economically and socially sustainable than managing the consequences of crime. Consequently, modern social defence integrates preventive measures with traditional correctional services to create a more comprehensive and effective system for community safety.

97. (A) Family dynamics and developmental transitions.
Helping a family adapt to significant changes, such as the loss of a job, involves addressing internal dynamics and the redistribution of roles. These events represent major transitions that can disrupt established patterns of interaction and cause stress. By facilitating communication and helping members renegotiate their responsibilities, the social worker supports the family's ability to adapt and maintain its functioning during times of crisis. This intervention focuses on strengthening the family system to successfully navigate the challenges of different life stages and unexpected economic shifts.

98. (C) The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most comprehensive and widely ratified international treaty dedicated to child rights. it outlines the fundamental civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights that every child is entitled to, regardless of their background. By establishing international standards for child

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protection, survival, and development, the convention serves as the primary framework for national laws and policies worldwide. it ensures that the best interests of the child are a global priority in all legal and administrative actions.

99. (D) Environment in the Human Rights Perspective
When a social worker advocates against large-scale displacement without fair compensation, they are applying a human rights perspective to environmental issues. This approach recognizes that the right to a clean and safe environment is inextricably linked to other fundamental rights, such as the right to housing and livelihood. By challenging projects that disproportionately harm poor and marginalized populations, the practitioner seeks to protect human dignity and ensure that environmental development does not come at the cost of the fundamental rights of the most vulnerable.

100. (C) The Wyatt prioritizes the best interests of the child and their rehabilitation.
The Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 is built on a welfare-oriented philosophy that views children not as criminals to be punished, but as individuals requiring care and support. Its primary goal is the rehabilitation and social reintegration of children in conflict with the law and those in need of care. By establishing separate systems and specialized bodies, the act ensures that all decisions are made in the best interests of the child. This child-centered approach focuses on providing the necessary interventions to help minors develop into productive members of society.

101. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Theoretical models in social work provide specific concepts for understanding and intervening in different systems. The circumplex model uses cohesion and adaptability to assess families, while the McMaster model focuses on problem solving and communication. The structural model emphasizes the importance of internal subsystems and boundaries. In the context of the justice system, social defence prioritizes the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders. Together, these frameworks offer practitioners a robust set of tools for addressing complex social and familial challenges effectively and holistically.

102. (C) I, II, III and IV
Social workers contribute to environmental protection through diverse interventions that prioritize community well-being and justice. These include facilitating participatory resource management, advocating for the enforcement of pollution laws, and conducting awareness campaigns on climate change. Additionally, they work to empower communities displaced by environmental degradation to seek redress. Crucially, the role of a social worker is to advocate for community and environmental health, rather than promoting corporate interests that may conflict with these goals. This ensures that environmental management remains focused on social equity and sustainability.

103. (A) Family at mid-life (launching children)
The empty nest syndrome typically occurs during the mid-life stage of the family life cycle, after the last child has left the parental home. This transition can lead to feelings of loss, loneliness, and a lack of purpose for parents who have focused much of their lives on child-rearing. Social work interventions during this stage focus on helping couples renegotiate their relationship and find new areas of personal fulfillment. Understanding this transition is essential for supporting parents as they adapt to a smaller, two-person household structure.

104. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While many Indian states have enacted beggary prevention laws, their implementation and enforcement are inconsistent across the country. Furthermore, these acts have faced significant criticism from a human rights perspective for criminalizing the status of being poor or homeless. Critics argue that detention-based approaches fail to address the underlying socio-economic causes of beggary and instead violate the fundamental rights of vulnerable individuals. Consequently, there is an ongoing debate about the need for more reformative and compassionate strategies that focus on poverty alleviation rather than criminalization.

105. (A) Environmental justice/injustice
Environmental justice concerns the fair distribution of environmental benefits and burdens across all social groups, regardless of race, income, or status. Environmental injustice

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unit performs its essential tasks. It focuses on identifying functional patterns across several core dimensions, with a particular emphasis on problem solving, role allocation, and communication. By evaluating these specific areas, the practitioner can gain a clear understanding of the family's strengths and weaknesses. This structured approach allows for the design of targeted interventions that address the specific functional challenges faced by the family.

133. (C) Children have the right to express views in matters affecting them.
The principle of participation, as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, recognizes that children are individuals with their own perspectives and rights. It mandates that children should be given the opportunity to express their views in all matters that impact their lives, whether in legal proceedings, family decisions, or school policies. Their opinions must be given due weight according to their age and maturity. This principle aims to empower children and ensure that their voices are heard and respected.

134. (B) Running a psycho-social support group for survivors.
Post-disaster interventions focus on addressing the immediate and long-term consequences of a catastrophic event. Running a psycho-social support group is a prime example, as it directly helps survivors process the emotional trauma and stress associated with the disaster. While physical rebuilding is necessary, addressing the psychological impact is essential for fostering resilience and long-term recovery. This role is a central component of social work practice in disaster management, ensuring that the invisible scars of survivors are acknowledged and supported during the healing process.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Environmental degradation disproportionately affects women and marginalized groups because their survival is often directly tied to local natural resources. These populations typically have limited financial assets and less political influence, which reduces their ability to adapt to environmental changes or recover from shocks like floods or droughts. Furthermore, social inequalities often restrict their access to alternative livelihoods and information. Consequently, disaster management and environmental policy must specifically address these systemic vulnerabilities to ensure that interventions are equitable and effective for the most at-risk populations.

136. (A) Probation is community sentencing, whereas parole is early release.
Probation and parole are two distinct community-based correctional measures with different points of application in the justice system. Probation is a judicial decision made at the time of sentencing, allowing an offender to serve their term in the community under supervision instead of entering prison. Parole, however, is an administrative decision involving the conditional release of a prisoner who has already served a portion of their sentence. Both measures aim to promote social reintegration while ensuring public safety through structured monitoring and support for the individual.

137. (C) The Chipko Movement
The Chipko Movement is one of the most iconic examples of community-led environmental activism in India. Emerging in the 1970s, it involved local villagers, particularly women, hugging trees to prevent them from being felled by commercial loggers. This movement highlighted the deep connection between local livelihoods and forest conservation. It also demonstrated the power of collective action and non-violent resistance in advocating for environmental protection and the rights of indigenous people to manage their natural resources sustainably and independently.

138. (A) Identifying the scale of issues like child labor and education.
For social workers, the demographic profile of children in India serves as a critical evidence base for professional practice. By analyzing data on literacy, health, and protection, practitioners can identify the most pressing issues facing children in different regions, such as the scale of child labor or gaps in school enrollment. This information is essential for designing effective programs, allocating resources where they are most needed, and advocating for policy changes.

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112. (A) II, III, I, IV
The development of legal and policy frameworks for child welfare has occurred over several decades at both national and international levels. In India, the Probation of Offenders Act was enacted in 1958, followed by the first National Policy on Children in 1974. On the global stage, the landmark UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted in 1989. Finally, the Juvenile Justice Act was enacted in 2000 to modernize Indian child-related laws. Understanding this chronological sequence highlights the evolving global and national commitment to children.

113. (A) A policy framework guiding action for child well-being.
The National Policy on Children serves as a foundational document that outlines the government's vision and commitment to the development and protection of children. While it is not a penal statute or a binding international treaty, it provides the essential policy framework that guides the planning and implementation of services across all sectors. By establishing clear goals for health, nutrition, and education, the policy ensures that child welfare remains a national priority and that all government actions are aligned with the best interests of the child.

114. (C) Preparedness
When a social worker facilitates the creation of a local disaster response plan, they are actively engaged in the preparedness phase of disaster management. This proactive stage involves taking measures before an event occurs to ensure that the community is ready to respond effectively. By identifying resources, establishing communication networks, and defining roles, the social worker helps build community resilience. This type of intervention is essential for minimizing the impact of potential hazards and ensuring that life-saving actions are taken rapidly and efficiently during an actual disaster.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Within the structural model, enmeshed boundaries represent an extreme level of emotional closeness where the lives of family members are overly intertwined. This lack of differentiation makes it difficult for individuals to develop a sense of personal autonomy or to function independently outside the family unit. Because members are so reactive to each other's problems and emotions, the system becomes rigid and resistant to change. Social work interventions aim to create clearer, more flexible boundaries that allow for emotional support while promoting individual development.

116. (C) Regulating child adoption procedures.
The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1986 focuses specifically on the prevention and punishment of human trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Key provisions include the closure of brothels, the detention of traffickers, and the establishment of protective homes for the rehabilitation of victims. However, the act does not contain regulations related to child adoption, which is governed by other specific pieces of legislation, such as the Juvenile Justice Act and the personal laws of different communities. This distinction is critical for understanding the scope of different protective laws.

117. (B) Because they live in high-risk areas with limited resources.
Marginalized groups are often disproportionately affected by disasters because socio-economic inequalities influence where people live and what resources they can access. These populations are frequently forced to settle in high-risk areas, such as floodplains or unstable hillsides, where land is cheaper. Furthermore, their limited financial resources and lack of access to insurance or alternative livelihoods make it harder for them to mitigate risks or recover from losses. Therefore, disaster management must specifically target the vulnerabilities of marginalized groups to ensure an equitable and effective response.

118. (D) An environmental intervention linking social and economic factors.
When a social worker creates livelihood opportunities to reduce dependency on natural resources, they are addressing the intersection of environmental sustainability and economic well-being. This type of intervention recognizes that environmental degradation is often driven by poverty and a lack of alternative survival strategies. By providing sustainable income sources, the practitioner helps protect the ecosystem while simultaneously improving the

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social and economic status of the community. This holistic approach is essential for achieving long-term environmental justice and fostering resilient, self-sufficient populations in vulnerable ecological areas.

119. (B) Disaster
A disaster is characterized by its scale and its impact on the community's ability to function. It is not merely a hazardous event, but one that results in losses exceeding the local capacity to cope. This definition emphasizes that disasters are social as much as physical phenomena, as they represent a breakdown in the community's established systems and resources. Effective disaster management requires external assistance and long-term recovery efforts to restore stability and help the affected population rebuild after such a calamitous disruption.

120. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
India has enacted several key pieces of legislation to address different social defence issues over the years. The Probation of Offenders Act was passed in 1958, establishing alternatives to incarceration. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act and the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act both date to 1986, targeting trafficking and drug abuse respectively. Finally, the Juvenile Justice Act was enacted in 2000 to modernize child protection and delinquency laws. Understanding this chronological development highlights the evolving legal framework for social welfare.

121. (C) Social Defence
The philosophy of social defence is deeply rooted in the goal of creating a just and humane society through the prevention of crime and the reform of offenders. It moves beyond traditional retribution to emphasize the protection of the community and the rehabilitation of individuals who have broken the law. By prioritizing social reintegration and the protection of fundamental rights, social defence aims to address the root causes of criminal behavior. This approach seeks to maintain social order while upholding the dignity and potential for reform of every individual.

122. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The circumplex model is a significant diagnostic tool that plots family dynamics on a two-dimensional grid to identify functional patterns. However, the two primary dimensions used in this model are cohesion and adaptability, rather than hierarchy and alliances. Cohesion measures the degree of emotional bonding among family members, while adaptability assesses the family's ability to change its rules and power structure in response to stress. This framework allows social workers to categorize families into balanced, mid-range, or extreme types, guiding the focus of their professional interventions.

123. (D) A potentially damaging physical event or human activity.
A hazard is defined as a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon, or human activity that can cause injury, loss of life, property damage, or environmental degradation. Hazards can be natural, such as earthquakes and floods, or man-made, such as industrial accidents and pollution. While a hazard represents the potential for harm, it only becomes a disaster when it interacts with vulnerable human conditions, resulting in significant losses that exceed the affected community's ability to cope using its own resources.

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124. (B) II, III, and IV
Foster care is a critical family-based, non-institutional care option for children who cannot safely live with their biological parents. It is intended to be a temporary arrangement, overseen by social workers, with the primary goal often being eventual reunification with the birth family. Unlike adoption, it does not involve the permanent transfer of legal parental rights. By providing a nurturing family environment under official supervision, foster care ensures that the child's developmental needs are met during a period of transition or crisis.

125. (C) Political governance
In sociological understanding, the family is recognized for its fundamental roles in socialization, economic cooperation, and the provision of emotional support to its members. These functions are essential for the development of individuals and the stability of society. While families are influenced by political systems and laws, their primary purpose is not political governance or the exercise of state power. Instead, the family unit serves as the most immediate and

intimate social environment, focusing on the care, development, and mutual support of its members.

126. (D) Hazard and Vulnerability
The level of risk in any given scenario is determined by the combination of an existing hazard and the vulnerability of the affected population. A hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, while vulnerability refers to the social, economic, and physical factors that increase susceptibility to that hazard. When these two elements interact, the risk of a disaster increases. Effective disaster management aims to reduce risk by either mitigating the hazard itself or decreasing the vulnerability of the community through better preparedness and resource allocation.

127. (A) Culture and self-determination.
For indigenous populations, environmental degradation is often a direct threat to their right to self-determination and the maintenance of their traditional culture. Because their cultural practices, spiritual beliefs, and livelihoods are deeply intertwined with the natural environment, the loss of resources and ancestral lands can lead to cultural erosion. From a human rights perspective, protecting the environment is essential for safeguarding the unique identities and autonomous development of these communities. Social work advocacy in this area focuses on ensuring that indigenous voices are central to environmental policy.

128. (B) Communication patterns and boundaries
When a social worker intervenes to stop family members from interrupting each other and encourages individual expression, they are working to restructure internal communication patterns and boundaries. This type of intervention aims to improve the clarity of interactions and promote individual differentiation within the family system. By establishing rules for respectful dialogue, the practitioner helps the family move away from dysfunctional patterns such as enmeshment or conflictual interruptions. This focus on communication and healthy boundaries is essential for improving overall family functioning and individual well-being.

129. (B) To promote the use of drugs for recreational purposes.
The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985 is a stringent piece of legislation designed to prohibit and control drug abuse and trafficking. Its primary objectives include regulating the manufacture and transport of substances and providing severe punishments for illicit trade. The act is fundamentally opposed to the recreational use of drugs, viewing addiction as a serious public health and social threat. Its purpose is to strictly consolidate laws related to narcotic operations to protect society from the negative consequences of drug abuse and illegal trafficking.

130. (A) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
The Child Welfare Committee is a statutory body established under the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 to handle matters related to children in need of care and protection. This committee serves as the competent authority to decide on the placement, care, and rehabilitation of children who are vulnerable due to abandonment, abuse, or neglect. By providing a specialized, child-centered forum for these cases, the act ensures that protective measures are implemented in accordance with the best interests of the child and legal standards.

131. (B) II and IV
The concept of social defence is dynamic and encompasses far more than just punishment. It is primarily concerned with protecting society through the reformation of offenders and the prevention of crime. Key components include correctional services like probation and parole, which offer alternatives to traditional incarceration. Additionally, social defence includes protective measures for vulnerable groups, such as children in need of care and protection. By focusing on both rehabilitative justice and the safeguarding of marginalized populations, social defence aims to maintain a safe and humane society.

132. (D) Functional effectiveness across problem-solving and roles.
The McMaster Model of Family Functioning is a valuable diagnostic tool for social workers who wish to assess how effectively a family

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and leadership. By identifying where a family falls on these dimensions, the practitioner can determine if the system is balanced and healthy or extreme and potentially dysfunctional. This evaluation is critical for designing interventions that promote healthier interaction patterns.

159. (B) I, II, III, IV, and V
Social work practice with children encompasses a wide range of protective and developmental interventions governed by various policies and programs. These include combating female feticide and child marriage to ensure survival and health, as well as facilitating long-term care through adoption, guardianship, or foster care for vulnerable children. Each of these areas requires specific legal knowledge, advocacy skills, and counseling expertise. Together, these interventions form a comprehensive system of support aimed at safeguarding the fundamental rights and promoting the overall well-being of all children in society.

160. (D) Social breakdown leading to significantly heightened vulnerability.
While the physical and economic losses of a disaster are significant, the most profound impact from a social work perspective is the disruption of the community's social fabric. Disasters often lead to the breakdown of established social institutions, support networks, and family units, which significantly heightens the vulnerability of survivors. This social breakdown can lead to increased stress, trauma, and the marginalization of already at-risk groups. Therefore, social work interventions focus on social reconstruction, restoring relationships, and rebuilding community resilience to ensure a holistic and sustainable recovery.

161. (B) The environment in the human rights perspective.
The Indian judiciary's interpretation that the right to a clean environment is part of the "right to life" exemplifies the human rights perspective on the environment. This view posits that human health, dignity, and survival are inextricably linked to ecological quality. By granting environmental protection constitutional status as a fundamental human right, the legal system acknowledges that environmental degradation is not just a policy concern but a violation of basic rights. This perspective empowers citizens to demand protection and holds the state accountable for maintaining a safe environment.

162. (A) Mid-range or healthy
In the circumplex model, families that exhibit balanced levels of cohesion and adaptability are classified as mid-range and are generally considered to have healthy functioning. Balanced cohesion means members feel emotionally connected while maintaining individual autonomy. Balanced adaptability allows the family to change its rules and leadership style effectively in response to stress without becoming chaotic or remaining too rigid. These families are better equipped to handle life transitions and crises, making them the ideal goal for social work interventions aimed at improving dysfunctional family dynamics.

163. (C) Linking the community, government, and various stakeholders.
In environmental movements, the social worker often acts as a bridge between diverse groups with competing interests. Their role involves facilitating communication between local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders such as NGOs or corporations. By ensuring that the voices of the affected population are heard and that all parties are informed, the social worker helps navigate conflicts and advocate for equitable solutions. This linking role is essential for achieving environmental justice and ensuring that social dimensions are prioritized in environmental policy and management.

164. (D) Helping affected communities recover and build back better.
The overarching goal of post-disaster intervention is to facilitate the comprehensive recovery of the affected community while improving its resilience for the future. This "build back better" approach goes beyond physical reconstruction to include social, psychological, and economic rehabilitation. By addressing the root causes of vulnerability and incorporating risk reduction into the rebuilding process, interventions aim to create a more stable and safe environment. The focus remains on empowering the community to regain its independence and functionality

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Quantitative data ensures that interventions are targeted and responsive.

139. (D) Spousal subsystem and parental hierarchy.
In structural family therapy, problems often arise when there is a lack of clarity in the family hierarchy or when subsystems are not functioning correctly. When parents undermine each other's authority, it indicates a conflict within the spousal and parental subsystems. This lack of unity weakens the parental hierarchy, making it difficult to manage children effectively. Social work interventions focus on strengthening the couple's partnership and establishing a unified parental front. This restructuring helps restore proper order and authority within the family system, benefiting both parents and children.

140. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
India's legal framework for social defence includes several specialized acts with distinct objectives. The Beggary Prevention Act criminalizes public solicitation, while the Probation of Offenders Act offers a non-custodial alternative for reform. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act focuses on combating commercial sexual exploitation and protecting victims. Finally, the Prison Act provides the rules for the management and administration of jails. Together, these pieces of legislation form a comprehensive system designed to maintain social order, protect vulnerable populations, and provide for the rehabilitation of those in the justice system.

141. (C) Conditions increasing community susceptibility to hazard impacts.
Vulnerability refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system, or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. These conditions can be physical, social, economic, or environmental. For example, poor construction quality, lack of awareness, and limited financial resources all contribute to high vulnerability. In disaster management, reducing vulnerability is as critical as mitigating hazards, as it directly decreases the likelihood that a hazardous event will result in a catastrophic disaster for the affected population.

142. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Comprehensive post-disaster recovery involves far more than the physical reconstruction of buildings and infrastructure. While restoring the physical environment is important, addressing the invisible psychological and social impacts is equally critical for the community's well-being. Psycho-social rehabilitation helps survivors process trauma and rebuild their emotional resilience, while livelihood restoration ensures that families can regain their economic independence. By prioritizing these social and economic components alongside physical repair, disaster management ensures a more holistic, sustainable, and humane recovery process for the affected population.

143. (A) The financially independent family
The family life cycle is defined by a series of stages related to the development and changing needs of its members, rather than its financial status. Typical stages include the formation of the couple, the arrival of young children, the challenges of parenting adolescents, and the transition of launching adult children. Each of these stages presents specific emotional and relational tasks that the family must navigate. While financial resources impact how a family manages these transitions, "financial independence" is not considered a distinct developmental stage.

144. (B) Ensuring safety and development through various care options.
Social work interventions for children in need of care and protection are focused on safeguarding their well-being and promoting their healthy development. This involves identifying at-risk children and providing them with appropriate care options, such as foster care, institutional shelter, or eventual adoption. The goal is to provide a nurturing environment that protects them from abuse, neglect, and exploitation. By focusing on protective welfare and individual needs, these interventions ensure that even the most vulnerable children have the opportunity to grow up in safety and dignity.

145. (C) I, II and IV
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is a landmark international treaty that outlines the comprehensive civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of all human beings below the age of eighteen. Its guiding principles emphasize non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, and the right

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occurs when marginalized communities are disproportionately exposed to pollution and hazards while having limited access to natural resources or green spaces. This concept highlights the social and political dimensions of environmental issues, advocating for policies that ensure no specific population is unfairly targeted or neglected in the pursuit of environmental sustainability and public health protection.

106. (D) Probation
When a court releases an offender on the condition of good behavior under official supervision, it is applying the principle of probation. This community-based sentencing option allows the individual to avoid incarceration while remaining accountable for their actions. Probation is typically granted to first-time or minor offenders who are deemed likely to respond well to reformative measures. The role of the probation officer is to provide guidance and ensure that the offender adheres to the court-mandated conditions, facilitating their successful social reintegration without the stigma of prison.

107. (B) Developing evacuation plans and conducting drills.
Preparedness is a critical phase in disaster management that focuses on building the community's capacity to respond effectively to potential hazards. Key activities include the development of detailed evacuation plans and the conduct of regular drills to ensure that residents know exactly what to do when an alert is issued. These measures are taken before a disaster occurs and are essential for reducing panic and saving lives. Unlike immediate response or long-term reconstruction, preparedness ensures that the community is ready for action.

108. (C) Functionality patterns across multiple core dimensions.
The McMaster Model of Family Functioning is specifically designed to assess how well a family performs basic tasks and maintains its health across several core dimensions. These include problem solving, communication, role allocation, and behavior control, among others. By evaluating these functional patterns, social workers can identify the specific areas where a family is struggling and design targeted interventions to improve their overall effectiveness. This model provides a comprehensive and structured approach to understanding the internal dynamics that influence family well-being.

109. (D) Integrating legislative measures, social programs, and community work.
Providing comprehensive protection for children requires a multi-faceted approach that goes beyond single interventions. It involves the integration of strong legislative frameworks to provide legal safeguards, diverse social programs to address nutritional and educational needs, and active community work to raise awareness and prevent abuse. By combining these different levels of action, social work ensures that children are protected within a robust and supportive environment. This holistic strategy is essential for addressing the varied and complex vulnerabilities that impact the safety and development of children.

110. (B) I, III and IV
Social work with families is grounded in systems theory, which views the family as an interconnected unit where changes in one part affect the whole. This perspective avoids individual blame and instead focuses on identifying dysfunctional interaction patterns that target change. Practitioners use established theoretical tools like the structural and circumplex models to assess these dynamics and guide their interventions. The goal is to facilitate positive shifts in the family's internal organization and communication, ultimately enhancing the functioning and well-being of the entire family system.

111. (B) Juvenile and adult offender
The category of young offender is designed to address individuals who have transitioned out of the juvenile category but may still benefit from rehabilitative rather than strictly punitive measures. Typically encompassing the eighteen to twenty-one age group, this classification acknowledges that these individuals are in a developmental stage where reform is still highly achievable. Specialized interventions for this group aim to prevent them from becoming career criminals by focusing on education, vocational training, and social reintegration within the community.

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152. (A) Hierarchy and boundaries
In the structural model of family functioning, a healthy organization requires a clear parental hierarchy and distinct boundaries between subsystems. When parents are unable to manage their children and a grandparent takes over their role, it indicates a breakdown in the parental subsystem and an inappropriate shift in hierarchy. This lack of clear boundaries can lead to confusion and conflict within the family unit. Social work interventions focus on helping the family clarify roles and re-establish the parents' authority to ensure a more stable and functional organizational structure.

153. (C) Environmental justice and human rights perspectives.
Advocating for a community's access to safe drinking water is a core application of environmental justice and human rights in social work. This perspective recognizes that a clean environment and essential resources are fundamental rights necessary for human health and dignity. When marginalized communities are denied these basic needs, it represents a significant social injustice. By empowering populations to demand their rights from the government, the social worker addresses the systemic inequalities that link environmental degradation to poverty and social exclusion, promoting a more equitable society.

154. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
India has established various legal and social mechanisms to protect the rights of children. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act sets the legal minimum age for marriage, while the PC&PNDT Act targets female feticide by prohibiting sex-selective abortion. For children requiring care, adoption creates a permanent legal bond with new parents, while foster care offers temporary, family-based care. Understanding these diverse measures is essential for social workers to implement the most appropriate interventions for safeguarding the health, safety, and long-term well-being of vulnerable children.

155. (D) Human activity causes degradation leading to health and climate problems.
Environmental degradation is significantly driven by human activities such as industrialization, deforestation, and fossil fuel consumption. These actions lead to the depletion of natural resources and the pollution of air, water, and soil. The consequences are widespread, manifesting as severe health problems for human populations and the global threat of climate change. Unlike purely natural changes, modern degradation is often accelerated by unsustainable human behavior. Recognizing this link is essential for developing effective conservation policies and promoting sustainable lifestyles that protect both human health and the planet.

156. (B) Providing long-term trauma counseling.
Pre-disaster interventions focus on proactive measures taken before an event occurs to minimize its impact. These include conducting vulnerability assessments to identify high-risk areas, participating in the development of early warning systems, and organizing community preparedness drills. These activities are designed to improve the community's readiness and reduce potential losses. In contrast, providing long-term trauma counseling is a post-disaster intervention that addresses the psychological impact on survivors after the event has already occurred. Understanding this distinction is vital for effective disaster planning and resource allocation.

157. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 establishes distinct bodies for different groups of children, and it is crucial to understand their specific roles. The Juvenile Justice Board is the competent authority for adjudicating cases involving juveniles in conflict with the law. Conversely, the Child Welfare Committee is tasked with handling matters related to children in need of care and protection, such as those who are abandoned or abused. Confusing these two roles can lead to improper legal handling and failures in the administration of child-centered welfare and justice services.

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158. (D) Assess the balance of cohesion and flexibility in families.
The circumplex model of marital and family systems is an essential assessment tool used by social workers to understand family dynamics. It plots families based on their levels of cohesion, which refers to emotional bonding, and flexibility, which refers to the family's ability to adapt its rules

to participation in decisions that affect them. By setting international standards for survival and development, the convention provides the foundational framework for national child welfare laws and policies, ensuring that the rights of children are recognized and protected globally.

146. (A) Preparing social investigation reports and supervising probationers.
In the context of the Probation of Offenders Act, the social worker functions primarily as a probation officer with several critical responsibilities. They are tasked with conducting thorough social investigation reports to help the court determine if an offender is suitable for probation. Once an individual is released, the officer provides ongoing supervision and support to facilitate their social reintegration and reform. By acting as a guide and monitor, the social worker helps ensure that the individual adheres to court-mandated conditions and successfully avoids recidivism.

147. (B) II, I, IV, III
The progression from a potential threat to an actual catastrophic event follows a specific logical sequence in disaster management theory. A hazard represents the physical event itself, which, when combined with the vulnerability of a population, creates a level of risk. When this risk is realized, a disaster occurs. Understanding this sequence is essential for practitioners to intervene at different points, whether by mitigating hazards, reducing vulnerability, or managing risks before they escalate into a full-scale disaster that exceeds the community's coping capacity.

148. (D) Origin
The primary distinction between natural and man-made disasters is based on their underlying cause or origin. Natural disasters stem from environmental and geological processes, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, and tsunamis, which occur independently of human will. In contrast, man-made disasters are the direct result of human actions, intent, or technological failure, such as industrial leaks, transport accidents, or terrorist attacks. While both types can have devastating and widespread impacts, identifying their origin is crucial for developing specific prevention, mitigation, and response strategies for each.

149. (C) Organized efforts by governments to manage all disaster phases.
Disaster management initiatives represent the formal, structured efforts by governmental and non-governmental organizations to handle the various stages of the disaster cycle. This includes the implementation of proactive measures such as mitigation and preparedness, as well as the coordination of immediate response and long-term recovery activities. These initiatives are designed to reduce the impact of hazards, minimize the loss of life and property, and build overall community resilience. They ensure that disaster-related actions are systematic, professional, and integrated across all levels of governance.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Systems theory is a fundamental framework in family social work because it conceptualizes the family as a dynamic and interconnected unit. In this view, the behavior and well-being of any individual member cannot be understood in isolation, as they are constantly influenced by the actions and feelings of others within the system. This implies that an intervention aimed at one part of the family will inevitably cause shifts throughout the entire unit. Social workers use this perspective to address dysfunctional patterns and promote holistic family health.

151. (D) Its scope is limited strictly to activities within prison walls.
Social defence is a comprehensive field concerned with protecting society from crime through both preventive and reformative measures. While it includes the rehabilitation of offenders within prisons, its scope is much broader and extends into the community. It encompasses non-custodial options like probation and parole, as well as protective services for juveniles and vulnerable children. By addressing the root causes of delinquency and promoting social reintegration, social defence functions both within and outside correctional facilities to maintain social order and ensure public safety.

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while ensuring that survivors receive the support needed to heal.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 reflects a significant shift in child welfare by prioritizing family-based care over institutionalization. Research indicates that children generally develop more healthily and form stronger emotional bonds within a family environment than in large, impersonal institutions. Consequently, the act views institutionalization as a last resort, reserved for situations where alternative care like foster care or adoption is not possible. This philosophy ensures that even children in the state's care have the opportunity to grow up in a nurturing and supportive setting.

166. (B) Its occurrence is completely independent of human activity.
Man-made disasters are specifically characterized by their direct link to human actions, whether through intent, negligence, or technological error. Unlike natural disasters, which result from environmental and geological processes beyond human control, man-made events are inherently avoidable or result from human systems. Examples include industrial accidents like chemical leaks and nuclear meltdowns, as well as transport disasters. Recognizing the human origin of these events is essential for developing effective regulations, safety standards, and legal accountability to prevent their occurrence and mitigate their potentially devastating impacts.

167. (D) Improving interaction patterns and family functioning.
The primary objective of social work interventions with families is to strengthen the unit by addressing dysfunctional interaction patterns. Rather than focusing on external factors or individual blame, practitioners work to improve communication, clarify roles, and establish healthy boundaries within the family system. By enhancing the family's internal dynamics, social workers help members develop better coping strategies and support each other more effectively. The ultimate goal is to create a nurturing and functional environment that promotes the overall well-being and growth of every family member.

168. (A) Dynamic and responsive to evolving crime and social values.
The concept of changing dimensions in social defence highlights that the field is not static but evolves alongside societal progress. As new forms of crime emerge, such as cybercrime, and social values shift toward human rights and rehabilitation, the strategies used for community protection and offender management must also change. This dynamic nature allows social defence to incorporate modern psychological insights and restorative justice practices. By remaining responsive to current conditions, the field ensures that it remains relevant and effective in maintaining social order and promoting social reintegration.

169. (C) I, II, III, and IV
Social work is a diverse profession that encompasses interventions across various systems, from the individual and family to the community and broader society. Activities such as conducting family therapy, preparing reports for juvenile courts, organizing support for disaster survivors, and lobbying for environmental laws are all integral parts of professional practice. Each of these roles addresses different dimensions of human well-being and social justice. This variety reflects the profession's commitment to addressing complex social problems through multi-level action, whether focused on individual reform, family health, or environmental justice.

170. (A) Advocating specifically for needs of poor and marginalized groups.
Social workers address the differential impact of environmental issues by prioritizing the needs of the most vulnerable populations. Recognizing that poor and marginalized communities are often disproportionately affected by pollution and resource scarcity, practitioners advocate for policies that ensure environmental justice. This involves empowering these groups to participate in decision-making and ensuring they have access to resources for mitigation and recovery. By focusing on social equity, the social worker ensures that environmental management does not ignore the systemic inequalities that leave certain populations at higher risk.

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221. (C) I, II and IV
Disaster management is defined as a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, and implementing measures across all phases of the disaster cycle. It is not limited solely to the immediate response after an event strikes. Instead, it encompasses proactive stages such as mitigation to reduce risk and preparedness to ensure readiness. It also includes post-disaster recovery and reconstruction to help communities rebuild. By integrating these varied activities, disaster management ensures a systematic and comprehensive approach to minimizing hazards, protecting lives, and building long-term community resilience and stability.

222. (D) Treatment and rehabilitation for substance disorders.
While the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act contains stringent provisions for the policing and punishment of drug trafficking, its social work application focuses primarily on the human impact of drug abuse. Social workers operating within this framework prioritize the treatment and rehabilitation of individuals suffering from substance use disorders. They provide counseling, facilitate access to de-addiction programs, and support the social reintegration of addicts. By treating addiction as a health and social issue, social workers aim to help individuals recover and rebuild their lives, addressing the root causes of substance abuse.

223. (A) Evolves child welfare concepts, influencing practice.
The historical context of child development is essential because it shows how societal understanding of childhood has evolved over time. This history traces the move from traditional views of children as labor or property to the modern recognition of children as individuals with distinct rights and developmental needs. This evolution directly shapes current child welfare policies and professional social work practices. Understanding this foundation allows practitioners to appreciate the progress in child rights and to identify any lingering traditional biases that may still impact the treatment and protection of children today.

224. (B) Vulnerability
In disaster management, vulnerability refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a community that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. In this scenario, the fishing community's location on the coast and their makeshift housing are factors that significantly increase their susceptibility to the impact of a cyclone. These social and physical conditions mean they are at higher risk of loss compared to those in more stable environments. Understanding these specific vulnerabilities is critical for social workers to advocate for safer housing and better protection for marginalized populations in high-risk zones.

225. (B) A tsunami generated by a sub-oceanic earthquake.
Disasters are classified by their origin into natural and man-made categories. Natural disasters result from environmental and geological processes, such as hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis, which are independent of human control. In contrast, man-made disasters are caused by human actions, negligence, or technological failures, such as nuclear accidents, oil spills, or terrorist acts. A tsunami generated by an earthquake is a purely natural phenomenon. Distinguishing between these categories is essential for practitioners to develop the most appropriate prevention, mitigation, and response strategies for each type of catastrophic event.

226. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Professional family social work avoids individual blame and instead adopts a systems perspective, viewing the family as an interconnected unit. The focus of intervention is to understand the family's internal dynamics, such as interaction patterns and communication styles, that may be contributing to problems. By facilitating positive changes within the system, social workers help the family develop better problem-solving skills and establish healthier relationships. This collaborative and non-judgmental approach empowers the entire family to work together to improve their overall functioning and the well-being of all its members.

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as poor housing, as well as the resources and knowledge the community can use to protect itself. This assessment is essential for developing effective disaster risk reduction strategies and building overall community resilience before a hazardous event strikes.

178. (B) II, I, IV, III
India's commitment to social defence is reflected in a series of legislative milestones over several decades. The sequence begins with the Probation of Offenders Act in 1958, followed by the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act in 1986. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act was also passed in 1986. Finally, the landmark Juvenile Justice Act was enacted in 2000 to reform child protection laws. Understanding this chronological sequence highlights how the legal framework has evolved to address diverse social issues, moving toward a more rehabilitative and comprehensive approach to justice and welfare.

179. (C) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
The phrase "Children in Need of Care and Protection" is a specific legal category established and defined under the Juvenile Justice Act of India. This act provides the comprehensive framework for identifying and providing for children who are vulnerable due to abandonment, abuse, neglect, or destitution. By legally defining this group, the act mandates the state to provide specialized protective services, including institutional and non-institutional care. This legal designation is fundamental for ensuring that the rights and well-being of the most marginalized children are recognized and prioritized by the state.

180. (D) Loss of livelihood, food, and medicinal resources.
For many local and indigenous communities, forests are the primary source of survival, providing food, building materials, and traditional medicines. Deforestation leads to the immediate loss of these essential natural resources, directly undermining their livelihoods and health. This environmental degradation often results in economic hardship and forced migration, as communities can no longer sustain themselves in their ancestral lands. Social work interventions in this context focus on advocating for the land rights of these populations and promoting sustainable forest management that protects both the ecosystem and the communities dependent on it.

181. (B) II, III, and IV
Social workers play a vital and multi-dimensional role in disaster management that extends far beyond immediate relief. Before a disaster, they contribute to capacity building and community preparedness. In the aftermath, they provide essential psycho-social care to address trauma and help survivors process their experiences. During the recovery phase, social workers advocate for the rights of marginalized groups to ensure an equitable distribution of resources and services. This holistic involvement ensures that the social and emotional needs of the community are addressed alongside physical and infrastructure reconstruction efforts.

182. (B) McMaster Model
The McMaster Model of Family Functioning is specifically designed to assess family health through the evaluation of its organizational and interactional patterns. When a social worker focuses on the clarity of roles, the effectiveness of rules, and the quality of communication, they are applying this model's core dimensions. By understanding how the family handles tasks and manages behavior, the practitioner can identify specific areas of dysfunction. This model provides a structured approach for intervention, aiming to improve functional effectiveness and promote a more supportive and stable environment for all family members.

183. (D) Mandating a single uniform parenting style for all.
The National Policy on Children aims to provide a comprehensive framework for child well-being, focusing on the protection, health, and education of all children. It recognizes that children deserve special safeguards and opportunities for development in a nurturing environment. However, the policy does not mandate a single, uniform parenting style for the entire nation. Instead, it respects the diverse cultural and social contexts of families while ensuring that all parenting practices adhere to basic standards of care and protection. The policy's goal is to support families in providing for their children's best interests.

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help populations adapt to ecological changes. By linking environmental health to human rights and social equity, the practitioner ensures that environmental management strategies are sustainable, inclusive, and prioritize the needs of people.

209. (B) A severe hazard coincides with a population that has high vulnerability.
In disaster management theory, risk is understood as the product of the interaction between a hazard and the vulnerability of a population. Risk is highest when a severe physical threat, such as a major flood or earthquake, occurs in an area where the population has low capacity to cope due to factors like poverty, poor infrastructure, or lack of awareness. Reducing risk requires either mitigating the hazard itself or, more commonly, taking steps to decrease the community's vulnerability through better preparedness, structural improvements, and social support systems.

210. (A) The family's credit score
Family patterns refer to the various structural arrangements and household types that define how people live together. Common patterns include nuclear families, extended families, and single-parent or blended families. These structures influence internal dynamics and the resources available to members. While financial status is a factor in family life, a credit score is an individual financial indicator rather than a structural family pattern. Understanding these diverse structural arrangements is essential for social workers to provide appropriate, culturally sensitive support and to recognize the unique strengths and challenges associated with different household types.

211. (C) McMaster Model
The McMaster Model of Family Functioning provides a structured framework for assessing how well a family unit performs basic tasks and maintains its health. It focuses on six core dimensions: problem solving, communication, role allocation, affective responsiveness, affective involvement, and behavior control. By evaluating these specific areas, social workers can identify the interactional patterns that contribute to the family's overall effectiveness. This model allows for a comprehensive assessment of the family system, guiding the practitioner in developing targeted interventions to improve dynamics and promote the well-being of all family members.

212. (D) Providing outreach, drop-in centers, and education.
Social work interventions for street and working children focus on providing immediate support and long-term development opportunities to a highly vulnerable population. outreach activities and drop-in centers offer safe spaces where children can access food, healthcare, and basic emotional support without the immediate pressure of institutionalization. Education and vocational training are prioritized to provide these children with a path away from hazardous labor and life on the street. By focusing on protective welfare and empowerment, social workers aim to safeguard their rights and facilitate their successful social reintegration and personal growth.

213. (C) Prevent the misuse of diagnostic sex determination.
The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act was enacted specifically to combat the grave social issue of female feticide in India. Its primary objective is to strictly regulate the use of medical imaging and diagnostic tests to prevent them from being misused for sex determination. By criminalizing the disclosure of the fetus's gender and the act of sex-selective abortion, the law serves as a vital legal deterrent against gender discrimination. This legislation is a critical component of the state's efforts to ensure the survival and rights of the girl child.

214. (B) Represent collective action for environmental justice.
Environmental movements are significant in social work because they embody the principle of collective action for social and environmental change. These movements often emerge from communities most affected by environmental degradation and advocate for the fair distribution of resources and protection from hazards. By organizing and voicing their concerns, citizens demand environmental justice and challenge the systemic inequalities that link ecological health to socio-economic status. For social workers, supporting these movements is a way to empower marginalized groups and ensure

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190. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Professional practice across different social sectors is guided by specific concepts and legal frameworks. Parole is a key component of correctional services for the conditional release of prisoners. Enmeshment is a term used to describe dysfunctional closeness in family dynamics. Vulnerability is a foundational concept in disaster management, identifying populations at higher risk. The UNCRC provides the comprehensive international framework for child rights. Understanding these terms and their respective contexts allows practitioners to apply the most appropriate theories and laws when addressing complex issues in justice, family welfare, and disaster recovery.

191. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The structural model of family therapy was pioneered by Salvador Minuchin and focuses on the organizational structure of the family system. It examines internal boundaries, subsystems, and hierarchies to identify dysfunctional patterns of interaction. While it is a major model in family functioning, it is not primarily concerned with the specific dimensions of cohesion and adaptability; those are the core concepts of the Circumplex Model. Understanding the specific focus of each model is essential for social workers to accurately assess family dynamics and choose the most effective intervention strategies for their clients.

192. (B) To act as the primary agent of socialization for a child.
One of the most fundamental and universal functions of the family is the socialization of children. The family unit serves as the first and most intimate environment where individuals learn the values, norms, and behaviors necessary to function within their culture and society. Through daily interactions and emotional support, parents and other family members shape the development of a child's identity and social skills. This primary socialization is essential for the healthy growth of individuals and the transmission of cultural heritage from one generation to the next.

193. (B) A healthy environment is essential for enjoying rights.
The human rights perspective on the environment recognizes that the enjoyment of fundamental rights, such as the right to life and health, is dependent on a clean and safe environment. This view posits that a sustainable environment is not just a policy goal but a basic right for all individuals. It emphasizes that states have an obligation to protect the environment to ensure human dignity and well-being, linking ecological health directly to the protection of human rights. This perspective empowers individuals and communities to demand protection from environmental degradation.

194. (A) Large forest fire from an unattended campfire.
Man-made disasters are specifically characterized by their direct link to human actions, whether through intent, negligence, or technological failure. A large forest fire caused by an unattended campfire is a clear example, as it results directly from human behavior and could have been avoided with proper caution. Unlike natural disasters like earthquakes or hurricanes, which result from geological or meteorological processes beyond human control, man-made events stem from human systems and activities. Distinguishing between these categories is essential for developing specific prevention strategies and establishing legal accountability for environmental harm.

195. (C) I, II, III, and IV
Social work is a diverse profession that encompasses interventions across various systems, from the individual and family to the community and broader society. Activities such as conducting family therapy, preparing home study reports for adoption, supervising offenders on probation, and facilitating support for disaster survivors are all integral parts of professional practice. Each of these roles addresses different dimensions of human well-being and social justice. This variety reflects the profession's commitment to addressing complex social problems through multi-level action, whether focused on individual reform, family health, or community resilience.

196. (D) Reformation is preferable to jail for certain offenders.
The philosophy of the Probation of Offenders Act of 1958 is based on the reformative principle that certain individuals can be successfully rehabilitated without being sent to prison. By

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allowing offenders, particularly first-time or minor ones, to serve their term in the community under supervision, the act aims to promote social reintegration and prevent the hardening of criminal attitudes. This approach recognizes that the prison environment can often be counterproductive to reform. Probation provides an opportunity for individuals to correct their behavior within a supportive social context while maintaining their family and community ties.

197. (C) A small-scale farmer dependent on rain-fed agriculture.
Environmental problems have a differential impact that is often determined by an individual's socio-economic status and their direct dependence on natural resources. A drought is most devastating for a small-scale farmer whose survival depends entirely on rainfall, as it leads to immediate crop failure and loss of income. Unlike urban professionals or large industrialists who may have financial cushions or alternative water sources, the marginal farmer lacks the resources to mitigate such environmental shocks. Social work interventions in this context focus on building the resilience and providing economic support to these highly vulnerable populations.

198. (B) Assessing family dynamics to guide intervention.
The McMaster Model and the Structural Model are two essential theoretical tools used by social workers to understand and evaluate family functioning. The McMaster Model focuses on functional effectiveness across dimensions like problem solving and communication, while the Structural Model examines internal boundaries and hierarchies. By using these models, practitioners can gain a clear, structured understanding of the family's interaction patterns and identify specific areas of dysfunction. This assessment is the critical first step in designing targeted interventions that strengthen the family system and improve the well-being of all its members.

199. (D) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
The establishment of Special Juvenile Police Units is a key provision of the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000, designed to ensure that children in the legal system are handled in a child-friendly manner. These units consist of officers specifically trained to interact with minors, prioritizing their protection and welfare over traditional policing methods. By creating a specialized force for juvenile matters, the act ensures that every interaction a child has with the law is guided by sensitivity and an understanding of developmental needs. This is a critical component of the act's broader commitment to rehabilitative justice.

200. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Effective disaster recovery requires a deep understanding of the local culture and social structures of the affected community. Interventions that are culturally sensitive are more likely to be accepted and utilized by survivors. Ignoring traditional beliefs or customs can lead to mistrust and may hinder the long-term rehabilitation process. Therefore, social workers must ensure that relief efforts respect local identity and empower the community to rebuild in a way that aligns with their specific values and social norms. This sensitivity ensures that recovery is sustainable and psychologically supportive.

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201. (C) Constructing earthquake-resistant buildings in a seismic zone.
Pre-disaster mitigation involves implementing long-term, structural or non-structural measures to reduce the potential impact of future hazards. Constructing earthquake-resistant buildings is a prime example, as it directly minimizes the likelihood of structural collapse and loss of life during a seismic event. These proactive steps are taken before a disaster occurs to build fundamental community resilience. Unlike immediate relief or search and rescue operations, mitigation addresses the underlying vulnerability of the physical environment, ensuring that the impact of a hazard is significantly lowered when it eventually strikes a populated area.

202. (A) The family is a resource and the primary context for individual development and problem-solving.
Family-centered social work is based on the belief that the family unit is the most significant and influential environment for an individual. It recognizes the family as a powerful resource

for support, growth, and problem-solving. Rather than viewing the family as the source of a problem, practitioners work to strengthen the unit's internal dynamics and communication to improve the well-being of all members. By empowering the family system, social workers facilitate more sustainable and effective change, helping individuals navigate challenges within their most immediate and supportive social context.

203. (D) Policies for children and gender discrimination.
Female feticide is a grave social issue that is fundamentally linked to deep-seated gender discrimination and the societal preference for male children. Addressing this practice requires robust policy frameworks and targeted interventions aimed at protecting the rights and survival of the girl child. Legislations like the PC&PNDT Act are designed to prevent the misuse of technology for sex-selective purposes. Social work in this area focuses on advocating for gender equality and challenging the cultural attitudes that devalue females. This work is central to ensuring the basic right to life for all children.

204. (B) Hazard
A hazard is defined as a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon, or human activity that represents a threat to humans, their property, and their general welfare. Hazards can be natural, such as cyclones and earthquakes, or man-made, such as industrial pollution and chemical spills. While a hazard represents the potential for harm, it only results in a disaster when it interacts with vulnerable human conditions. Understanding the nature and intensity of different hazards is the first step in disaster management, allowing for the development of effective mitigation and preparedness strategies.

205. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1986 is not the legislation that governs child adoption in India; instead, its primary purpose is to combat human trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The act focuses on the rescue and rehabilitation of victims and the punishment of those who profit from the illegal trade. Matters related to adoption are covered under other laws, such as the Juvenile Justice Act and personal religious laws. Distinguishing between these distinct pieces of legislation is essential for the correct legal and social handling of child-related and trafficking-related cases.

206. (D) Foster care is agency-led; guardianship is court-granted.
While both foster care and guardianship provide for the care of a child by someone other than their birth parents, they differ in their legal origin and administrative structure. Foster care is typically an agency-led, temporary arrangement where a family is screened and supervised by social welfare organizations. Guardianship, however, is usually a more permanent or long-term legal status granted directly by a court, often involving a relative. Understanding these differences is crucial for social workers to ensure that a child's placement is legally secure and appropriate for their specific long-term care needs.

207. (A) Using torture to extract confessions from young offenders.
The philosophy of social defence is built on the principles of rehabilitative justice and the protection of fundamental human rights. It emphasizes the reformation of offenders through education, vocational training, and community-based supervision like probation. Using torture or any form of physical abuse to extract confessions is fundamentally inconsistent with these principles, as it violates the dignity of the individual and is counterproductive to reform. Modern social defence focuses on humane treatment and therapeutic interventions to ensure that offenders can be successfully reintegrated into society as productive and law-abiding citizens.

208. (B) Addressing human and social environmental dimensions.
While ecological conservation is important, the primary focus of social work in environmental management is on the human and social impacts of environmental issues. Social workers address how environmental degradation affects the well-being of communities, particularly marginalized groups who are most vulnerable to pollution and resource scarcity. They advocate for environmental justice, promote community participation in sustainability, and

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171. (D) Adoption
Adoption is a formal legal and social process that creates a permanent and binding parent-child relationship between individuals who are not biologically related. This process involves the total transfer of parental rights and responsibilities from the birth parents to the adoptive parents. For children without a stable family environment, adoption provides a vital opportunity for permanency, emotional security, and a supportive upbringing. It is governed by strict legal procedures to ensure that the best interests of the child are prioritized throughout the transition and in the long term.

172. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Social work practice utilizes key concepts that bridge different fields of intervention. Vulnerability is a central term in disaster management, describing susceptibility to harm. Social defence focuses on the rehabilitation of offenders to protect society. Family dynamics are evaluated by examining patterns of internal interaction. Environmental justice ensures the fair treatment of all people in environmental matters. Understanding these connections allows practitioners to apply the most appropriate frameworks when addressing complex issues related to community safety, family health, and ecological sustainability within their professional practice.

173. (C) Demographic profile, education, and protection.
The status of children in India is comprehensively understood through their demographic profile, educational attainment, and level of protection. The demographic profile provides data on population and mortality, while educational indicators track enrollment and literacy levels. Protection refers to safeguarding children from abuse, labor, and exploitation. Together, these three dimensions offer a holistic view of children's well-being and the effectiveness of social welfare policies. For social workers, this data is essential for identifying gaps in services and advocating for the rights and development of children.

174. (D) Deciding the conditional release of eligible prisoners.
Parole boards play a critical role in the correctional system by assessing when a prisoner is ready for social reintegration before the end of their full sentence. Their primary function is to decide on the conditional release of eligible inmates based on factors such as good behavior, participation in reform programs, and the likelihood of successful reintegration. By granting parole, these boards facilitate a gradual transition back into society under official supervision. This process aims to reduce prison overcrowding while promoting rehabilitation and maintaining public safety through structured monitoring.

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175. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While some environmental movements may begin spontaneously in response to a crisis, long-term success often depends on organized structures and strategic leadership. Effective movements are characterized by strong community mobilization, clear goals, and the ability to advocate through both grassroots action and formal legal or political channels. By using strategic communication and building alliances, these movements can exert significant influence on public policy and corporate practices. This organized approach is essential for achieving sustainable environmental change and ensuring that the rights of affected populations are recognized and protected.

176. (B) McMaster Model
The McMaster Model of Family Functioning is a comprehensive framework that evaluates how families perform basic tasks across several core dimensions. Two of these key areas are affective responsiveness, which is the family's ability to respond to situations with the appropriate quality and intensity of emotion, and behavior control, which refers to the family's way of managing behavior in specific situations. By focusing on these functional aspects, the model helps practitioners assess the emotional and structural health of the family, providing a basis for targeted social work interventions.

177. (B) Vulnerability and capacity assessment
When a social worker helps a community identify its strengths and weaknesses in the face of potential hazards, they are conducting a vulnerability and capacity assessment. This proactive process is a key part of the preparedness phase of disaster management. It identifies the factors that increase susceptibility to harm, such

that human rights and social equity are central to environmental policy.

215. (D) Circumplex Model
The circumplex model of marital and family systems assesses family dynamics through two primary dimensions: cohesion and adaptability. A family that is described as "rigid" falls on one extreme of the adaptability continuum, indicating an authoritarian leadership style, inconsistent flexibility, and an inability to change rules or roles when necessary. This lack of adaptability can make it difficult for the family to navigate life transitions or respond effectively to stress. Social work interventions for rigid families focus on helping them develop more flexible leadership and more open processes for negotiation and change.

216. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The enactment of the Juvenile Justice Act in 2000 was a landmark for India as it significantly modernized the country's legal approach to children. By establishing separate systems for those in conflict with the law and those needing protection, it aligned Indian law with the principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This welfare-oriented framework prioritizes the best interests of the child, focusing on rehabilitation and social reintegration rather than punitive justice. It ensures that vulnerable minors are handled in a child-friendly, developmental, and supportive legal environment.

217. (C) Restoring relationships and community networks.
In post-disaster social work, restoring the "social fabric" refers to the essential process of rebuilding the informal support systems and relationships that were disrupted by the catastrophic event. This involves helping neighbors reconnect, supporting the formation of self-help groups, and restoring community rituals and networks. While physical reconstruction is necessary, the restoration of social bonds is critical for overcoming collective trauma and building long-term resilience. By facilitating this social reconstruction, the social worker ensures that the community can once again function as a supportive and cohesive unit for its members.

218. (A) Government agencies and processes established to control crime and impose penalties.
The criminal justice system is the formal network of government institutions designed to maintain social order by enforcing laws and administering justice. Its core components include law enforcement for investigating crimes, the judiciary for adjudicating cases, and correctional services for supervising and rehabilitating offenders. Together, these agencies work to identify, apprehend, and manage individuals who violate the law. The system aims to protect society while ensuring that the legal rights of individuals are respected and that appropriate penalties or reformative measures are applied in accordance with the law.

219. (D) Boundaries from the Structural model.
When a social worker intervenes to clarify the distinct roles of parents and children and to prevent inappropriate interference between these groups, they are applying the concept of boundaries from the structural model. In this framework, healthy family functioning depends on clear but flexible boundaries that define and protect different subsystems, such as the spousal or parental groups. By establishing these invisible barriers, the social worker helps the family maintain its internal organization, ensuring that parents can exercise their authority effectively while allowing children to grow within their appropriate developmental roles.

220. (B) Provide special protection and opportunities for their growth and development.
The Indian Constitution contains specific provisions that recognize children as a particularly vulnerable group requiring the state's special care and protection. These provisions mandate the government to ensure that children have access to free and compulsory education and are protected from hazardous labor. Furthermore, the state is tasked with creating opportunities for children to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. This constitutional commitment ensures that child welfare and protection remain a fundamental priority, guiding the development of all subsequent laws and social policies in India.

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184. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1986 is fundamentally aimed at dismantling the organized systems of trafficking rather than penalizing those who are victims of it. Its primary intent is to criminalize the activities of traffickers, brothel keepers, and those who profit from the sexual exploitation of others. While the legal process can be complex, the philosophy of the act recognizes individuals in prostitution as being in need of rescue and rehabilitation. Protective measures under the act focus on providing safe shelter and support services to facilitate their social reintegration.

185. (C) Polluter Pays Principle in environmental justice.
The polluter pays principle is a foundational concept in environmental law and justice, asserting that those who produce pollution should bear the costs of managing it to prevent damage to human health or the environment. Social workers advocate for this principle to ensure that corporations are held accountable for their ecological footprint and that marginalized communities do not unfairly carry the burden of industrial waste. By promoting this policy, practitioners work toward a more equitable distribution of environmental costs and encourage industries to adopt cleaner, more sustainable production practices for the common good.

186. (A) 'Street child' refers to their primary location, while 'working child' refers to their activity; the categories can overlap.
In child welfare, street children and working children represent two distinct but often overlapping categories of vulnerability. A street child is primarily defined by their living situation and lack of a stable home, while a working child is defined by their involvement in economic activities. Many children live on the street and also work to survive, placing them in both categories. Understanding these nuances is essential for social workers to design interventions that address both the immediate need for shelter and the complex socio-economic drivers that force children into labor and homelessness.

187. (D) Counseling families and promoting girls' education.
Addressing child marriage requires a combination of community-based social change and individual support. Social workers play a critical role by counseling families about the negative health and social impacts of early marriage and challenging traditional beliefs that sustain the practice. Simultaneously, they advocate for and facilitate girls' education, which provides a viable path to empowerment and independence. By offering alternatives to early marriage and mobilizing community awareness, social work interventions help protect the rights of young girls and ensure they have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

188. (B) The use of the internet by youth for criminal activities.
The field of social defence must continuously adapt to handle new and evolving forms of crime that emerge in a digital age. One significant emerging issue is cybercrime involving youth, where young people utilize technology for illegal activities such as hacking, online fraud, or cyberbullying. Addressing these challenges requires updated legal frameworks, specialized policing, and new social work interventions focused on digital literacy and ethical behavior. By understanding these modern dimensions of delinquency, social defence can more effectively prevent crime and provide relevant rehabilitative services for a new generation of offenders.

189. (C) Restoring social institutions and community networks.
In the aftermath of a disaster, social reconstruction goes beyond physical repair to focus on restoring the essential relationships and institutions that hold a community together. Social workers play a vital role in rebuilding social networks, supporting local self-help groups, and restoring community services. This process is essential for overcoming the social breakdown that often follows a catastrophic event. By facilitating collective action and helping residents reconnect, the social worker supports the community's long-term resilience and its ability to function as a supportive and cohesive unit during the recovery process.

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227. (C) Empowering community participation in sustainability.
A primary role for social workers in environmental protection is to facilitate and empower community participation in sustainable resource management. Recognizing that local populations often have deep knowledge of their environment, practitioners encourage them to take an active role in conservation and policy-making. This involvement ensures that environmental strategies are culturally appropriate and meet the actual needs of the community. By empowering citizens, social workers help build long-term commitment to sustainability and ensure that environmental protection is linked to social equity and the empowerment of marginalized or affected groups.

228. (A) All are core principles.
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is built upon four foundational principles that guide all actions concerning minors. These include non-discrimination, the right to life, survival, and development, the right to participation in decisions that affect them, and the primary consideration of the best interests of the child. Together, these principles provide a comprehensive and rights-based framework for child welfare. They ensure that children are recognized as individuals with fundamental rights and that their welfare is prioritized in all legal, administrative, and social environments across the globe.

229. (C) The child's status as a victim versus an alleged offender
The fundamental distinction between these two legal categories in the juvenile justice system is based on the child's situation relative to the law. A child in need of care and protection is someone who is vulnerable due to abandonment, abuse, or neglect, effectively placing them in the status of a victim. In contrast, a juvenile in conflict with the law is an individual below the age of majority who is alleged to have committed a legal offense. While both require intervention, the former focuses on protective welfare while the latter focuses on rehabilitative justice.

230. (B) Disengaged
In the circumplex model of family systems, families that exhibit extremely low emotional bonding and high individuality are classified as disengaged. In such systems, members lead largely separate emotional lives with very little interaction or mutual support. This lack of connection can make it difficult for the family to function as a nurturing unit, especially during times of crisis. Social work interventions for disengaged families focus on increasing emotional closeness and fostering better communication to move the family toward a more balanced and supportive level of cohesion, improving overall family health.

231. (C) Preparedness
Preparedness is the phase of disaster management that involves proactive measures taken before a hazardous event occurs to ensure an effective response. Key activities include conducting evacuation drills, setting up early warning systems, and educating the public about risks. These actions are designed to build community capacity and minimize confusion and loss when a disaster strikes. By creating communication plans and stockpiling essential supplies, individuals and organizations ensure they are ready for action. This proactive stage is essential for reducing the overall impact of hazards and building long-term community resilience and safety.

232. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The concept of social defence is far more comprehensive than the mere administration of jails, as it encompasses a wide range of preventive and reformative strategies. Its core goal is to protect society from crime through the reformation of offenders and the use of community-based alternatives like probation and parole. Furthermore, social defence includes protective measures for vulnerable groups, such as juveniles and at-risk children. By integrating legal, social, and therapeutic interventions, social defence aims to maintain social order while ensuring that those in the justice system are given opportunities for social reintegration.

233. (B) It reveals patterns of interaction that target change.
Focusing on family dynamics is essential in social work because it allows the practitioner to understand the family as a complex,

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and initiatives aimed at safeguarding child rights. It represents the domestic translation of both constitutional mandates and international commitments.

277. (D) a framework that establishes universal standards for children's rights.
The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a landmark international treaty that establishes universal standards for children's rights. It encompasses the rights to survival, development, protection, and participation. As a signatory, India uses this convention to inform its own domestic laws and policies. The UNCRC provides a global perspective that complements national efforts to protect and empower children.

278. (B) legal structures providing alternative family-based care.
Legislation in India provides specific legal structures for adoption, foster care, and guardianship to support children without parental care. These processes offer alternative family-based environments that prioritize the child's need for a stable and nurturing home. By formalizing these arrangements, the legal system ensures that children's rights are upheld even when their original family unit is unable to provide support.

279. (C) Provisions within the Constitution of India
The fundamental basis for child protection and welfare measures in India is found within the Constitution. Several constitutional provisions safeguard children's rights to life and education while protecting them from exploitation. These high-level mandates provide the legal authority for the government to enact specific laws and policies. The Constitution ensures that the protection of children is a core duty of the state.

280. (D) help implement policies and laws through advocacy and direct service.
Social work interventions are essential for the effective implementation of child protection policies and laws. Practitioners act as a bridge between the legal system and the children and families they serve. Their role includes advocacy to uphold rights and providing direct services to ensure safety. By working within the legal framework, social workers help translate policy commitments into tangible protections for children.

281. (A) Women, the poor, marginalised groups, and indigenous populations.
Environmental degradation does not impact all sections of society equally. Women, the poor, marginalized groups, and indigenous populations often bear a disproportionate burden of the damage caused by industrial pollution and climate change. This differential impact is frequently linked to their direct dependency on natural resources for livelihood. Recognizing this inequality is a crucial aspect of social justice within environmental social work practice.

282. (B) a safe and healthy environment is a fundamental human right.
The nexus between environmental issues and social justice has led to a human rights framing of ecological concerns. This perspective asserts that access to a safe and healthy environment is a fundamental human right for all people. By treating environmental protection as a right, advocacy efforts can emphasize the state's obligation to protect citizens from the harmful effects of pollution and resource depletion.

283. (B) Advocating for sustainable development policies and community organizing.
Social work interventions in environmental management are multifaceted and aim to promote sustainability and justice. Key activities include community organizing to resist projects that harm local ecosystems and advocating for policies that support sustainable development. Social workers also help communities adapt to environmental changes. These efforts ensure that the voices of the most affected populations are prioritized in environmental protection and resource management.

284. (A) the direct dependency of certain communities on natural resources.
The unequal impact of environmental damage is often tied to how different communities interact with their environment. Many marginalized and indigenous groups have a direct dependency on natural resources for their daily sustenance and livelihoods. Consequently, when resources are depleted or ecosystems are polluted, these populations suffer more immediate and severe

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affects the poor and marginalized who lack the resources to mitigate pollution or adapt to climate change. Degradation can lead to the displacement of entire populations, creating environmental refugees. From a social work perspective, it is a critical human rights issue, as a clean environment is essential for the fundamental rights to life, health, and dignity for all individuals.

240. (B) Family Cohesion
The McMaster Model of Family Functioning evaluates families across six specific dimensions: problem solving, communication, roles, affective responsiveness, affective involvement, and behavior control. While cohesion is a central concept in the Circumplex Model, it is not one of the specific dimensions used in the McMaster framework. By focusing on these six areas, the McMaster model allows practitioners to identify precise areas of dysfunction and strength within the family system, facilitating more targeted and effective social work interventions and support for families struggling with functional challenges.

241. (B) Child Marriage
Organizing awareness programs about the legal age of marriage for both boys and girls is a direct intervention aimed at preventing child marriage. Social workers use these educational campaigns to challenge traditional practices and inform communities about the legal requirements and the long-term health and social consequences of early marriage. By mobilizing awareness and advocating for the rights of young people to delay marriage until adulthood, these interventions help safeguard the physical and psychological well-being of youth and ensure their fundamental rights to education and personal development are protected and respected.

242. (A) Community-based correction prevents criminal recidivism.
The philosophy of the Probation of Offenders Act of 1958 is based on the reformative principle that certain individuals can be successfully rehabilitated without being sent to prison. By allowing offenders, particularly first-time or minor ones, to serve their term in the community under supervision, the act aims to promote social reintegration and prevent the hardening of criminal attitudes. This approach recognizes that the prison environment can often be counterproductive to reform. Probation provides an opportunity for individuals to correct their behavior within a supportive social context while maintaining their family and community ties.

243. (C) Social Work and Disaster Management
The concepts of hazard, risk, and vulnerability are the foundational pillars of disaster management and are central to the professional practice of social work in this field. A hazard is the physical threat, while vulnerability refers to the social and economic conditions that increase susceptibility to that threat. Risk is the probability of a disaster occurring when these two factors interact. Understanding these concepts allows social workers to assess risks, identify vulnerable populations, and implement effective mitigation and preparedness strategies to protect communities and build long-term resilience against natural and man-made catastrophes.

244. (D) Structural and Circumplex
When a social worker focuses on clarifying boundaries and establishing a more stable but flexible internal structure, they are integrating the concepts of both the structural and circumplex models. The structural model emphasizes the importance of clear boundaries between subsystems and a healthy hierarchy. The circumplex model assesses the family's level of flexibility or adaptability in response to stress. By combining these approaches, the practitioner can help a chaotic family move toward a more balanced and structured interactional pattern. This integrated intervention is essential for improving overall family functioning and individual well-being.

245. (C) A narrow, punitive focus to broader rehabilitation.
The changing dimensions of social defence highlight an important evolution in the philosophy of the criminal justice system. Previously, the field focused primarily on punishing criminal acts through retribution and incarceration. Modern social defence, however, has expanded to prioritize the prevention of crime and the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders. This broader approach incorporates legal, social, and psychological interventions and recognizes the importance of non-custodial

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Probation of Offenders Acts, reflect a collective intent. They aim to balance necessary punitive measures with rehabilitative and protective mandates. This holistic approach ensures that the criminal justice system addresses social problems effectively while providing specific protections for vulnerable groups and opportunities for offender reformation and reintegration.

261. (D) The Circumflex Model
The Circumflex Model is a theoretical framework used in social work to assess family systems. It focuses specifically on the dimensions of cohesion and adaptability. Cohesion refers to the emotional bonding between family members, while adaptability relates to how the system adjusts to change. The model suggests that balanced levels of both dimensions are necessary for maintaining healthy family functioning.

262. (B) the family's structure, including subsystems, boundaries, and hierarchies.
Developed by Salvador Minuchin, the Structural Model views families through their organizational patterns. It focuses on the internal structure, which includes various subsystems, the boundaries between members, and the established power hierarchies. Social work practitioners use this model to identify dysfunctional patterns and intervene by restructuring the family. This process aims to clarify roles and boundaries to improve overall system health.

263. (C) To evaluate specific dimensions of family functioning to guide interventions
Theoretical frameworks like the McMaster Model serve as essential diagnostic tools in family social work. By evaluating specific dimensions such as problem-solving and communication, these models provide insights into how a family operates. This assessment allows practitioners to tailor their interventions effectively. Rather than categorizing families rigidly, these models help identify specific areas where support and change are most needed.

264. (D) tailor strategies to improve communication, roles, and family structure.
Social work interventions with families are designed to be adaptive and responsive to unique needs. Practitioners utilize theoretical models to develop tailored strategies that improve communication patterns and redefine roles within the unit. The ultimate goal is to strengthen the family's overall structure and enhance its coping mechanisms. These interventions help families address dysfunctional patterns and promote healthier interactions.

265. (A) Financial management
The McMaster Model of Family Functioning evaluates families across six specific dimensions to guide social work practice. These dimensions include problem-solving, communication, roles, affective responsiveness, affective involvement, and behaviour control. While economic provision is a general function of the family unit, financial management is not listed as one of the six specific diagnostic dimensions used within this particular theoretical model.

266. (B) CNCP require care due to vulnerability, while JCL have allegedly committed an offense.
Within the social defence framework, a clear distinction is made based on the child's circumstances. Children in Need of Care and Protection are those facing vulnerability due to abuse or neglect. In contrast, Juveniles in Conflict with Law are individuals who have allegedly committed a legal offense. While both groups require specialized support, the approach for juveniles emphasizes rehabilitative justice.

267. (B) the conditional release of a prisoner before their sentence is completed.
Parole is a specific correctional service that allows for the conditional release of a prisoner before their full sentence has been served. This mechanism is designed to facilitate the social reintegration of the individual back into the community. Unlike probation, which is a non-custodial sentence from the start, parole occurs after a period of incarceration to reduce recidivism through supervision.

268. (A) Because their circumstances make them susceptible to exploitation and illicit activities.
Street and working children represent a highly vulnerable population within social defence. Their lack of access to education and adequate protection makes them significantly susceptible to exploitation and involvement in illicit activities. Addressing their needs is crucial because their environment often deprives them of basic rights

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252. (A) Probation and parole
Non-custodial alternatives like probation and parole are central to the Social Defence framework. These services allow for the supervision of offenders within the community instead of incarceration. By facilitating readjustment under supervised conditions, these mechanisms promote social reintegration. They represent a shift toward correctional approaches that aim to reduce recidivism while ensuring societal safety through rehabilitative community-based oversight.

253. (C) transform individuals into law-abiding citizens for long-term societal safety.
The primary goal of Social Defence is the transformation of individuals into law-abiding citizens to ensure long-term societal well-being. This objective is achieved through a multi-pronged strategy that includes legal reform, social work interventions, and active community participation. Rather than focusing merely on punishment, the approach emphasizes the rehabilitative potential of offenders and their successful reintegration into the community.

254. (D) The challenges posed by cybercrime
As society evolves, Social Defence must address contemporary challenges such as cybercrime and substance abuse. These emerging issues require specialized interventions and the development of modern community-based programmes. By identifying these new threats, the field adapts its rehabilitative and correctional strategies to mitigate modern risks. This ensures that the framework remains effective in preventing crime and protecting vulnerable populations today.

255. (C) a multifaceted approach involving legal, social, and community efforts.
An effective Social Defence strategy necessitates a comprehensive and multi-pronged approach. This includes a combination of robust legal reforms, specialized social work interventions, and active participation from the community. By addressing the psychological and socio-economic roots of deviant behaviour, this multifaceted framework aims to prevent crime and rehabilitate offenders. Such holistic efforts are essential for achieving lasting societal safety.

256. (B) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, establishes a specialized system for children in conflict with the law. This legislation prioritizes a child-friendly approach, focusing on adjudication that considers the developmental needs of the child. It provides a protective framework for children in need of care, emphasizing rehabilitation and protection within the Indian criminal justice system.

257. (D) To enable the release of certain offenders on probation for reformation
The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, serves as a cornerstone of the Indian rehabilitative framework. It empowers judicial courts to release specific offenders on probation instead of sentencing them to imprisonment. This legislation provides individuals with an opportunity for reformation while remaining in the community. It reflects the legislative intent to balance punitive measures with rehabilitative mandates for certain criminal cases.

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258. (A) combating commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking.
The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986, is a key piece of legislation designed to protect vulnerable populations. Its primary objective is to combat the commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of persons. By addressing these specific social problems, the act forms a critical component of India's social defence framework, ensuring legal protection against exploitation and supporting the safety of individuals.

259. (C) the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.
The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1986, provides a dual approach to the issue of drug abuse. While it establishes stringent regulations for the control of narcotic substances, it also mandates measures for the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. This reflect a legislative focus on both enforcement and the restorative needs of individuals struggling with substance dependency issues.

260. (A) A balance between punitive, rehabilitative, and protective mandates
The various legislations within the Indian legal framework, such as the Juvenile Justice and

293. (D) providing psychosocial support and helping with emergency relief.
During the immediate response phase of a disaster, social workers play a vital reactive role. They assist with emergency relief efforts, such as providing food, shelter, and first aid to survivors. Crucially, they also provide psychosocial support and counseling to individuals dealing with the trauma of the event. This phase focuses on meeting urgent needs and conducting rapid assessments to guide further assistance.

294. (B) enhance a community's ability to respond effectively to a disaster.
Preparedness activities are a core part of the pre-disaster phase. They are designed to enhance a community's ability to respond effectively once a disaster occurs. Social workers contribute by developing community-based plans, conducting drills, and establishing early warning systems. These efforts ensure that both individuals and local institutions have the training and resources necessary to minimize harm and manage the immediate aftermath.

295. (C) To help communities rebuild in a way that fosters greater future resilience
The ultimate goal of the long-term recovery phase is to rebuild the community in a way that fosters greater future resilience. This involves more than just physical reconstruction; it includes restoring social infrastructure and livelihoods. Social workers facilitate access to government schemes and help survivors process trauma. The focus is on ensuring the community is better prepared and less vulnerable than before the disaster.

296. (D) Balanced levels of cohesion and flexibility
The Circumflex Model of Marital and Family Systems suggests that balanced levels of cohesion and flexibility are optimal for healthy family functioning. Cohesion refers to the emotional bond between members, while flexibility is the ability to adapt to change. According to this framework, extreme levels on either end—such as being too enmeshed or too rigid—can lead to dysfunctional family dynamics.

297. (A) The McMaster Model
A social worker evaluating a family based on dimensions such as communication patterns, roles, and problem-solving is utilizing the McMaster Model. This diagnostic tool assesses families across six specific dimensions to identify areas of dysfunction. By pinpointing issues in how a family interacts and manages tasks, practitioners can tailor their interventions to improve the family's overall functioning and health across these detailed categories.

298. (B) the family's organizational structure, including subsystems and boundaries.
The Structural Model of family functioning focuses primarily on the family's internal organizational structure. This includes analyzing the various subsystems, such as parental and spousal groups, and the boundaries that define how members interact. It also examines power hierarchies within the unit. The goal for practitioners using this model is to identify and fix structural flaws that contribute to dysfunctional family behavior.

299. (B) Strengthening a weak spousal subsystem to clarify hierarchy
Typical interventions in the Structural Model involve restructuring the family to improve functioning. For instance, a social worker might focus on strengthening a weak spousal subsystem to clarify the parental hierarchy. By redefining ambiguous boundaries between parents and children, the practitioner helps establish healthier organizational patterns. This approach addresses the underlying structural issues that cause family unit dysfunction.

300. (A) Extremely high levels of cohesion or flexibility
In the Circumflex Model, enmeshed and chaotic families are classified as having extreme levels of cohesion or flexibility. Enmeshment represents an extremely high level of emotional bonding that stifles individual autonomy. Chaos indicates an extremely high level of flexibility lacking predictability. Such extremes are problematic, as they deviate from the balanced levels required for healthy family functioning.

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and safety. Interventions for this group focus on providing protection and preventing their entry into crime.

269. (C) facilitate social reintegration and reduce the likelihood of re-offending.
Probation and parole are core components of modern correctional philosophy. Their primary objective is to facilitate the successful social reintegration of offenders into the community. By providing supervised freedom, these measures aim to reduce the likelihood of recidivism. They represent a move away from purely punitive models toward a system that values second chances and the long-term rehabilitation of individuals.

270. (D) Rehabilitation and the provision of second chances
Modern correctional philosophy emphasizes the importance of rehabilitation over traditional punitive isolation. Within the social defence framework, this approach values providing individuals with second chances to become law-abiding citizens. By utilizing non-custodial measures and community-based support, the system focuses on transformation and social reintegration. This philosophy recognizes that rehabilitative efforts are more effective for long-term societal safety than punishment.

271. (C) From viewing children as parental property to recognizing them as rights-holders with unique needs
The philosophy of child development has undergone a significant historical shift. Previously, children were often regarded as the property of their parents or as miniature adults. Today, the focus has moved toward acknowledging children as individual rights-holders with unique developmental needs and vulnerabilities. This modern perspective emphasizes that all actions concerning children must prioritize their best interests and overall well-being.

272. (B) the persistence of significant challenges in education and protection.
The demographic profile of children in India highlights a complex reality where progress exists alongside deep-seated issues. Despite various initiatives, significant challenges remain in ensuring universal education and protection. Problems such as child labour, school dropouts, and risks like abuse or trafficking continue to affect many children, especially those from marginalized communities. These statistics are vital for designing effective social work interventions.

273. (D) The 'best interests of the child'
The 'best interests of the child' is the foundational principle that must guide all actions and decisions concerning children. This concept ensures that their unique needs, rights, and vulnerabilities are given primary consideration. By prioritizing this principle, social workers and policymakers can create systems that protect children from harm. It serves as a universal standard for the ethical treatment and development of children.

274. (A) a combination of a universal child rights philosophy and specific demographic realities.
Effective social work practice with children requires a dual focus. It must be grounded in a universal philosophy of child rights, such as those articulated in international conventions. Simultaneously, practitioners must be informed by the specific socio-demographic context and local challenges children face, such as those in India. This combined approach ensures that interventions are both ethically sound and practically relevant.

275. (C) Abuse, neglect, and trafficking
Children in India face several critical risks that threaten their safety and well-being. These protection risks include abuse, neglect, trafficking, and exploitation. Understanding these dangers is essential for social workers to implement effective protective measures. By identifying these specific threats, the system can better safeguard children from marginalized backgrounds who are often more vulnerable to these forms of societal and individual harm.

276. (A) To articulate the government's commitment to the holistic development and protection of children
The National Policy on Children is a central document in India's policy landscape. It serves to articulate the government's formal commitment to ensuring the holistic development and protection of all children. By providing a clear framework, the policy guides the creation of programmes

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interconnected system. By identifying recurring patterns of communication, emotional support, and conflict, the social worker can pinpoint the specific areas where the family is struggling. This understanding moves away from individual blame and instead provides a clear target for intervention. Changing dysfunctional dynamics helps improve the overall functioning of the family, creating a more supportive environment that benefits the psychological and social development of every member within the household.

234. (A) Interconnectedness of environmental and social issues.
The tragic link between climate change, crop failure, and farmer suicides highlights the deep interconnectedness of environmental health and social well-being. This scenario demonstrates that environmental problems are not just ecological concerns but have profound human and social consequences. For social workers, this emphasizes the need for an integrated approach that addresses both environmental sustainability and the socio-economic vulnerabilities of those dependent on natural resources. Recognizing these links is essential for developing effective strategies for community resilience, advocating for environmental justice, and providing necessary support to populations facing environmental and economic crises.

235. (D) Offer safe, temporary, and nurturing environments.
Foster care is designed to be a family-based, non-institutional care option for children who are temporarily unable to live with their biological parents due to crises such as illness, abuse, or neglect. The primary objective is to provide a nurturing and safe family setting that supports the child's developmental needs during a period of transition. Unlike adoption, foster care is intended to be temporary, with the goal often being the child's eventual reunification with their birth family once it is safe to do so, providing essential stability during difficult times.

236. (B) To test or to prove
The term probation has its roots in the Latin word probare, which means to test or to prove. In the context of the criminal justice system, this reflects the core philosophy of the practice: the offender is given an opportunity to prove their good conduct and readiness for social reintegration while remaining in the community. If the individual successfully adheres to the court-mandated conditions and avoids further offenses during this period, they demonstrate their potential for reform. This testing period serves as a non-custodial alternative to imprisonment, focusing on rehabilitation and the prevention of future crimes.

237. (C) The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
India enacted the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 as a direct response to its commitment as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. This international treaty mandates that countries align their domestic laws with a rights-based approach that prioritizes the best interests of the child. The act modernized Indian child-related laws by establishing separate systems for protection and delinquency, focusing on rehabilitation rather than punishment. By fulfilling this international obligation, India significantly strengthened its legal framework for safeguarding the survival, development, and participation rights of all children.

238. (D) The long-term recovery and mitigation phase.
Building community resilience is a key objective of long-term disaster recovery and mitigation. This phase focuses on addressing the root causes of vulnerability and incorporating risk reduction strategies into the reconstruction process. Social workers contribute by empowering local communities, enhancing social support networks, and promoting sustainable livelihoods that are less susceptible to hazards. By taking these measures, the practitioner ensures that the community is not only recovering from the past disaster but is also better equipped and more resilient for future challenges. This proactive approach is essential for achieving sustainable community development in high-risk areas.

239. (A) It uniformly improves the quality of life for all urban dwellers.
Environmental degradation does not have a positive impact on the quality of life; instead, it creates significant challenges such as health crises and resource depletion. Furthermore, its impact is not uniform, as it disproportionately

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consequences. This dependency highlights why environmental degradation is a social justice issue.

285. (C) the challenges of environmental degradation and the need for accountability.
Environmental movements have emerged as a necessary response to the growing challenges posed by ecological degradation and climate change. These movements advocate for significant policy changes and demand greater corporate accountability for pollution. By organizing resistance and promoting awareness, these groups seek to address the social and environmental injustices caused by harmful industrial practices. They play a vital role in protecting vulnerable communities' rights.

286. (D) The characteristics that make a community susceptible to a hazard's effects
In the context of disaster management, vulnerability refers to the specific characteristics and circumstances of a community or system. These factors make it more susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability can be social, economic, or physical, determining the extent of potential harm. Understanding vulnerability is essential for social workers to identify which populations require the most support during a disaster.

287. (C) Hazard and vulnerability
A disaster is defined as the event that occurs when a hazard strikes a vulnerable population. This interaction results in significant disruption and suffering that exceeds the local community's ability to cope using its own resources. While a hazard is the physical event itself, it only becomes a disaster when it impacts a system or community that lacks the resilience to withstand it.

288. (B) A hazard is the event itself, while risk is the probability of harmful consequences from it.
Disaster management distinguishes between a hazard and a risk based on occurrence and probability. A hazard is a potentially damaging physical event or human activity, such as an earthquake or industrial accident. Risk, however, is the probability of harmful consequences or losses resulting from the interaction between that hazard and vulnerable conditions. Understanding this distinction helps in planning effective mitigation and preparedness strategies.

289. (D) exceeds the community's capacity to cope with its own resources.
A situation is officially classified as a disaster when the resulting damage and human suffering are so severe that they exceed the affected community's capacity to cope. This means the community requires external assistance to manage the consequences. Disasters disrupt the physical, social, and economic well-being of a population, necessitating a coordinated response from social workers and other emergency management professionals.

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290. (A) A major industrial accident.
Disasters are categorized into natural and man-made forms based on their origin. A major industrial accident is a primary example of a man-made disaster, as it results from human activity or technological failure. Unlike natural disasters like earthquakes or hurricanes, man-made disasters are caused by human-led processes. Both types have multifaceted impacts on the well-being of populations, requiring specific management and recovery interventions.

291. (C) Mitigation and preparedness to reduce risk and enhance capacity
Pre-disaster interventions are proactive measures taken before an event occurs. Their primary focus is on mitigation and preparedness. Mitigation involves actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to life and property. Preparedness activities aim to enhance the community's capacity to respond effectively when a hazard strikes. These activities include creating disaster plans and awareness, ensuring that the community is ready to face potential threats.

292. (A) Advocating for the enforcement of stronger building codes
Mitigation activities are designed to reduce the impact of hazards before they happen. Advocating for the enforcement of stronger building codes is a classic example of mitigation. By ensuring structures are more resilient, the risk of loss of life and property damage is minimized. Other examples include sustainable land use and environmental protection, all aimed at decreasing the long-term vulnerability of a community.

options like probation. By moving beyond simple punishment, social defence aims to address the root causes of crime and provide offenders with the support needed to become law-abiding citizens.

246. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Active community participation is essential for the success of post-disaster interventions because it ensures that recovery efforts are tailored to the actual needs and cultural context of the survivors. By involving the affected population in planning and implementation, social workers empower them to take control of their own recovery. This participation makes interventions more sustainable and helps rebuild the community's sense of agency and resilience. Empowered communities are better equipped to handle long-term rehabilitation and are more prepared for future challenges, ensuring a more effective and humane disaster recovery process for everyone.

247. (D) A correctional institution after serving part of their sentence.
Parole serves as a vital rehabilitative mechanism within the correctional system, allowing prisoners to serve the remainder of their sentence in the community. This conditional release is typically granted based on good behavior and the assessment that the individual is ready for social reintegration. During the parole period, the individual remains under supervision and must adhere to specific conditions. This process helps bridge the gap between incarceration and full freedom, promoting successful and safe societal re-entry while reducing the negative social impacts of long-term imprisonment and maintaining public safety through structured monitoring.

248. (A) Ensuring the process serves the child's best interests.
In the adoption process, the primary role of the social worker is to serve as an advocate and evaluator to ensure that the final placement serves the long-term best interests of the child. This involves conducting thorough home studies of prospective parents, providing essential counseling to all involved parties, and monitoring the child's adjustment to their new home. By prioritizing the child's emotional, physical, and developmental needs, the social worker ensures that adoption creates a safe, nurturing, and permanent family environment, fulfilling the core principle of protective welfare in social work practice.

249. (C) A man-made disaster.
Disasters are classified based on their origin to help determine the most appropriate response and mitigation strategies. Man-made disasters result from human actions, negligence, or technological failures within human systems. An industrial gas leak is a classic example of this category, as it stems from industrial processes and can have devastating impacts on public health and the environment. Unlike natural disasters, which result from environmental and geological processes, man-made events are inherently avoidable through better safety regulations and human care. Identifying this origin is essential for establishing legal accountability and prevention strategies.

250. (B) Repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior through a cooperative process involving the victim, offender, and community.
Restorative justice represents a shift in social defence toward a more inclusive and healing-oriented process. Unlike traditional punitive systems, it focuses on the needs of both the victims and the offenders, as well as the involved community. By facilitating dialogue and accountability, this approach seeks to repair the harm caused by the crime. It encourages offenders to take responsibility for their actions and provides victims with a voice, ultimately aiming for reconciliation and the restoration of social harmony. This approach prioritizes social healing and the long-term reintegration of individuals into their communities.

251. (B) From a punitive model to one emphasizing reformation and social reintegration
The evolution of Social Defence marks a transition from strictly punitive measures to a focus on reformation and social reintegration. This modern framework prioritizes protecting society by addressing the underlying socio-economic and psychological factors of deviant behavior. It seeks to transform offenders into law-abiding citizens through rehabilitative services rather than relying solely on traditional punishment methods.

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